

NS & CO.
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Market, Boston,
LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Cassimeres,
and
Clothing,
AND STATES.

different, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
the time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS**
"ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
possible to examine our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
SYSTEM,
that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC,
purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.
for **EXHIBITION** as well as **SALE**,
at of Goods from \$100 to
DO,
we found inferior to none in this City.
name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
ESTABLISHMENT.
every description, to order; and our work will always
and have them all in the same store with us, and every

and States, free of charge, as usual.
FOR YOURSELVES. **II**
Establishment.
PACKARD
of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
amounts to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
this advertisement will be sold **CHEAP** FOR THE

Sattinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
olor's Trimmings,
an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
ery, in preference to paying for them ready made, and
SO—
meres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ans, Printed Lains, Bishop Lains,
ICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
SETTINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SACNETS,
S, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
lks, Scarfs, Bosoms,
AND VELVET CAPS.

LEATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
S and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
at Quincy, May 13.
Dry Goods.
175 Washington Street,
posite the head of Milk Street, BOSTON.

ICK & CO.,
olesale and Retail a very extensive Stock of the most
will offer the strongest inducements to purchasers, as
ed in New England.
ds, Alpines, etc., etc.
articles, as they are fresh and selected with great care
undersold on these Goods.
es and Summer Stuffs.
Goods, and they will be sold at the very lowest prices.
aines, French Muslins, etc.

domestic Prints.
I RETAIL them at WHOLESALE PRICES.
Ribbons!!
RIBBONS in the City.
Bonnets!!
sign and Domestic Bonnets, which will be sold at pri-
s article will find it for their interest to call.
NENS, LAWNS, etc., etc.
assortment of DRY GOODS that can be found in the
to read this advertisement are requested to show it to
their next visit to the city.

Trusses! Trusses!!
DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of
Trusses from different manufacturers, which he
will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper
than the same can be purchased in Boston or else-
where.
Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale,
SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for
further information, apply
AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, March 1.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Two DOL-
LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six
months.—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expira-
tion of the year.
No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
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Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
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Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted
at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
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The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.
Business letters and communications addressed to
the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.
JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.
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SAMUEL A. TURNER. South Scituate.
N. E. OSBORNE. Salem.
FREMANT HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

FLORENCE WHARTON.

The apartment was half darkened by the
bowed window shutters, so that the mellow af-
ternoon sunlight stole softly and subdued into
the room, and falling on the shaded carpet,
slept by the side of a young girl who had fal-
len into a doze over a book on a sofa. She
might have been eighteen summers, for her fig-
ure, though still light and graceful, had all the
rounded and voluptuous outline of perfect wom-
anhood. As she slept, there was a more beau-
tiful picture. Her head reclined on her
arm, bringing one snowy shoulder out into re-
lie, and showing the swelling of her bust, as it
rose and fell with her breathing. Over the arm
her golden curls fell in masses, flickering in the
slant sunbeams; while one tress, escaping from
the rest, stole by her lips, down on her bosom,
where it fluttered in every breath. A rich,
warm blush suffused her cheek, perceptible
even in the rose light, enveloping her whole
face and neck. One little foot peeped out, be-
neath her rumpled dress, over the edge of the
sofa. The whole was a picture that a Titian
would have loved to paint.

A light step entered the apartment, and the
sister of the sleeper stood by the sofa. She,
too, was beautiful, though older, and with a
more intellectual face. Dark curls, dark eye,
a brow revealing in ivory whiteness, and an
expression of sweetness almost angelic, consti-
tuted the attractions of the new comer. Ar-
rested by the picture, she stood over the sleeper
gazing admiringly on her. Suddenly the
mouth of the latter parted in a smile, just giv-
ing a peep at the pearly teeth beneath the red
and pouting lips; then she murmured softly as
if in a dream, the crimson on her cheek deep-
ening even in the ruby light. The words though
low, were distinguishable by the elder sister,
over whose face came a deadly paleness, fol-
lowed by a look of unutterable agony. She
seemed to hesitate a moment whether to leave
the room or not; then tenderly closing the
shutter still further to keep the sun from the
face of her sister, she retired slowly closing the
door. Just then the sleeper turned, half open-
ed her eyes, and with a warmer blush nestled
to the corner of the sofa, and passed again into
her dreams.

The elder sister, on leaving the room, hur-
ried up stairs, but when she reached her own
apartment she could only totter to her bed, on
which throwing herself, she burst into an ag-
ony of tears, for a time giving utterance to noth-
ing but sobs and groans. At length her grief
found words.

"Oh! it is too true—she loves as I had sus-
pected—and I must either rival my sister or
give up the dearest treasure of my heart. Heav-
enly father, as she raised her streaming eyes
to heaven, 'guide me in this extremity! Oh!
teach me how to do aright, for I am sorely
tempted,' and amid her broken sobs it was for
awhile impossible to distinguish what she said.
But again she resumed.

"Could this blow have been spared me! Oh
mournful mother, when you left your dearest
child to my care, and bid me to be as a second
parent to her, little did you dream that I would
ever be called on to make this sacrifice. And
yet what else can I do? It would break her
heart to be disappointed in her love, for from
childhood her every wish has been gratified;
but I—I have been used to trials, and the dis-
appointment that would send her to an early
grave, will only crush more my already bruised
heart. It must—it shall be done, she contin-
ued looking up enthusiastically, the tears glist-
ening through her heroic eyes—'I will make
the last offering I have to my sister, and thou—
oh! dearest mother—wilt thou look down and
bless thy child in the struggle that she is about
to undertake.'

It was an hour before Florence Wharton
rose from the bedside, but when she did, she
was a different creature from what she was
when she knelt there. One of those moral
whirlwinds which change our whole lives, by
giving a different bent to every thought and
feeling, had crept across her heart.

Florence Wharton's history had been that of
too many a woman. Her whole life had been
a lesson of self denial. She had early dis-
played traits of character above her years, so
that when, at the age of twelve, her mother
died, her younger sister, at that time a sickly
child of scarcely six years, was committed by
the dying parent, to her care; and thenceforth
the whole of her life had been to fulfil this
charge. By gratifying every wish of the little
Anna, and nursing her day and night in sick-
ness, she had learnt the necessity of giving
way on every occasion to the child, whom she
thus came at length to love with a self-sacri-
ficing devotion, partaking as much of the feel-
ing of the mother as the sister. But Florence
was amply repaid for all, when she beheld her
charge, on her seventeenth birthday, no longer
a sickly child, but in the full vigor of health,
and beautiful beyond comparison. As she
gazed on her sister a natural pride rose in her
bosom. 'Is she not lovely?' she asked uncon-
sciously. The remark was overheard by a
gentleman who stood near, and who replied in
a low and meaning voice, 'your sister, Miss
Wharton, must be beautiful!' The implied
compliment called a blush to her cheek, for the
praise of Charles Endicott had already become
dear to Florence. They had known each other
for years, having, as it were grown up together,
scarce a week passing in which Charles was
not four or five times at the house of the War-
tons. Frank, noble-minded, engaging in man-
ners, and full of that enthusiasm which is so
charming in a young man, what wonder that
there had grown up in the breast of Florence
an affection for him, which entered into her
view of life, and colored all her estimates of
his sex, long before she was aware of it? Oh!
the first love of woman, when it thus steals into
the heart, is indeed that all controlling and un-
ceasing passion of which the poets tell. And
its approach is silent that she usually knows
nothing of its coming. When she dreams of
the beloved object by night, and learns gradu-
ally to think of him in delightful reveries by day;
when the question, what will he think of this?
occurs to her at every thing she does; when
her heart flutters at the sound of his steps, and
her cheek crimson at a sudden meeting in the
street, and her eyes wander even from her work
toward him as he sits around the evening table,
then she may know that this insidious feeling
has taken possession of her heart, and that the
destiny of her life, whether her love be returned
or not, is interwoven with him. She may call
it friendship, and go on in her dream, but
the truth will at length break upon her. And
thus had Florence loved. Not until an inimi-
city of years had made her every thought
hinge on those of Charles, not until she had
learned to grow sad at his absence, and to be
animated at his approach, did she awake to a
consciousness that she loved him. And for a
while, in believing that her passion was re-
turned, she was supremely happy. But then
came the thought that she was not alone in her
affection, and that her sister also had insensibly
learned to love the graceful and admired
Charles. How doubts had torn her breast—
how one while she hoped and again feared, we
will not pause to relate, for the incident with
which our tale opens had revealed to her the
truth; and the murmured words of her sister had
betrayed that sister's affection for Charles.

Little did Florence know, when in the first
moments of enthusiastic duty, she determined
to surrender her lover, what the sacrifice would
cost. But hers was a nature that never turned
back from a holy resolution. It would have
been no part of her plan to show Charles the
least favor; her object was to transfer his af-
fection from herself to her sister; and in pur-
sue of this design she was studiously cold
to her lover, while she sought every opportunity
to contrast Anna favorably with herself.
Charles was at first astonished at this change
and would have sought an explanation, but as
he had never declared himself, Florence stud-
iously avoided the subject, and in such a way
as finally to pique her lover. Few women
could have seen the affections of her lover alienat-
ing from her day by day, and stilled the strug-
gles of her heart, which continually whispered
to her that a few words said by her would
bring him back to her side. But she was sil-
ent; and even strove to smile at Anna's hap-
piness; for Charles at length justly offended at
Florence's coldness, and noticing the daily con-
trasts between her and her sister, which were
always in favor of the latter, gradually trans-
ferred first his liking, and then his affection, to
Anna, until he became her declared and ac-
cepted lover.

This may seem strange to some. But they
little know the heart of man. The sexes are
different in love as in the spheres they are
destined to fill. The passion which, with wom-
an, is the epoch of a life, is, with the other sex,
only one of its incidents. She loves the indi-
vidual, but man loves the sex. If disappointed
therefore, she never finds another to equal the
first, but man soon transfers his affections to a
second object forgetting his sorrow in her smiles.
A woman stakes her all on a single cast of the
die, and if she loses, loses everything; but a
man always keeps something in reserve and
never hazards total ruin. In the silence of her
home a woman finds little to divert her mind

from her disappointment,—for to her there is
no engrossing avocation to absorb her from the
recollection of the past; but man seeks and
finds relief in business, ambition, and a thou-
sand other pursuits, stilling the anguish of his
bosom amid the turmoil of the world. Charles
did not differ from his sex. He was proud
and became piqued. Gradually he transferred
his affections to Anna, and though perhaps, he
never loved her so deeply as he could have
loved her sister, yet he knew this not; to others
Anna seemed to him all in all.

'You must be my bridesmaid, dear Florence,'
said the blushing Anna, when she told her sis-
ter of her approaching marriage, 'oh! how nice
it will be for you to come and visit us. Charles
likes you; and then I will endeavor to repay
you for all you have done for me.'

Could Anna have seen the look of anguish
that shot across her sister's face at these words
she might have suspected the truth. But Anna
had chosen the hour of twilight, to reveal her
blushing tale. Florence strained her to her
bosom, kissed her, and then burst into tears.
She had striven to control her feelings, but the
effort had been in vain. Anna now was start-
led. But after a moment's thought, she con-
cluded that her sister's tears were the natural
result of her grief at the contemplated separa-
tion. She wound her arm tenderly around her
elder sister, and pressing her soft cheek to that
of Florence, said soothingly, while her own
tears gathered sympathizing into her eyes,
'Dear Florence we will not be much separ-
ated, and will see each other almost as often as
if we lived in the same house; and then you
know I will always love you just as I do now,
dear Florence,' and the girlish bride smothered
her sister with her well meant kisses and other
endearments. But Florence only wept the
more. To the poor sufferer indeed it seemed
as if her heart would never gain relief, and she
found every effort to check her tears in vain.
Anna now began to be alarmed. 'What is the
matter, dear Florence? I never knew you to
weep thus before. Surely you don't think I am
deceiving you, and that I will forget you; for
oh! never, never can that happen. Indeed,
Florence, you are unjust,' and Anna burst into
tears.

Poor Florence! Was she not even to be al-
lowed to entertain her grief in silence, but must
her duty to her sister ever intervene between
her and her feelings? Hitherto her tears had
been hysterically uncontrollable, but when she
saw that Anna was pained, she regained in
greater composure, and pressed her sister's
sister in turn. And soon they wept on each
other's bosom. It was a sight at which angels
might have paused. During the evening Flo-
rence managed to control her emotion, but for
hours that night she wept on her pillow. Alas!
for her—she had thought that her passion was
conquered, but this day's revelation had disclosed
how she had deceived herself.

Never after that evening did Florence dis-
play any outward emotion; but often, for long
hours after midnight, she lay alone weeping;
and gradually there stole around her mouth
that expression of anguish which is so eloquent
of hidden grief. And yet it escaped the eye
of her family. It might have been thought that
Anna would have detected her sister's sorrow,
but though she dearly loved Florence, she was
a stranger to that minute observation which a
woman of older years would have possessed.
Had their situations been reversed, Florence
would have noticed her sister's grief instantly,
nor would a week have passed before she would
have known all.

Charles and Anna were married. The day
that saw them one, was to Florence, fraught
with the keenest suffering. Yet she composed
herself to assist in decking her sister, to wait at
the altar when the vow was pronounced that
deprived her of Charles forever, and she even
wished them all happiness with an unflinching
tongue and smiling face. Throughout the festi-
vities that followed she bore herself with a
martyr's fortitude. Little did the crowds who
admired her classic beauty and the serene re-
pose of her face, imagine that, like Prometheus
a culture was tearing at her heart.

It was not until the wedding festivities were
over the re-action came. But when Florence
sat down in her chamber, with the excitement
of company no longer sustaining her, a terrible
prostration ensued. Then, the agonies of her
heart which she had hitherto partially stifled,
re-asserted their power. The mental struggle
quickly undermined her health; her constitu-
tion gave way; and a cold, which in ordinary
circumstances, would have been but a trifle,
produced a consumption. Six months had not
passed since her sister's marriage when it was
known to all Florence Wharton's friends that
her days were numbered.

She heard her danger meekly. No com-
plaint broke from her lips. What now to her
was life? Could she live and behold him she
loved cherishing another wife on his bosom,
even though that wife was her sister? She
had once deemed this possible, but she now dis-
covered her mistake. Death was her only re-
lief, for even if she could have obtained Charles,
would it not have been at the sacrifice of her
sister's happiness, nay of her life; for Flo-
rence could not tear the image from her heart,
much less could Anna. She was reconciled,
therefore, to her fate; for thereby had she not
purchased her sister's felicity, and fulfilled her
dying mother's injunction?

And now came the struggle whether she
should reveal her love or die with her secret
untold. She felt it would be sweet to tell
Charles how long and fervently she had loved
him, to beg his blessing, and with her head sup-
ported on his bosom to fall into the sleep of
death. But the selfish thought did not long
continue. With the same self-sacrificing spirit
which she had hitherto evinced, she resolved to
leave her secret untold, lest its knowledge
might embitter her sister's future life.

It was one of those warm, pleasant days of
early spring, when the wind of June breathes
across woods as yet ungarished with verdure.
So balmy indeed was the air that the window
of the invalid's chamber was up, and she sat in
a chair not far from the open casement. For
two or three days her health had been improving
so that Anna began to entertain faint hopes of
her sister's recovery. And now, as the deli-
cious air fanned the invalid's brow, a smile
played around her mouth, and she took her
sister's hand in her own.

'This day a year ago—do you remember it,
dear Anna?
'Yes, love; it was the day Charles first told
me he loved me,' said the young wife, her eyes
shining with sudden joy at the remembrance.
'But why do you ask me?'
'Why?' said Florence, vaguely smiling.
'Why? Because, dear sister it reminds me of
many things, but mostly that it was the last
request of our dear mother that I should fill
her place to you, and watch over your happi-
ness as if it had been mine own.'

'And you have done so; dear Florence, oh!
you have been to me a sister and mother both,'
said Anna, bursting into tears.
'I believe I have. God will forgive me, I
hope, if I overrate what I have done.' There
was a pause, during which Anna continued
sobbing. At length Florence spoke, but her
voice was so changed that her sister looked
suddenly up, 'I go,' she said, 'to render an
account of my trust. I feel that I am sinking.
Anna, dearest Anna, kiss me; remember me
—to Charles'; and as her sister shrieking
clashed her, smiled again more sweetly than
before, and murmuring strange words, of which
they could make out none except 'heaven,'
and the names of her sister and of Charles, she
gradually sank away and died.

It was many months after this when Charles
was sitting in the same room where his wife
was performing the melancholy duty of arrang-
ing the little mementoes in Florence's private
drawer. Among many more durable gifts were
found two withered rose buds. The young
wife looked at them with evident surprise, and
tears gathered into her eyes. Then taking
them up she said:
'I never before knew poor Florence loved.
Who could it be? Alas! toward the last I
had suspected that some deep grief preyed on
her mind, but I never had the heart to ask her.
These treasured gifts make me think it was a
fatal attachment.'

The husband looked at the withered buds,
and recognized as gifts which, in his days of
early hope, he had presented to Florence. The
truth flashed across his mind. He was deeply
affected, and for an instant made no answer, then
taking his wife's hand and gently closing the
drawer, he said:
'This is too much for us. Let us keep these
mementoes sacred to the sainted dead by never
again disturbing them. Dear Florence, what
an angel she was! But she is home in
heaven.'

The drawer has never since been unlocked
nor has Anna discovered her sister's secret.
Whatever are her husband's feelings he keeps
them sacredly concealed. So let it be with
what belongs to the dead.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

MR. EDITOR—In compliance with a vote of
the Society, I hereby transmit to you for pub-
lication, in your excellent paper, a copy of the
Constitution of the Washington Total Absti-
nence Society of Quincy, as amended at the
adjourned quarterly meeting, holden at the
Town Hall, May 24th, 1843.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we have personally experienced,
directly or indirectly, the evils of intemperance,
and are desirous of promoting the cause of tem-
perance among our fellow men, and doing all
the good we can; and believing that we have
aided in various ways in the formation of hab-
its of intemperance, we do therefore express
our earnest desire to repair, so far as we are
able, the injury which we have done; and there-
fore, we do agree and covenant to form ourselves
into a Society, mutually and voluntarily bound
by the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the
Washington Total Abstinence Society of
Quincy.

Article 2. The fundamental principles used
to promote the object of this Society, shall be
MORAL TEMPERANCE.

Article 3. We, as an Association of Wash-
ingtonians, disclaim all resort to the arm of the
civil law, and all use of slanderous insinuations
and bitter invective against those who have not,
as yet, espoused our cause.

Article 4. Sec. 1. The members of this So-
ciety solemnly agree that they will entirely
abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors
as a beverage; that they will not provide them
for their friends or for persons in their employ
and that they will in all suitable ways discour-
tenance the traffic in and use of them in com-
munity; and above all, that they will use their
utmost endeavors to reclaim and restore to tem-

perance those who are unfortunately addicted to
the use of intoxicating liquors.

Sec. 2. The Government of this Society
shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents,
Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding
Secretary, and eleven Directors, who shall
constitute the Government of the Society, to
be chosen on the 16th of August annually.

Article 5. There shall be a meeting of the
Society quarterly and at such other times as
the Government shall direct.

Article 6. Any person may become a mem-
ber of this Society by signing the Constitution.

Article 7. Any member may withdraw
from this Society by signifying his wish to the
Recording Secretary.

Article 8. Any member of this Society,
who shall violate this Constitution, after due
admonition, shall be expelled by the Govern-
ment.

Article 9. This Constitution may be altered
or amended at the annual or either of the quar-
terly meetings, the amendments having been
proposed at a previous meeting.

STEPHEN F. FOWLER, Secretary.

A DEAR BOTTLE OF WINE.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer has received
notice from a correspondent in Bremen that he has
sent him a bottle of the celebrated "rose," which is
two hundred years old.

This rare article can only be obtained at the
cellar in half bottles, and then in small quanti-
ties. Until recently it was only permitted to
be used as a medicine in cases of extreme ill-
ness. Its flavor is exquisitely delicious, though its
taste is not peculiarly rich. A thimble full
is as much as is usually drank at a time. You
may rely upon its having attained the age of
two hundred and twenty-eight years! It was
made about the time that Pocahontas was born.
It is presented to you for the use and benefit of
the individual States composing the American
Union; and the writer flatters himself that it
will teach them a most valuable lesson with
regard to public economy.

This bottle of wine cost originally twenty
cents; by allowing two per centum for leakage,
shrinking, etc., and six per centum on the pur-
chase money added to the principal annually,
afterwards bearing a like interest and you make
the present cost, seven million eight hundred
and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and
nineteen dollars and twenty-eight cents!!!
A larger sum than the entire public debt of
Virginia. For the writer's own gratification,
an accurate arithmetician was employed to
make a calculation, and the above is the aston-
ishing result. A single bottle of wine worth,
at prime cost, with compound legal American
interest, the enormous amount of \$7,884,719 25.

A SINGULAR FALL.

Two hundred miles from Long Island Sound
is a narrow pass in the river Connecticut, only
five yards over, formed by the shelving moun-
tains of solid rock, whose tops intercept the
clouds. Through this chasm are compelled to
pass all the waters which in the time of floods
bury the northern country. At the upper Co-
hos, the river then spreads "twenty-four miles
wide," and for five or six weeks first rate ships
might sail over lands that afterwards produce
the greatest crops of hay and grain in all Amer-
ica. People who can bear the sight, the groans,
the trebling and surly motion of water, trees,
and ice through this awful passage, view with
astonishment one of the greatest phenomena in
nature. Here water is condensed, without
frost, by pressure, by swiftness, between the
adamant, sturdy rocks, to such a degree of in-
duration that no iron crow can be forced into it.
Here iron, cork and lead have one common
weight; steady as time, and harder than marble,
the stream passes irresistible, if not swift as
lightning; the electric fire rends trees in pieces
with no greater ease than does this mighty
water. The passage is about four hundred
yards in length, and of a zig-zag form, with
obscure corners. At high water are carried
through this strait, masts and other timber, with
incredible swiftness, and sometimes with safety,
but when the water is too low, the masts, tim-
ber and trees strike on one side or the other,
and, though of the largest size, are rent in one
moment into shivers, and splintered like a
broom to the amazement of spectators. The
meadows, for many miles below are covered
with immense quantities of wood thus torn in
pieces, which compel the hardiest travellers to
reflect how feeble is man, and how great the
Almighty who formed the lightnings, and the
irresistible power and strength of waters!

No living creature was ever known to pass
through this narrow, except an Indian woman,
who was in a canoe, attempting to cross the
river above it but carelessly suffered herself to
fall within the power of the current. Perceiv-
ing her danger, she took a bottle of rum she
had with her and drank the whole of it; then
lay down in the canoe to meet her destiny.
Most wonderful to tell, she went safely through
and was taken out of the canoe some miles be-
low, very much intoxicated. Being asked how
she could be so daringly imprudent as to drink
such a quantity of rum with the prospect of
instant death before her, she replied, "Yes, yes,
her condition would let her, squaw!—Yes, yes,
white man—it was too much rum for once to
be sure; but I was not willing to loose a drop
of it; so I drank it, and you see I saved all."
New York Sun.

HUMAN NATURE IN DOGS.

It is customary to kick dogs about—to pass
ordinances to prevent them from ranging at will,

as though there was not a spark of humanity in them; yet nothing is farther from truth. Of this we have ocular demonstration. A small dog had managed to pick up a bone, rather beautifully supplied with meat; and was making the best of his way to a place where he might enjoy his meal in quietness, when he was assailed by a large dog, and thrown with his back to the earth and feet to the sun—his assailant astride of him, and threatening all sorts of bloody murder, in case of resistance. He seemed to say to the fallen one, 'You weak puny rascal, how dare you presume to walk the streets with such a bone as that, without the permission of your betters? Such choice bits were never intended for the like of you, but for those who are able to defend the right of their possession. You deserve immolation for your presumption; but on condition that you presume no more in this way, your worthless life shall be spared this once. Do you promise?'

The prostrate cur made an assenting motion with his paws—closed his eyes in token of sincerity and submission, and was let off, minus the bone. His conqueror, then, with great complacency picked up the spoils of the vanquished and with head and tail erect, started for his kennel. While watching this exhibition of 'human nature' in the canine species, and regretting that dogs could not soar above the rapacity of man, a much larger dog issued from behind an empty box, and with an angry yelp, lighted on the possessor of the bone. The struggle was but momentary, and the spoils changed hands, or, rather, mouths again. Who will or can say, after such exhibitions, that dogs have not a large share of 'human nature' in their constitutions? One man, either by force or fraud, appropriates to himself the goods of another; while this in turn, is despoiled by the superior cunning of a third. The case is clear; either the dogs have a large portion of 'human nature' in their composition, or man has more dog nature than he usually gets credit for. How the case may be, we will not affirm; yet this we assert, without the fear of dogs or men, that life with both is but a struggle for the entire bone; and that the right of discovery is no guaranty of possession.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.

The May number of this publication has an article on the subject of European indebtedness, which, if well understood, will go far to mitigate in some degree the odium that is gathering upon American repudiation.

The debt of Great Britain is \$3,700,000,000. Population 25,000,000. About two hundred dollars of indebtedness to each man, woman, and child in that kingdom; but her resources, particularly in her widespread colonial possessions, are vast, some have even called her interest promptly by annual taxation. And she has not yet tried the great treasury—retrenchment. Holland is more heavily burdened with debt than any other country in Europe, and probably in the world. The population is only 2,000,000—500,000 greater than that of the State of New York, and the debt has reached the enormous sum of \$650,000,000—that is two hundred and forty dollars of indebtedness for each man, woman, and child in that kingdom. The writer is of opinion that Holland has no alternative but repudiation or bankruptcy. It is out of the question to pay. New debts are annually incurred to pay arrears of interest. This state of things defies even hope. He adds—"The Dutch have struggled manfully against their increasing difficulties. They have cut down the perquisites of royalty so low that their King is not much more than a head Burgomaster; and they have pared away their protective duties till the maximum amount of revenue has been procured."

HONOR TO OLD MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, in his happy speech at the late dinner in Faneuil Hall, paid the following merited compliment to the good government of the Bay State:

Let me express to you, personally, the great, deep and solemn satisfaction with which I have observed all the proceedings which have come under my eye to-day. I have seen much, very much which proves the taste, wealth and liberality of the people of Boston and Charlestown, hundreds of circumstances denoting civilization and refinement. But the moral beauty of the scene engrosses my whole attention. Thousands and thousands—how many thousands it is impossible for me to conjecture—have met me at every turn. Crowds on crowds in the thronged streets—every eye beaming with joyousness and excitement—who elsewhere would wholly have obstructed the path of the carriages, were here managed peaceably and promptly by a few marshals and police officers, each furnished with a two foot staff. There was no confusion nor disturbance. Each officer and marshal seemed to be a magician, managing the countless crowd by the mere waving of his wand. Sir, to what is this going? To what will it lead? In my own beloved State we are respecters of law and order, but there it is rare to see a collection making the slightest approach to that of to-day. I will not venture to say that such a crowd could not there be so managed, but I hardly dare to hope it would.

Never, but in Massachusetts, has there been a sight like this! And what is it that makes the slight and short wand more powerful than the fixed and bristling bayonet and the loaded gun? Your public schools, you say, and the knowledge they impart to the people. Doubtless these have a great effect! But more than these, and most valuable of every thing, is the education and principles drawn from the mother's knee. Their blessings have been signally illustrated to-day, and they have placed Massachusetts so high on the roll of civilization and refinement that she may well call upon her sisters to come to her and learn how to be good, great, happy and wise.

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

One of the swindling, flash auction establishments, with which New York City abounds, in their angling for plunder lately, caught somewhat more than they intended. A clergyman from Illinois, passing a shop and hearing the bids, was induced to go in. He saw a card of jewelry for sale apparently very cheap, and said he would like part of the things on it but did not want the whole. Two gentlemen at once stepped up and politely saying they would divide them with him, the card was knocked down to the three. They were at once invited back to settle, and the door was shut. The clergyman observed, with some surprise, that eight or ten men, who seemed to have no business there, accompanied them. He took from his purse money enough, as he knew, to pay his share and laid it down. But a great quantity of articles he had never seen before were at once produced as among those he had bid off, and presented with a bill against him, amounting to ninety dollars. He saw at once their game—and brushed all the articles away except those he had bought, some of which, including a watch, he thrust into his pocket, and took a box inclosing the others under his arm. He invited the other two men to go into the front room and divide the articles; but the whole company at once thronged between him and the door, thrust their fists under his nose, and in threatening tones demanded their ninety dollars.

Being a man of powerful frame, with the sweep of each hand he scattered them hither and thither, and walked out with a genuine Western stride, shaking them off with perfect ease. They followed and had a parley in the front room. They offered him back his money and demanded the goods he had bought in return. Pocketing the cash, he gave up the box, and coolly saying that the watch would nearly pay for his coat, which they had badly torn, started for the door. They again opposed him—but he threw them across the room with perfect nonchalance, and marched into the street. They followed and continued to annoy him, when he seized one by the collar and commenced dragging him to the Police Office. He went reluctantly, and the rest, as may be supposed, scattered in every direction; and releasing his victim, who made tracks, literally with fearful rapidity, he went about his business, remaining master of the watch, as well as of the satisfaction of having triumphed over a gang of scoundrels.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, JUNE 29, 1843.

It is currently reported here, that the Hon. Abel Cushing, formerly of Dorchester, in your County, will succeed Judge Simmons as one of the Police Justices of Boston. The appointment meets with general approbation, and is a judicious selection by the Governor and Council. Mr. Cushing graduated at Brown University some thirty-five years since, with the highest honors, and read law, I believe, in Hingham. Like many of our literary men, he acquired his education mostly by his own industry, as a teacher of youth. Soon after the late war, he established himself in the legal profession at Dorchester and Milton Mills, where he remained in good practice until his removal to Boston in 1837. Mr. Cushing repeatedly represented the town of Dorchester in the State Legislature, and was twice chosen to the Senate. He was an active, useful and prominent member of both branches. In political sentiment he is what is termed a radical democrat.

The Judges of the Police Court for the city of Boston, are three in number. They are appointed by the Governor and Council, and hold their offices during good behavior. The Police Court is held here by one of the Justices, every day, at nine in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, except Sundays and days of public thanksgiving and fasts. This makes one week's duty in every three for each Judge; the other fortnight they have to themselves, and, I believe, can practice in the several Courts. They also have a Court for the trial of civil actions, a part of two days in each week. The jurisdiction of these Judges, both in civil and criminal matters, is very little, if any, beyond that of a Justice of the Peace. In civil actions certainly no more, and criminal cases they may extend the term of imprisonment in the House of Correction beyond six months, the extent of a common magistrate, but of this I am not certain. The pay of a Justice of a Police Court is determined and made by the city of Boston. It is now sixteen hundred dollars per annum, in quarterly payments. The Court has two Clerks also, whose duties are arduous. Appeals from this tribunal may be taken to the Court of Common Pleas.

The Green Curtain of the Tremont Theatre fell for the last time on Friday evening, on all dramatic performances. A full assembly of the patrons of the drama were present. Speeches were made repudiating this act, as they called it, of bigotry and sectarianism; but it is no go; the drama is on the decline and it argues well for the morals of the age. The celebrated Dr. Beecher foretold years ago, that he should live to see the day when he should preach in the Tremont Theatre, and his prophecy is likely to become true. The Theatre is now converted into a Baptist Church.

A grand *entree* of the great Menagerie into Boston comes off to-morrow, Friday. The procession consists of one hundred horses, drawing a large number of beautiful animals, consisting of lions, tigers, leopards, etc., etc., and the music car which precedes the whole, drawn by four of the largest

elephants in the world in harness. Our city authorities have tendered to the enterprising proprietors a large lot of land near the Providence Railroad depot, foot of the Common, upon which a splendid pavilion will be erected. Herr Drischbach, the unequalled tamer of wild animals accompanied by his lions, tigers and leopards, will accompany the procession.

Since the memorable seventeenth of June last, business has been extremely dull in Boston; a collapse following a most unnatural excitement produced by the preparatory steps for that great day.

I am sorry to say the Influenza is very prevalent at present in this city. Thousands, it is said, are down with this disease. One case, to my knowledge, has ended fatally. But generally the disease is slight and terminates in four or five days. A due attention to the state of the stomach and bowels is all that is necessary. A gentle emetic of *ipocacua* where the tongue is much coated will almost immediately relieve the cough and all the febrile symptoms. It is probable that this epidemic will pervade the United States. Nine thousand people, it is said, were sick with this disease in Albany last week. It has reached Baltimore.

The President of the United States and suite arrived at Washington on Friday morning last, in little over forty hours from Boston. Rumors of expected changes in the Cabinet still exist, but nothing official except the appointment of the Hon. A. P. Upshur, now Secretary of the Treasury, to the office of *ad interim* Secretary of State in the place of the lamented Mr. Legare, deceased. It is generally believed that Robert Rantoul, Jr., Esq., will soon succeed Gov. Lincoln as the Collector of this Port. Mr. Rantoul is one of our first and best of men, in public and private life, and would fill the station of Collector with ability. His knowledge of maritime law will render his duties pleasant to himself and useful in a high degree to the commercial community. It is also reported that Nathaniel Green, Esq., will again go back to the Boston Post Office. It is but a just compliment to say he made one of the most popular and gentlemanly Postmasters Boston ever had. Like Mr. Legare he was beloved and respected by every party. I hope to see him reinstated to his old office in a few days.

BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION. The following letter was received, by the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating the completion of the Monument on Bunker's Hill, from our distinguished townsman, Hon. John Q. Adams:

QUINCY, 15 JUNE, 1843.

Gentlemen—Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the Celebration by which you propose to auspicate the completion of the Monument on Bunker's Hill, I pray you to accept my thanks for the honor you have done me by the invitation to participate with you in it. The infra state of my health will deprive me of the satisfaction of manifesting my adherence to principles, taught as self-evident truths, by the blood of martyrs on that Hill, more than a year before they were so proclaimed by the unanimous declaration of thirteen United States of America, by my presence at the renewal of that Covenant—but my most fervent prayer shall on that day ascend to Heaven, that the triumph of those principles may proceed in its march, conquering and to conquer, till they shall spread throughout the circumference of the globe, and from the equator to the poles.

I am, gentlemen,
Respectfully and sincerely,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. By the first annual report of the active secretary of this society, Mr. Charles Wade, it appears that returns have been received from towns containing about half of the entire population of Massachusetts. In these towns, 99,413 persons have pledged themselves to total abstinence since 1841. Of these 14,573 were common drunkards. In Boston there are 29,955 pledged men, in addition to the number of societies instituted before the Washingtonian movement. The Secretary thinks that the cause is advancing at a rapid pace, and hopes next year to verify his opinion by the production of ample returns from all the towns in the Commonwealth.

CASE OF CAPT. MACKENZIE. The testimony of one of the members of the Court Martial that tried Capt. Mackenzie, shows that the Court stood nine for acquitting and three for convicting him on the various charges of murder, oppression, and inflicting illegal punishment in the case of Spencer, Small and Cromwell. The three who were for convicting of murder, however, did not believe the act was done with malice. The idle story, that a majority of the Court were for conviction, is thus set at rest forever.

THE DIVORCE CASE. Eliza A. Dunham of South Boston, has been divorced from her husband, Thomas H. Dunham, by the Supreme Court sitting in Boston, on the ground of cruelty. The husband had previously tried to obtain a divorce from her on the charge of adultery but failed.

BRIG. GEN. ABRAHAM EUSTIS. This brave and worthy commander of the Sixth Division of the United States troops, died at Portland (Me.) on Tuesday morning last. His remains were interred with appropriate honors by the military of Portland, United States troops, etc.

LENIENT PUNISHMENT. William G. Glover, for assaulting and beating Eugenia R. Austin at East Boston, in the night time, has been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor in the House of Correction at South Boston.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT. Latest accounts from Washington (D. C.) state, that President Tyler became so indisposed on Sunday last while at church, as to be compelled to withdraw before the services were concluded.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CANADA. The Montreal Herald says there is another rebellion organizing in Canada, that secret societies, having for their object the separation of Canada from England, have been formed throughout the French districts, and that bodies of cavalry have been seen maneuvering, etc.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Capital butter brings at Philadelphia only from eight to twelve cents a pound, veal from three to six, strawberries twelve cents a quart, white English do. nine cents a box, currants five and six cents a quart, etc. This is rather hard, perhaps, for the farmer, but it is glorious for the poor.

The Mayor of Port Leon, (Pa.) while recently out hunting in a dense hammock near that city, was suddenly seized by the leg by a large alligator, who commenced making a meal of that portion of his honor's person. He discharged both barrels of his gun into the head of his assailant, killing him instantly.

As a proof of the depth of the waves, and power of their action, at Madras, it is stated that during a violent storm, a quantity of pigs of lead had been cast ashore near the fort, and it was proved that they had come from a vessel which had been wrecked at more than a mile from the shore.

About seven hundred Mormon men, women and children, lately passed through Louisville, on their way to Nauvoo. Many, if not most of them, are from New York and New England.

Owen Lovejoy, brother of the Lovejoy killed at Alton, (Ill.) advertises as general agent, the carriage of "Southern ladies and gentlemen of color," in the Canada line of stages, "through for nothing and found."

Yankee Doodle was written in 1759, by a surgeon of the British Army, in derision of the New England troops then assembling at Albany, for the invasion of the Canadas.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres has expelled the Jesuits from his jurisdiction, in consequence of their dictatorial conduct towards the Government.

There is a man in Cambridge, (Mass.) who cultivates a quarter of an acre of dandelions for the Boston market, and his crop, which is a rare one, yields him two hundred dollars annual income.

The past year is stated to be the first since 1820, in which the population of the city of Rome, instead of increasing, has diminished. Owing to the prevalence of an epidemic, the number of inhabitants fell from two hundred and fifty-six thousand to one hundred and forty-eight thousand.

Between twelve and twenty laborers have been shot, and thirty or forty wounded in the late canal riots near Montreal.

In the New Hampshire House of Representatives the resolution to receive the ten thousand dollars allotted to the State for her share of the public land money, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of one hundred and twenty one to one hundred and one.

It is stated that in Sunderland, in Franklin County, (Mass.) a town containing between seven and eight hundred inhabitants, every female who is old enough to write her name, has signed the total abstinence pledge. Every male in town, but thirty, has also signed the pledge.

The editor of the Iowa Borough Whig, who is a minister, was recently assaulted by three men. He flogged each of them, and then bound them over to keep the peace. The reverend gentleman must be a tough customer.

The Canada Mission have published their annual report, in which they state that during the year 1842, fifteen hundred slaves escaped from their masters in the United States, and are now in Canada.

It is stated that there were no intoxicating liquors used in the official festivities connected with the late visit of the President in New York.

The body of a female has lately been discovered in a cistern in the neighborhood of New York. The body has laid there nearly a year, the family in the meanwhile using the water. How the body came there remains a mystery.

Several resolutions have recently been passed by the Rhode Island Legislature complimentary to Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn of this State, late Adjutant General. The papers contain a letter written by him to Gov. Fenner, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolutions, and expressing his gratitude for this mark of respect and kindness.

Ireland is not quite so large as New York State, and yet she has 8,500,000 inhabitants. There are not over thirty thousand land owners in the whole Island. This fact tells the whole story of Ireland's oppression better than volumes.

Several prisoners escaped from the jail at Jefferson, (Mo.) on the tenth inst. They had managed to obtain some bowie knives, armed with which they rushed upon the guard, knocked him down, and made off. One was fired on and killed.

The citizens of Michigan township, (Ind.) to stay the collection of debts, have procured the resignation of the constables, and at a public meeting a vote of thanks was passed for their prompt compliance with the wishes of the people.

The bill for entertaining the President at the hotel in New York, two days, was more than twelve hundred dollars.

Montgomery county, (Pa.) contains fifty thousand inhabitants, and yet its county prison holds but one prisoner.

The proudest man on earth is but a pauper, fed and clothed by the bounty of Heaven.

It is stated that the Influenza prevailed with the Locusts seventeen years ago.

An eulogy on the great scholar, Noah Webster, is to be pronounced at Amherst College, on the Fourth of July, by H. M. Spofford, a tutor in the Seminary.

The Washington (D. C.) Madisonian contains the official announcement of the appointment of the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, to the post of Secretary of State, *ad interim*.

Two boys have been arraigned at Haverhill, in this State, and sentenced to jail, for having been detected playing cards on Sunday.

The death of a citizen of Essex, (Conn.) is recorded in the papers. He was the victim of a corn doctor, whose applications produced lock jaw and a distressing death.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald, says that M. Cook, Jr., who has recently been tried for killing, in an unfortunate affray on the 30th March last, Melzer Gardner, editor of a paper in Portsmouth, (Va.) has been acquitted by a jury of his countrymen.

The Bowdoin estate case in Boston, which has created so much excitement, has been at last brought into Court. The following counsel have been retained on each side—for the College, Jeremiah Mason, Simon Greenleaf, C. G. Loring, R. Choate, B. F. Hallet, B. R. Curtis and P. W. Chandler. For the heir of Gov. Bowdoin, Daniel Webster, Franklin Dexter, W. C. Alwyn, J. R. Adam and C. C. Paine.

In Kennebunk, (Me.) an individual recently died at an advanced age, who had never purchased or used a cigar, a glass of wine or other spirit, during the whole course of his life, notwithstanding his extensive intercourse with society, and had never required medical assistance till within a few weeks of his death.

The newspapers at times have odd things in them; amongst the advertisements in a late London paper, it appears that "two sisters want washing," and that "a spinster, particularly fond of children, wish for two or three, having none of her own, nor any other employment."

The Farmer, with no inheritance but virtue, with no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

J. P. Cushing of Watertown, has expended on his celebrated farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, several hundred thousand dollars. The house now building on the premises is estimated to cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It is calculated for a princely residence, with Chinese verandahs, windows of stained glass, etc.

Mrs. Catharine A. Ware, a native of Boston, died suddenly at Paris, (France,) in May last. She formerly edited a magazine in Boston, and her writings have had a wide circulation.

A few years since, three young men were, at the same time, law students in Worcester, and two of them in the same office. They are now Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, viz: Judges Warren, Allen and Merrick.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone very easily and certainly.

NOTICES.

Washingtonian Celebration.

The Washingtonians will hold their next County meeting, in Stoughton, July 4th. Meeting will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

A Collection will be provided by Charles D. Hayden, the landlord of the Stoughton Coffee House—Tickets, fifty cents.

It is hoped there will be a large gathering of the friends of the good cause.

LEONARD EVERETT,
JAMES DORR,
JOHN J. LAW,
E. K. WHITTAKER,
EDWIN THOMPSON,
JOHN M. SPAR,
CHARLES MARSH.
County Committee.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER,
WILLIAM D. GRAY,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

MARRIED.

In Boston, 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Husted, Mr. Edward M. Page of this town, to Mrs. Abigail C. Becket of the former place.

In Marshfield, 11th ult., by Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Isaac Nightingale, formerly of this town, to Miss Alice Hall of the former place. [Printed incorrectly in last week's paper.]

DIED.

In Weymouth, Joseph W. Pool, Esq., aged 34.

In South Weymouth, Mr. Bela Pratt, who was found dead in his field, aged 66.

In Dorchester, 25th ult., Mr. Samuel Capen, aged 83.

In Canton, 17th ult., Mr. Israel Bailey, a soldier of the revolution, aged 96. The deceased was father of the late Hon. John Bailey of Milton, for many years a Representative in Congress from this State.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company located in Boston, and is prepared to effect insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, Machinery and other property.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, Agent.
Quincy Point, July 1.

Niagara Engine Association.

THE Proprietors of the Niagara Engine Association are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to MONDAY EVENING, (July 3d.) at seven o'clock, at the Hancock House.

A punctual attendance of every member is requested as business of great importance will come before the meeting.

Per order,
G. H. FRENCH, Secretary.
Quincy, July 1.

New Goods! New Goods!

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

WOULD call the attention of the splendid stock of GOODS, which are at as low prices as can be bought.

We keep constantly on hand a good BROADCLOTHS; Plain and Corded; SATINETTS; GAMBRO VESTINGS.

American and English PRINTS; Most Printed Linens; Bishop Linens; Most Plaided and Colored Cambrics; Light Brown Linen and Colored Table Cover and Shirtings; Tickings, Crash, Diaper, Lace, Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, etc., etc.

He has a good assortment of Ladies' Cloth, Kid and Leather SHOES, PUMPS, SHOES and BROGANS.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to order, and warranted to fit.

Also—Family GROCERIES, together with assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS WARE.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Quincy Point.

List of Letters

Remaining in Post Office, Quincy.

Miss Sally W. Bearse, John A. Luce, Timothy Brown, John Lachar, Joshua Bean, Jr., Solomon H. Jones, John L. Lott, John Dodge, Thomas S. L., Joseph S. Seal, Mrs. Elizabeth L. B. Barrows, Edward Mott.

Thomas Cary, Mrs. Elizabeth Mott, Ouman Cary, John H. Mott, Thomas Cushing, H. G. Pratt, Robert Caswell, Mrs. Doroth, Miss Cleverly, E. P. Pope, John P. Davis, Samuel Pop, Phineas F. Drew, Asa Pritchard, Thomas Dinovian, John Fitch.

David Eldridge, Charles Row, Ephraim Eldenwood, Albert F. R., John Fowle, John Rand, Henry G. Gaffney, George R. S., Patrick Gaffney, John D. T., Charles Galien, 2, John D. T., Mrs. Jane Hobart, Warren W., Lorenzo Kimball, Mrs. Caroline, Levi Leach, Mrs. Mary V.

DANIEL FRENCH, Quincy, July 1.

3w

Assignee's Sale

By authority of United States D.

WILL be sold by public auction, at P. and O. Rich, No. 38, Board on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

Also—On the same day, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of J. M. of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston, mentioned Notes, etc., to wit:

One Note made 1839, by George E. (N. Y.) of \$163.00.

An Acceptance of said Baker, same.

One Note made 1841, by F. H. B. of \$72.00.

One Note made 1835, by Gustavus G. York, of \$28.65.

One Note made 1836, by Gustavus G. York, of \$2.12.

One Note made 1841, by Abel Bro. (Ky.) of \$25.80.

Four Notes made 1836 and '37, by New York, amounting to 706.00.

One Note made 1834, by N. H. Cur of \$117.00.

An Acceptance, 1839, of Aldrich's note, (Ga.) of \$172.71.

Two Acceptances, 1840 and '41, of Macon, (Ga.) of \$93.32.

Two Acceptances, 1835, of Daniel York, of \$66.80.

One Note made 1841, by W. H. H. (Ky.) of \$75.25.

One Note made 1835, by Meeker York, of \$53.57.

An Acceptance, 1836, of Paul & York, of \$60.00.

One Note made 1830, by John Stiv (Ky.) of \$75.25.

One Note made 1832, by Daniel T. (Ala.) of \$16.05.

Also—Several other small Notes and also a lot of Shoe Stock, ready to be put on, about twenty pairs of Boots; a few Laces and Boot Trees.

An additional notice of this sale the Boston Courier.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Weymouth, July 1.

3w

In Bankrupt

United States District Court, District.

ON this sixteenth day of May, A. the petition of

AMOS TILDEN

of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk of Massachusetts, who has been declared for a full discharge from all his debts the said Bankruptcy, and a certificate

Ordered—That a hearing will be petition at the United States Court in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where all creditors who shall have proved and other persons in interest

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The death of a citizen of Essex, (Conn.) is recorded in the papers. He was the victim of a corn doctor, whose applications produced local jaw and a distressing death.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald, says that M. Cook, Jr., who has recently been tried for killing, in an unfortunate affray on the 30th March last, Melzer Gardner, editor of a paper in Portsmouth, (Va.) has been acquitted by a jury of his countrymen.

The Bowdoin estate case in Boston, which has created so much excitement, has been at last brought into Court. The following counsel have been retained on each side—for the College, Jeremiah Mason, Simon Greenleaf, C. G. Loring, R. Choate, B. F. Hallett, B. R. Curtis and P. W. Chandler. For the heir of Gov. Bowdoin, Daniel Webster, Franklin Dexter, W. C. Alwyn, J. R. Adan and C. C. Paine.

In Kennebunk, (Me.) an individual recently died at an advanced age, who had never purchased or used a cigar, a glass of wine or other spirit, during the whole course of his life, notwithstanding his extensive intercourse with society, and had never required medical assistance till within a few weeks of his death.

The newspapers at times have odd things in them; amongst the advertisements in a late London paper, it appears that "two sisters want teaching," and that "a spinster, particularly fond of children, wish for two or three, having none of her own, nor any other employment."

The Farmer, with no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

J. P. Cushing of Watertown, has expended on his celebrated farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, several hundred thousand dollars. The house now building on the premises is estimated to cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It is calculated for a princely residence, with Chinese verandas, windows of stained glass, etc.

Mrs. Catherine A. Ware, a native of Boston, died suddenly at Paris, (France), in May last. She formerly edited a magazine in Boston, and her writings have had a wide circulation.

A few years since, three young men were, at the same time, law students in Worcester, and two of them in the same office. They are now Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, viz: Judges Warren, Allen and Merrick.

The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone very easily and certainly.

NOTICES.

Washingtonian Celebration.

The Washingtonians will hold their next County meeting, in Stoughton, July 4th. Meeting will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

A Collection will be provided by Charles D. Hayden, the landlord of the Stoughton Coffee House—Tickets, fifty cents.

It is hoped there will be a large gathering of the friends of the good cause.

LEONARD EVERETT, JAMES DORR, JOHN J. LOW, E. K. WHITAKER, EDWIN THOMPSON, JOHN M. SPEAR, CHARLES MARSH, County Committee.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, WILLIAM D. GRAY, BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

MARRIED.

In Boston, 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Husted, Mr. Edward M. Page of this town, to Mrs. Abigail C. Becket of the former place.

In Mansfield, 11th ult., by Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Isaac Nightingale, formerly of this town, to Miss Alice Hall of the former place. [Printed incorrectly in last week's paper.]

DIED.

In Weymouth, Joseph W. Pool, Esq., aged 34.

In South Weymouth, Mr. Bela Pratt, who was found dead in his field, aged 66.

In Dorchester, 25th ult., Mr. Samuel Capen, aged 83.

In Canton, 17th ult., Mr. Israel Bailey, a soldier of the revolution, aged 96. The deceased was father of the late Hon. John Bailey of Milton, for many years a Representative in Congress from this State.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company located in Boston, and is prepared to effect insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, Machinery and other property.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, Agent.

Quincy Point, July 1.

THE Proprietors of the Niagara Engine Association are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to MONDAY EVENING, (July 3d), at seven o'clock, at the Hancock House.

A punctual attendance of every member is requested, as business of great importance will come before the meeting.

Per order.

G. H. FRENCH, Secretary.

Quincy, July 1.

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE NEWCOMB,

WILL call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of GOODS, which he offers for sale at as low prices as can be bought in town or vicinity.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of BROADCLOTHS; Plain and Corded CASSIMERES; SATINETTES; GAMBRUONS AND VESTINGS.

American and English PRINTS; Mouslin de Laine; Plaided and Colored Cambrics; Linens; White, Brown Linen and Colored Table Covers; Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings, Crash, Diaper, Stripes, Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdk's, Scarfs, Stocks, etc., etc.

He has a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth, Kid and Leather SHOES; Gentlemen's PUMPS, SHOES and BROGANS.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to the measure at short notice, and warranted to fit.

Also—Family GROCERIES, together with a general assortment of CROCKERY, HARD AND GLASS WARE.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.

List of Letters

Remaining in Post Office, Quincy, July 1, 1843.

Miss Sally W. Beane, John A. Lucas, Timothy Brown, Solomon H. Lamb, Joshua Bean, Jr., Miss Catherine Linnell, John Dodge, John L. Luther, Joseph S. Beal, Thomas S. Lambert, Hugh Beaton, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence, L. B. Barrows, Edward Moriarty, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, John H. Morrison.

Thomas Cary, H. G. Pratt, Ouman Cary, 2, Dorothy Packard, Thomas Cushing, E. P. Pope, Richard Caswell, Samuel Pope, Miss Cleverly, John P. Davis, Asa Prichard, Thomas Danovan, John Prichard.

David Eldridge, Charles Rowell, Ephraim Elmwood, Albert F. Russell, John Rand, John Fowle, Thomas O. Sylvester, 2, Henry Gerrish, Andrew Shepard, Patrick Gaffrey, George R. Smalley, Charles Gallen, 2, John D. Thayer, Mrs. Jane Hobart, Warren White, Mrs. Caroline Wiggins, Lorenzo Kimball, Mrs. Mary Whitcher, Levi Leach, DANIEL FRENCH, Postmaster.

Quincy, July 1.

Assignee's Sale.

By authority of United States District Court.

WILL be sold by public auction, at the office of T. P. and D. Rich, No. 38, Broad Street, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about twenty cases of Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

Also—On the same day, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the office of J. M. Allen, corner of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston, the following mentioned Notes, etc. to wit:

One Note made 1839, by George E. Baker, Troy, (N. Y.) of \$163.00.

An Acceptance of said Baker, same date, of \$15.20.

One Note made 1841, by F. H. Barrett, Boston, of \$172.00.

One Note made 1835, by Gustavus G. Bowker, New York, of \$218.66.

One Note made 1836, by Gustavus G. Bowker, New York, of \$212.12.

One Note made 1841, by Abel Brown, Louisville, (Ky.) of \$25.80.

Four Notes made 1836 and '37, by H. Camp & Co. New York, amounting to 706.00.

One Note made 1834, by A. H. Curtis, New York, of \$117.00.

An Acceptance, 1839, of Aldrich Dawson, Savannah, (Ga.) of \$71.71.

Two Acceptances, 1840 and '41, of Emanuel Keidt, Mecon, (Ga.) of \$39.32.

Two Acceptances, 1835, of Daniel Holden, New York, of \$56.80.

One Note made 1841, by W. H. Hartwell, Boston, of \$25.50.

One Note made 1835, by Meeker & Briggs, New York, of \$52.57.

An Acceptance, 1836, of Paul & Sabbath, New York, of \$50.00.

One Note made 1839, by John Stivers, Louisville, (Ky.) of \$78.85.

One Note made 1842, by Daniel Tillotson, Mobile, (Ala.) of \$16.05.

Also—Several other small Notes and Accounts.

Also—A lot of Shoe Stock, ready cut, for about twenty pairs; about twenty pairs of Boot Upfers, fitted; a few Laces and Boot Trees. The whole being subject to the order of Bankrupts.

Conditions, Cash.

An additional notice of this sale will be given in the Boston Courier.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, Assignee.

Weymouth, July 1.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court, Massachusetts District.

ON this sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1843. Upon the petition of

AMOS TILDEN, JR.,

of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, in said District of Massachusetts, who has been declared a Bankrupt, for a full discharge from all his debts provable under the said Bankruptcy, and a certificate thereof—

Ordered—That a hearing will be had on the said petition at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all creditors who shall have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said discharge and certificate should not be granted.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

July 1.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court, Massachusetts District.

ON this sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1843. Upon the petition of

BENJAMIN PAGE,

of Cohasset, in the County of Norfolk, in said District of Massachusetts, who has been declared a Bankrupt, for a full discharge from all his debts provable under the said Bankruptcy, and a certificate thereof—

Ordered—That a hearing will be had on the said petition at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all creditors who shall have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said discharge and certificate should not be granted.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

July 1.

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court, Massachusetts District.

ON this twenty first day of May, A. D. 1843. Upon the petition of

SILAS ALDEN, JR.,

of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, in said District of Massachusetts, who has been declared a Bankrupt, for a full discharge from all his debts provable under the said Bankruptcy, and a certificate thereof—

Ordered—That a hearing will be had on the said petition, at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all creditors who shall have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said discharge and certificate should not be granted.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

July 1.

Messenger's Notice.

QUINCY, July 1st, 1843.

NORFOLK, ss.—A warrant has been duly issued by Sherman Leland, Esquire, Judge of Probate in and for said County, against the estate of

OLIVER B. ALEXANDER,

of Quincy aforesaid, Blacksmith, an insolvent debtor, and the payment of debts, and the delivery of his property to him or for his use, and all transfer of property by him, are now forbidden by law.

The first meeting of the creditors of said debtor, will be held at the dwelling-house of said Judge, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, July 8th inst, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the proof of debts, choice of one or more Assignees, and such other business in relation to said estate as may then come before them.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Messenger.

July 1.

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the WEYMOUTH AND BRAintree MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the choice of Officers for the year ensuing, will be held at their office, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the third day of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Secretary.

Weymouth, June 17.

For Sale.

THE building owned by the Quincy Canal Corporation, now standing on the Canal Wharf, and formerly occupied as a Store. Inquire of the subscriber, JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Clerk.

Quincy, June 24.

House Lots.

FOR SALE, a number of House Lots, the property of Mr. William P. Apthorp, on the Weymouth and Braintree Turnpike road and on Elm Street, near the Episcopal Church.

For terms, etc., apply to J. M. GOURGAS, Jr.

Quincy, June 24.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TAKEN from the Post Office at Weymouth, on the 22d of March last, a letter addressed and marked as follows, viz:—"Miss Sophia L. Raymond, Weymouth, (Mass.) care of Joseph Loud, Jr. Esq." mailed "Dorchester, (Mass.) March 21st, and charged "6" cents; and afterwards marked at "6" cents additional postage, and forwarding it, by drawing a black line over Weymouth and inserting "Scotland," the name of the Post Office to which it was to be sent, and adding the words and figures, "Weymouth, (Mass.) March 22d, and charging the same "6" cents additional postage.

Any person giving information who took said letter shall receive the above reward, and Ten Dollars for said letter.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Post Master.

Weymouth, June 24.

G. Ware Gay, M. D.

HAVING relinquished the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Boston, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of this town.

Boards for the present at Mrs. Gay's, second house below Mrs. Hayden's Apothecary shop, Washington Street.

Reference for Professional Qualifications, WILLIAM ISAGALL, M. D., Weymouth, Lewis, Jr. M. D., Boston.

JOHN W. WARREN, M. D., J. F. W. LANE, M. D., HOS. JOSIAH STEWART.

Quincy, June 10.

For Sale.

ONE half or more of the parcel of LAND, late the property of Benjamin Faxon, upon which is a Blacksmith's Shop. Apply to DEXTER FAXON.

Quincy, June 10.

Benjamin F. Reeves, Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14 Brattle Square, (Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business with promptness and despatch.

Hair cutting, 12 1-2 cents. Hair Curling, 12 1-2 cents. Shaving, 6 1-4 cents. Razors honed, 12 1-2 cents. Razors ground, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B. A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAP, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.

Boston, June 17.

Lime and Sand.

JUST received, a freight of Thomaston Lime and Cape Cod Sand, delivered to purchasers in any section of the town as cheap as either article can be bought elsewhere. Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy Point, June 10.

Groceries—Cheap.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, Lard, Rice, Dried Apples, Spices, etc., for sale very low for cash, by E. PACKARD.

Quincy, June 17.

Assignee's Sale.

By authority of United States District Court.

WILL be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the third day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the store now occupied by Elisha Page, in Stoughton, one Clock, one old Silver Watch, several Miscellaneous Books and one Map.

Conditions, Cash.

AARON PRESCOTT, Assignee.

June 17.

Creditors' Meeting.

ZIRA ELDRIDGE's Creditors' third meeting will be held at Ellis Ames' office in Canton, on 29th July next, at nine A. M. to prove debts, declare dividend, and audit account of.

N. F. SAFFORD, Assignee.

Milton, June 24.

Cow Hide Boots.

THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, on Granite Street at the head of School Street, where he constantly manufactures and has on hand Sawed and Pegged Mens', Boys' and Youth's BOOTS, BOOTIES, SHOES and KIP BROGANS.

REPAIRING done in a neat manner and at short notice.

JAMES EDWARDS.

Quincy, May 13.

Wood for Sale.

HARD WOOD for sale, at Quincy Point, and delivered at any part of the town for \$6 per cord for cash.

Also—Several cords of Spruce Wood, at \$1.50 per cord, cash. Inquire of E. GREEN, at the Point, or of SAMUEL COPELAND.

Quincy, May 6.

Salt Marsh for Sale.

A PIECE of SALT MARSH, containing about ten acres, slightly situated on the Squantum Road near the Turkey. Said lot lies directly on the road, is very easy of access, and is a first rate Marsh.

For terms, apply to WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Esq. at the Railway Village, or to BENJ. D. BAXTER, No. 13, South Market Street, Boston.

Quincy, May 6.

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,

NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, who have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of "billingsgate," in the fulsome description of their inflexible specific, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling; and all other evidences of revolutionary service thus far received, have been arranged and indexed, so as to render the search for proof of service comparatively easy and certain. Any person residing in Massachusetts, wishing to obtain proof in support of his claim for a pension, has only to make a direct application in writing to this office, in conformity with the regulations which are given below, and the needful search will be made without any charge or expense whatever, except a fee of twenty-five cents when a certificate, unaccompanied by a receipt for the service, is presented. Application should be forth, as fully as the memory of the claimant will allow, the facts concerning the service. There are supposed to be no honest cases in which the proof cannot be made; and the rate cannot be set forth in the application; although there may be many instances in which very little can be remembered. No application for search, therefore, will be refused; but, in order to guard against an imposition which has been sometimes practiced, the rate is established that a fee shall be charged on applicants who do not, in their applications, set forth any fact going to show that their applications are bona fide.

The more full and minute the statement contained in the application, the easier is the search, and the more certain of success is the claimant; for the Pension Commissioner at Washington, in all cases regards an imperfect statement with suspicion.

It is hoped that all persons in Massachusetts entitled to a pension will make immediate application for the needed proof—and make it directly to the Secretary—thus saving to themselves the needless expense of any agent or attorney. Their applications will always be promptly acted upon, and all needful assistance will be cheerfully furnished. Suitable blank forms for application, and of other needful papers, may be obtained, by mail or otherwise, from this office.

As it is supposed that there are many paupers in Massachusetts who are entitled to pensions, such unfortunate persons and the overseers of the poor, in their various towns, are respectfully informed that their applications will, in all cases, when presented conformably to the regulations, be attended to without any charge.

JOHN A. BOLLES, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENSION REGULATIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. Every application requiring search, or certificate, must be made to the Secretary, in writing, by the claimant, or by some person duly authorized by the claimant; and the signature to the application, and to the power of attorney, must be attested by some magistrate.

2. The application must set forth (as fully as the circumstances of the case will allow,) the residence and service of the soldier, and the names of the officers under whom he served; and no search will be made until after the filing of such written application.

3. Where the claimant resides in Massachusetts, and the application contains a full statement of the service, the only fee charged will be twenty-five cents for the certificate and seal. Where the claimant is a resident in another State, or where the application is so indefinite as to require a general search of all the rolls, a fee of not less than three dollars will be required to be paid before search is made.

*NOTE—These Regulations are predicated upon, and rendered necessary by the Rules of the Pension Office at Washington, of which the following is a copy, viz:

"The application must be made to the Secretary in writing, by the claimant, or by some person duly authorized by the claimant, by a written power of attorney, attested by a magistrate. The signature of the claimant must in all cases be attested in like manner."

"The application must set forth (as fully as the

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court, Massachusetts
District.

ON this twentieth day of May, A. D. 1843. Upon the petition of

CHARLES FRENCH WHITCOMB,
of Randolph, in the County of Norfolk, in said District of Massachusetts, who has been declared a Bankrupt, for a full discharge from all his debts provable under the act to that effect passed and entitled as follows, to-wit:—

Ordered—That a hearing will be had on the said petition, at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the **FIRST TUESDAY** of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all creditors who shall have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said discharge and certificate should not be granted.

June 24. FRANCIS BASSETT, *Clerk.*
2w 2751

Wood for Sale.
JUST landed, thirty-five cords of Rock Maple Wood
 at Quincy Point, delivered at any part of the town,
 at \$5.50 per cord, for cash.
Also--Spruce Wood, at \$4.00.
 Inquire of **ALBERT HERSEY.**
 Quincy Point, May 20. tf

Parasols.
A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received by
E. PACKARD.
Quincy, June 3. tf

DR. FERNANDS'
Vegetable Indian Arcanum,
FOR THE CURE OF
Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Imprudence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The complexion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernands, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practising as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernands, who prepares this medicine,

does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been failed, in any of the complaints abovementioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Ferrnandes himself; consequently, it is perfectly safe, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. It may be used, and with great advantage, even in children, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bill of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernands, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNANDS, *Indian Physician*
 JOS. J. CLARK, *Agent for New England States.*

CERTIFICATES.
From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant
Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernande's Medicine:
 Sir:—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast enacting upon me the fatal effects of those diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernande's Vegetable Indian Arcum, by the recommendation of a friend, and I was enabled to get well, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

*From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy
Stone Bank.*

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark :
 DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are
 about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernands'

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with the merits of Dr. Ferri's Compound, and have that my general health as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence of its efficacy, and have been enabled to have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Ferri's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint such as sometimes is very distressing, and attended with much weakness and sickness of the chest, extreme headache,

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved.

ed, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to. Yours, truly,

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

*From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House,
Quincy.*

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:
Sir—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Stomachic fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicinal and physical means, but my system was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abernethy, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernand's Arcanum, advised me to resort to the same health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.


Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street,
(up stairs.) People in other cities and in country
towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through
conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such
other way as may be most convenient to them.
Boston, May 20. *tf*

Particular Notice.
ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without first procuring the consent of the subscriber.

over, without first ascertaining the place from which they may load. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc, from the above premises.

JACOB F. EATON.
Quincy; May 27. if



JOHN
QUINCY HALL
 SOLICITS THE ATTENTION
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We are confident that if the Merchandise, we could, without delay and trouble.

The great size of our **HALL ASSOCIATION**, for their Effort arranged upon Counters, and delay and trouble.

We hope, will meet with our FARMER, and TRADER, we

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N. B. — BOYS' CLOTHING

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Sam's Lady's and
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I SIMMONS & CO.
CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
for the Quincy Market, Boston,
OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
roadcloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings and
ready-Made Clothing,
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

our Customers, and win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
 make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always
 one but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with, and every
 tion.
 constantly on hand.
 to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.
SEE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. 

Woolenets, Rouen Cassimeres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
de Laine, Calicoes, Ginghams, Printed Laines, Bishop Lawn,
s, MUSLINS, WHITE CAMBRICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
ERY, GLOVES, TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARACNETS.
Covers, Colored Cambrics, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
Fancy Hdkfs., Silk Hdkfs., Scarfs, Bosoms.
LE HATS, CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS.
Assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS; Children's Kid and Leather
HATERS and TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
to particularize.
Quincy, May 13.

Removal--Painting Business.

USE SIGN

PAINTING

CURING, GRADING

Straw Business.
RUMMETT,
thanks to the ladies of Quincy for the very liberal encouragement the past year, and hopes by diligent attention to her business to merit patronage.
work at this establishment, may approach of having their Bonnets exchanged out of the house to be done. It is twenty years experience in the most recommendation.
TURNING BONNETS, etc. with a PATENT AND USEFUL ARTICLES
Quincy, March 1.

Publish
NUMBER 27.
JOHN A. GRE
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance. LATE and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the month—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will previous to the payment of all arrears, the option of the proprietor. When subscribers papers stopped, they will notify the that effect and at the time their subscription. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper as long as it is sent to at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place, soever he may have ordered it, until left to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously placed, are the most powerful means of advertising. The number required must be marked on the advertisement, and the advertiser will be continued until order is charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers, for their own immediate business; and advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as legal advertisements, and advertisement sales, sent in by them, must be paid for rates.

Business letters and communications to the Editor, postage paid, will receive one single copy of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATENT

The following gentlemen are authorized and requested to procure subscription

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy, Mass.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	" Stone
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN,	Braintree
JOSEPH CLEVERLY,	Abington
SAMUEL A. TURNER,	South Scituate
N. E. OSBORNE,	Salem
FREEMAN HUNT,	New York

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE FAMISHED H

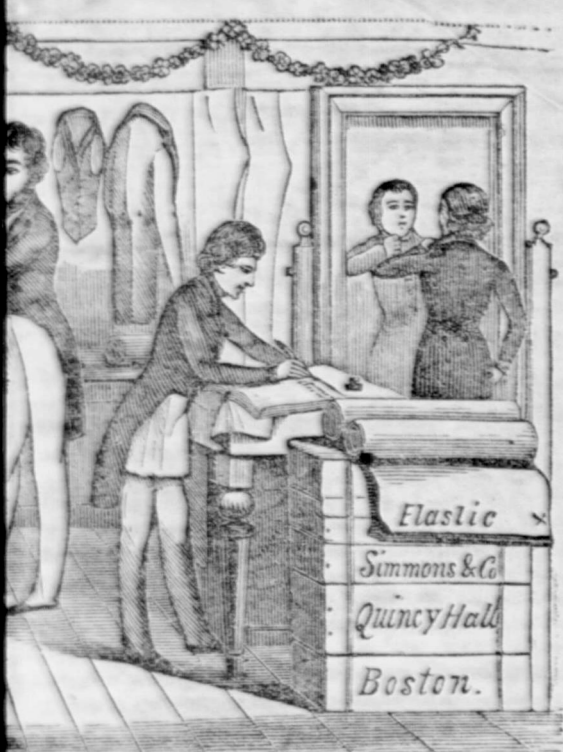
Mr. Editor—Will you publish in the thrilling incident which I forward you, freecipator and Free American. Doubtless, it acceptable to your readers and assist to de horrors of slavery and the inhumanity of acted by some of the free States to rivet which binds nearly three millions of our citizens, lest they escape from the iron yoke. The writer is a lady of great respectability removed her family from a slave to a free whose statements may be relied on as true

In a large schooner, bound for New York, in the year 1834 or 5, I left Norfolk. The second day after we were off, the cabin passengers had a sick attendant. The sick child asked for food; and I prepared a toast for it. For this purpose I went to the cook's room, which was below and in going to which, it was necessary to pass a quantity of freight, which had been hoisted on board at Norfolk. The steward kindly assisted me in making the toast, and adding a cup of tea. With these, on board, I was retiring to the cabin, when the freight, which consisted of boxes of a little tawny, famished looking hound, came out from between the packages. The fingers, agitated by a convulsive motion, were evidently reaching forth with the food in my possession. Shocked and alarmed by the apparition, I laid the hound, which was immediately before me, no one observed the transaction, and I withdrew swiftly to the cabin. The sick child, who was fed with its meal; and when, in the evening, it wanted more, I again offered my services to the steward for the taking, in visiting his premises, he pleaded the necessity of attending to his invalid. I found he was a father, and the names of his children. I brought presents for them; and so ingratiated myself into his favor, that I soon had free access to his larder, and often found nice things for myself as well as for the little cabin. But whatever I could procure for the famished hound, which had become a precious charge. There was an eye to watch my motions. I could see that eye, gleaming at me from behind every door.

As all was tranquil on board, it was that I alone was aware of the presence of an unseen fugitive; and I humbly returned to God for allowing me the privilege of entering to the wants of this, his outcast and persecuted, image. That the being was a slave, I doubted not; could I serve him, or her, or whoever he, effectually? I knew the law and such cases. I knew the poor being longed to hope from the Captain and vessel, and repeatedly asked myself the question, will there be any way I had hope that we might land in and so under favor of darkness, the being enabled to go on shore unseen by the board. I determined to watch for the creature, who had been thus previously consigned to my care.

On the sixth day (we having a long day) I found that the goods below were broken in order to come at something which was wanted; and so filled up was the passage could not go below. My heart seethed within me, for the safety of the ship became dear to me. We sat down but the dishes swam before my eyes, and that a discovery must take place. The sailing of the freight below had not been expected. Each moment I expected an alarm. I heard a sudden "hallo!"—and all

of Trade."



NS & CO.
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Market, Boston,
LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Massimeres,
and
Clothing,
D STATES.
Recent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
ours.
The time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS**
"ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
able to examine our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
SYSTEM.
that it will. The **MERCHANT, MECHANIC,**
renew alike, and without fear of imposition.
or **EXHIBITION** as well as **SALE,**
of Goods from \$100 to

0.
found inferior to none in this City.
one of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
PARLAMENT.
very description, to order; and our work will always
have them all in the same store with us, and every
nd States, free of charge, as usual.
FOR YOURSELVES.

s Establishment.

PACKARD

of Quincy and vicinity, to his **LARGE STOCK** of
the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
customers to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
this advertisement will be sold **CHEAP FOR THE**

Sattinets, and Gambroons.—Velvets,
glor's Trimmings,

an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
ry, in preference to paying for them ready made, and
\$80—

meres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ams, Printed Lawns, Bishop Lawn,
CS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
BETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SACNETS.

Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
dkis., Scarfs, Bosoms.

AND VELVET CAPS.

LEATHER SLIPPERS—Children's Kid and Leather
TS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
if Quincy, May 13.

Painting Business.

GILDING, GRADING.

PAPERING & GLAZING

&c. &c.

ends, and the public generally, that he has taken the
ere he will carry on the

BUSINESS

to receive public patronage.
and in good style.
to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
MELVILL HOVEY.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of
Trusses from different manufacturers, which he
will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper
than the same can be purchased in Boston or else
where.
if Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale,

SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for
further information, apply
AT THIS OFFICE.
if Quincy, March 1.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

E. BENT & Co.,

HAVE received some of the cheapest goods ever
sold in town.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Handsome dark and light PRINTS, fast colors, from
6 1/4 to 25 cts. per yard.
BROWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4
to 10 cts. per yard.
A few pieces of CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
GAMBROONS, etc.
Any one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for
their interest to call.
if Quincy, May 13.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 27.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Business letters and communications addressed to
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Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

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JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries."
ORIN P. BACON, "Dorchester."
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth."
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. "South Weymouth."
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, "Braintree."
JOSEPH CLEVELY, "Jingston."
SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Scituate."
N. P. OSBORNE, "Salem."
FREEMAN HUNT, "New York City."

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE FAMISHED HAND.

Mr. Editor—Will you publish in the Patriot the
thrilling incident which I forward you, from the Emanc-
ipator and Free American. Doubtless, it will prove
acceptable to your readers and assist to delineate
the horrors of slavery and the inhumanity of the laws en-
acted by some of the free States to rivet the chains,
which bind nearly three millions of our unoffending
citizens, as they escape from the iron yoke of despotism.
The writer is a lady of great respectability, who has
removed her family from a slave to a free State, and
whose statements may be relied on as true. W. T.

In the year 1834 or 5, I left Norfolk, (Va.)
in a large schooner, bound for New York. One
of the cabin passengers had a sick child and no
attendant. The second day after we left Norfolk,
the child asked for food; and I offered to
prepare a toast for it. For this purpose I went
to the cook's room, which was below the deck,
and in going to which, it was necessary to pass
a quantity of freight, which had been put on
board at Norfolk. The steward kindly assisted
me in making the toast, and added a cracker
and a cup of tea. With these, on a small wait-
er, I was retiring to the cabin, when in passing
the freight, which consisted of boxes, bags, etc.,
a little tawny, famished looking hand was held
out from between the packages. The skeleton
fingers, agitated by a convulsive movement,
were evidently reached forth with a view to
the food in my possession. Shocked, but not
alarmed by the apparition, I laid the cracker on
the hand, which was immediately withdrawn.
no one observed the transaction, and I went
swiftly to the cabin. The sick child was gratified
with its meal; and when, in the afternoon
it wanted more, I again offered my services. I
apologized to the steward for the liberty I was
taking, in visiting his premises, so often, but
pleaded the necessity of attending to the little
invalid. I found he was a father, and inquired
the names of his children. I brought him
presents for them; and so ingratiated myself
into his favor, that I soon had free access to the
larder, and often found nice things prepared
for myself as well as for the little one in the
cabin. But whatever I could procure was divided
with the famished hand, which, to me, had
become a precious charge. There must have
been an eye to watch my motions. In fancy, I
could see that eye, gleaming at my approach,
but at other times closed in dim despair.

As all was tranquil on board, it was evident
that I alone was aware of the presence of the
unseen fugitive; and I humbly returned thanks
to God for allowing me the privilege of minis-
tering to the wants of this, his outcast, despised
and persecuted, image. That the unfortunate
being was a slave, I doubted not; but how
could I serve him, or her, or whoever it might
be, effectually? I knew the law and usages in
such cases. I knew the poor being had nothing
to hope from the Captain and crew of the
vessel, and repeatedly asked myself the agoniz-
ing question, will there be any way of escape?
I had hope that we might land in the night,
so under favor of darkness, the fugitive be
enabled to go on shore unseen by those on
board. I determined to watch for, and assist
the creature, who had been thus providentially
consigned to my care.

On the sixth day (we having a long passage)
I found that the goods below were being moved
in order to come at something which was want-
ed; and so filled up was the passage, that I
could not go below. My heart seemed to die
within me, for the safety of the sufferer had
become dear to me. We sat down to dinner,
but the dishes swam before my eyes. I felt
that a discovery must take place. The tumb-
ling of the freight below had not ceased.
Each moment I expected an alarm. At length
I heard a sudden "hallo!" and all was quiet.

Presently the steward came into the cabin;
looked significantly at the company, and whis-
pered to the Captain. The Captain was carving,
and immediately laid down his knife and
fork and went on deck. One of the passengers
followed him, but soon returned; and in a
laughing manner informed us that a strange
passenger had been found among the freight.
"It is," added he, "a small mulatto boy, who
says he belongs to Mr. — of Norfolk. That
he had been concealed among the lumber, on
the wharves, for two weeks, and secreted him-
self in the schooner, the night before we sailed.
He is going to New York to find his father,
who escaped two years since. And," continued
he, "he is starved to a skeleton, hardly worth
taking back." Many jokes were passed, as to
the manner of his being renovated, when he
should again fall into the hands of his master.
Some thought the vessel must put immediately
back. Others were of opinion that, as we
were within eight or ten hours sail of New
York, the trip would be made, and the boy car-
ried back, on her return.

The unfortunate child had been brought on
deck, and we all left the cabin to look at him.
I followed behind, almost unwilling to see him;
and stood some time by the companion way in
order to gain strength for the interview. I
then proceeded forward. As soon as he dis-
covered me, a bright gleam passed over his
countenance, and he instinctively held out the
same famished hand! My feelings were no
longer to be controlled. There stood a child,
before me, not more than eleven or twelve years
of age, of yellow complexion and sad counte-
nance, nearly naked, his back seared with scars,
and his flesh wasted to the bone. I burst into
tears—into lamentations, and the jeers of others
were for a moment turned into sympathy.

It, however, began to be suspected that I had
brought the boy away; and, in that case, the
vessel must put back, in order to give me up
also. But I related the circumstances, as they
occurred, and all appeared satisfied with the
truth of my statement.

I requested that I might be allowed to feed
the boy, which request was granted; and I
carried him some dinner on a plate. He ate
voraciously; and as I stood beside him, he
looked into my face at every mouthful. There
was something confiding in his look. When
he had finished his meal, as I took the plate,
he rubbed his fingers softly on my hand, and
leaned his head toward me like a weary child.
Oh that I could have offered him a place of
rest; that I could have comforted and protected
him; a helpless child, a feeble, emaciated, suf-
fering, innocent lad, reserved for bondage and
the torture.

Towards evening he was taken below, and I
was no more allowed to see him, but I learned
that he was put in the steerage, strongly bound,
and that the "proper authorities" of New York
would be consulted as to the disposal of him.
We came to anchor, during the night, at some
distance below the city, the captain informing
us, in the morning, that the vessel had been
forbidden to enter the port with a fugitive slave
on board. That she must discharge her cargo,
where she lay, and return with all possible
despatch to Norfolk. A boat was provided to
carry us up; and I remarked to the captain
that there was "great ado, about a helpless
child." He replied, "The laws must be
obeyed."

As I approached the city, I could not help
exclaiming, "Is this the region, this the soil of
boasted freedom?" Here, where the child is
treated like a felon, manacled, anchored from
the shore, to be sent back to slavery and the
lash, deprived of the fostering care, which even
the brute is allowed to exercise towards its
young? Here the slender boy seeks the pro-
tection of a father—name, dear to helplessness!
Does humanity aid him in the search? No,
humanity is circumscribed in her operations
by laws which consign one portion of free-
dom's sons and daughters to the service, the
control, and the brutality of the other. Hu-
manity looks on them and weeps. Further
she cannot do. "The laws must be obeyed."

And now since years have passed, where is
that boy? Does he still live in hopeless bond-
age? Are other scars added to those im-
printed on his infant skin? When I saw him,
he appeared innocent as a child of freedom. He
felt and suffered as a child of free parents would
feel and suffer. His sorrows were touching
as the sorrows of a white child would have
been. Alas! poor youth, from me thy fate is
hidden. If living, thou art still young; but
were thy days turned into ages,—what a vol-
ume to meet the human eye! S. E. S.

SPEAK NOT EVIL OF ANOTHER.

If the precept of the apostle could be enfor-
ced, what a revolution there would be in this
talking world! Many who are now voluble as
geese, would then be mute as fish.

There is a certain class of persons who never
have any subject of conversation, unless con-
nected with personalities. We regret to say
that women more often than men are accused
of this gossiping propensity, though we do not
believe it originates from any innate perversity
of moral feeling in the female character; it is
only the result of their defective training, and
their limited opportunities of acquiring infor-
mation. Still, ignorance does not extenuate
the evil of slander, it only shows how it may
be corrected, namely, by giving your daughters
such an education, as will make other subjects,
besides personalities, agreeable to them.

"I called," said a gentleman, "the other day
on a very fashionable lady, and was entertain-

ed during my visit, by a variety of piquant an-
ecdotes and satirical remarks respecting her
particular friends. She had a beautiful set of
teeth, and as she laughed in her glee over the
mangled reputations, which she had strewn like
plucked flowers around her, I was thinking of
the doctrine of transmigration, and imagining
what animal her soul would be compelled to in-
habit, in order to expiate her sin of evil
speaking—and I fixed on the hyena—yes; the
laughing hyena; and before I left her, that
truly beautiful woman had quite a hyenaish
look. By the way, there was much justice in
that poetical doctrine of the transmigration of
souls. It taught two excellent lessons to me—
humanity and humility."

The remarks of this gentleman brought to
our recollections similar conversations; and we
could not but own that there were in society
those who would be changed into crying hyenas
if they had their deserts. Have you never
heard people lament over the follies of their
friends, and dwell in the most pathetic manner
on the faults and misfortunes of their acquaint-
ances? And have you not felt, as you watched
the expression of the countenance, and listened
to the intonations of the voice, that these
"shocking things" did not greatly afflict the
relator? But there are few we trust, who thus
give themselves up to the malicious pleasure
of evil speaking; it is usually the result of
thoughtlessness; or, the desire of saying some-
thing to amuse or astonish.

"Oh, I am so sorry to believe this story
about Miss A—," said the lively Mrs. B—
"she is a lovely girl; but there are spots in
the sun. Every body regrets it."

"Indeed! I never heard a syllable of the
matter," replied Mrs. C—. "I think it must
be a mistake. I have been intimate with the
family a long time, and understand Miss
A—'s disposition. I am sure she was never
guilty of such conduct."

"No—there can be no mistake. I had it
from good authority. I regret to believe it—
but I must. The young lady has a very bad
temper. It is a pity—a thousand pities. So
fascinating as she is, too! I am so sorry. Do
you think Edward D— ever heard of it?"

"I hope not," said Mrs. C—. "I
"Hope not! why, if it be true he ought to
know it. He is very attentive to her; many
think it an engagement; though I never be-
lieved it had gone so far. But you are his
friend, and I presume you will inform him of it."

"I shall do no such thing, Mrs. B—, I
have made a vow never to retail scandal."

"Scandal, do you call this?" exclaimed the
lady, reddening to the forehead.

"Certainly—I call every evil report scandal,
which is not issued under the authority of a
responsible name. Now, if you will give me
the name of our informant, and become an-
swerable yourself for the truth of this story, I will
inform Miss A—'s family and Edward D—
of the matter. But to tell it merely as a story,
which every body knows and nobody will vouch
for, is what as a christian I cannot do."

"Oh, you are making the affair quite too
serious," replied the gay Mrs. —. "It was
only in a laughing way that it was mentioned
to me; just to enliven conversation in a little
confidential circle. It has troubled me," and
the lady spoke with feeling, we doubt not with
truth also, "because any fault of temper in a
young lady, and such a lovely one, is to be
deeply regretted. But then these things will
be said to keep up conversation. I really wish
we had more rational subjects of social enter-
tainment; but ladies are not, you know, in the
habit of introducing rational or improving top-
ics of conversation. We are afraid of appear-
ing stiff and being called blues; and so we rat-
tle on with whatever nonsense first occurs.
And a little scandal, as you call it, or harmless
pleasantry on our absent friends and acquaint-
ances, serves wonderfully to amuse. It is so
easy to be witty at the expense of others, and
satire, to be at all lively and pungent, must
be personal."

There is no doubt that Mrs. B— was right
in ascribing the origin of most of the gossip
and scandal in society to the desire to be lively
and entertaining, rather than any mischievous
desire of injuring those whose characters are
so freely criticised. Still the habit of this evil
speaking can hardly be too carefully avoided.
That beautiful portrait of woman, drawn by
the inspired minstrel, cannot be too sedulously
studied. "She openeth her mouth with wis-
dom (or learning,) and on her tongue is the
law of kindness." Is not the picture charming?
Such should woman always be, and fear not
that this discretion will make you dull. "The
innocent are gay."

COURTSHIP EXTRAORDINARY.

I found it pesky hard work to get a wife. I
warrant never good at wife-getting. The gals
was so shy that I expected to, ketch one as
they ketch birds—by sprinklin' salt on 'em. I
didn't use to go up to the gals and hug 'em
like some fellows, bekas I never cood get near
enuf to 'em. I cum very neer having Jane
Southwick and Suky Pandust. They cum to
our house, and wanted to beg a little yarn for
nittin' stockings. Before they went away, I
cum up to snow like all natur. They sot out
to go hum, and I tuk arter 'em. They haddent
got fur from the house when they was knowin'
to my comin'. So they sot out and run like a
couple of geese when a fox is arter 'em. I hol-
lowed to 'em to stop, and telled 'em I only
wanted to cort 'em; but they only run the fast-
er—and the wind blew and the snow flew rite
in their faces; but fast they knowed, they was

stopt by a big snow bank that laid all across
the road, and was as high as their middle. So
they run backwards and forrds, and didn't
know what to do; and then I cum up to 'em.
So I begun to think which of 'em I should
cort. Suky had the biggest nose; but Jane
had the biggest foot. So I sot to considerin'
which I should 'gree to cort—and fust I knowd,
they had cut across Zeke Cornstalk's lot, and
was both gone out o' sight as fast as they could
go. I pulled off my coat and stamped on it,
I was so tarnaal mad; and I blowed haff an
hour—then I roared like a bull, then I nayed
like a boss, and I vowed that I'd be up to them
gals, if I had to tear up all the trees out of the
ground, brake all the rocks, and drink up all the
rivers; and then I picked up my hat, and put
it on.

The next time I tride to get a gal was when
I went up to Koncut to see the monument they
were 'recting there about the British.

I went into the tavern there that was kept by
a man they called Wesson, and I sot down to
dinner at a great long table. It looked beauti-
ful and there was bier on the table. While I
was there a gal cum in that was named Ange-
lina, and she put sum taters on the table, and
she looked so gracious and all-fired pretty that
I axed her if I might cort her, she kinder laffed
and said she must take time to think of it, as it
cum all of a sudden so, that she couldn't make
up her mind.

I telled her I'd got no time to wait as I was
goin' rite off with my team, and if she'd agree
I'd put her rite into the ox cart and snake her
off home. So she didn't make up her mind
and so I was crost in love that time too.

There was about a dozen maple trees that
grewed a little way from our house, just behind
the walnut grove. Now all the galls in our
parts is dreadful fond of sap. So I knowed
that, and intarmined to fix a way to ketch 'em.
I went there to them trees and I bored holes
in 'em with a gimlet, and stuck in reeds to
dreen of the sap. The sap begun to run, and I
knowed the galls would get the scent on it. So
I went a little piece and watched for 'em to
cum. Pretty soon I went back, but no galls
were there, and the sap was runnin'.

I went home and waited about half an hour,
and then I went back to the grove, and I thought
I seed a white flock waving about among the
maple trees. So I kept stock still, and in a
minnit I seed the galls comin' over the fence,
and they looked all round to be sure that no-
body seed 'em, and then they crept along soft-
ly as two black snakes and went rite off to one
of the trees. Then one of 'em took out a cup
from under her apron and they begin to put in
all they new upon the sap.

So I kept as still as a skunk in the day time;
and then another gal cum poking along from
behind a bush. It was the gal in a white frock.
She cum up and put in for her sheer of the sap.
Pretty soon three more galls cum over the fence
and one of 'em was so greedy that she took
up a pan and begun to drink out of it. Then
I run back to the house and got a bed cord and
I made a slipping loose in one end of it, and
went back. The gals was all there as thick as
crows in a cornfield. So I edged up till I
got near enuf and then I throwed the slipping
noose over 'em. It cum down over the head
of one of the galls and ketched her round the
waist. I drawed tight on it and held it fast. I
was out of sight behind a bush, but when the
rest of the girls seed that when one of their
number was ketched, they run like turkies, and
scampered off with all their mite. I kapp pul-
lin' on the rope till I drawed the gal about a
rod behind the bushes, but she kept squaking
all the time like a goose tied up in a bag. I
tied the end of it round the tree and then I goes
up to the gal and found it was Nancy Stratton.
So sez I to her:

"You likes sap I takes it—if you'll hold
your squaking a minit, I'll court you."

"La, say 'sez she—' is this you, and what
do you mean by fritening a poor cretur to
death."

"That's neyther here nor there," sez I. "I
wants a wife, and you don't get clear till you
promise to hav me."

"Lackaday, Zeke," sez she—"I'd have had
yer any time you'd hav axed me, and you
needn't hav took all this panes about it."

"Dun," sez I—"you sweet little plump pat-
ridge, you. So cum and go rite hum to moth-
er, and you shall have as much sap and ginger-
bread as you can eat, and I will be your lawful
husband; and we'll keep house in Joe Rich-
ardson's place."

So I took her home and led her along by the
rope for fear she'd get away, and we made up
the bargain, and was published and marrid.

NAVAL STRATAGEMS.

One of the prettiest tricks performed during
the last war, was by Commodore Rodgers. In
the early part of the war, when he was in com-
mand of the President, the English ships on
the coast knew that he was on a cruise; and
would soon return, and all the commanders
were cautioned to keep a good lookout for the
Yankee frigate. The President fell in with
the land off Montauk Point, and was standing
towards Gay Head, keeping and eye to wind-
ward for the enemy's cruisers, when a strange
sail was made in the offing, on the starboard
bow. He was soon made out to be a schooner,
a rakish looking one, too, coming up under full
sail. She soon hoisted English colors, and
from her general appearance, and the color of
her canvas, confirmed the indication that she
was a member of the family of John Bull.

Commodore Rodgers shortened sail, and also
hoisted English colors—and the commander of
the schooner, who was evidently a thick-headed
fellow, took it for granted that the President
was one of the English frigates on that station.
But in order to make sure that he was right,
he hoisted a set of signals—which of course
could not be understood on board the Yankee.
The Commodore, however, ordered a red and
white flag to be run up quickly, and immedi-
ately hauled down. This had the desired effect.
The flag was clearly distinguished, but the
commander of the schooner was convinced that
his signal had been duly answered, and not
wishing to appear dull on the occasion, hauled
down his flag, and continued his course until
he came under the leeward quarter of the frigate,
and within range of her guns.

The President hove to with the British en-
sign flying at her peak—the schooner was soon
within hail—and the question was asked from
the President—"What schooner is that?"

"His majesty's schooner Highflower," was
the reply.

"Come on board, sir, with your papers, di-
rectly."

"Aye, aye, sir."

The boat was lowered forthwith, and man-
ned, and a British Lieutenant stepped into it,
and was alongside of the frigate. He ascended
the gangway with an air of much importance,
and was politely received by an officer on deck,
and ushered into the cabin, where sat Commo-
dore Rodgers, "as calm as a summer's morn-
ing," with a roughish leer lurking about his
countenance.

The Lieutenant, with a bow, handed the
Commodore some papers, containing his instruc-
tions.

"Umph!" grunted the Commodore, "and
so, sir, I see you are on the lookout for the
American frigate, President, Commodore Ro-
gers."

"Yes, sir."

"Have you seen any thing of her?"

"No, sir."

"When did you leave the squadron?"

"Yesterday morning, sir."

"Have you so particular a description of the
President as to enable you to recognize her if
you should chance to fall in with her?"

"Certainly, sir! I shall be able to know
her immediately!"

"Well, sir!" said Commodore Rogers, with
a smile, looking the British officer full in the
eye. "I will keep you no longer in suspense,
and will take this opportunity to inform you
that you are on board the United States ship
President, and that the person whom you now
address is Commodore Rodgers!"

The astonishment of the poor Lieutenant
may be imagined. He had been most egre-
giously duped, and could never hold up his
head again. The labors of his life was destroy-
ed in a moment.

While this little scene had been enacting in
the cabin, the crew were piped to dinner, and
the officer of the deck ordered one of the boat-
swain's mates to ask the boat's crew to come on
board and get something to eat.

This functionary accordingly looked over the
side, and addressing the boat's crew, said—"I
say, shipmates, step on board, will you, and
get something to eat?"

"Shipmates, is it? Ha!" replied a suspi-
cious, dry looking chap, acting as coxswain,
who was in the act of thrusting an enormous
quid of tobacco between his jaws. "Pretty
shipmates you are!"

The men went on deck, and took a look at
the snails and around them. "I say Ned," said
the coxswain, "just twig that split cannae jib!
Brother Jonathan has fairly got to windward
of us this time!"

The next morning the frigate President and
schooner Highflower were snugly at anchor in
the harbor of Newport.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

To give an idea of the long time this poison
retains its property, a curious but authentic
series of facts have been related which took
place in a central district of the State of Penn-
sylvania, some twelve or fifteen years ago.

A farmer was so slightly bit through the
boot, by a rattlesnake, as he was walking to
view his ripening cornfields, that the pain felt
was thought by him to have been a scratch of
a thorn, not having seen nor heard the reptile.
Upon his return home, he felt on a sudden,
violently sick at the stomach, vomited with
great pain, and died within a few hours.

Twelve months after this, the eldest son,
who had taken his father's boots, put them on,
and went to church at some distance. On his
going to bed that night, whilst drawing off his
boots, he felt slightly scratched on the leg, but
merely mentioned it to his wife, and rubbed
the place with his hand. In a few hours after-
wards, he was awakened by violent pain; com-
plained of a general giddiness, frequently,
and expired before any succor could be applied with
success. The cause of his illness was also
quite a mystery.

In the course of time his effects were sold
and a second brother, through filial affection,
purchased the boots, and if I remember rightly,
put them on about two years after. As he
drew them on, he felt a scratch, and complain-
ed of it, when the widowed sister being present,
recollected that the same pain had been felt by
her husband on the like occasion. The youth
suffered and died in the same way that his
father and brother died before him.

These repeated and singular deaths being
rumored in the country, a medical gentleman

called on the friends of the deceased, to inquire into the particulars, and at once pronounced their deaths to have been occasioned by venom. The boots that had been the cause of complaint, were brought to him, when he cut one of them open with care, and discovered the extreme point of the fang of a rattlesnake issuing from the leather, and assured the people that this had done all the mischief. To prove this satisfactorily, he scratched with it the nose of a dog, and the dog died in a few hours, from the poisonous effects it was still able to convey. In confirmation of these facts, the native Americans state that arrows dipped in rattlesnake's venom will carry death for ages after.—*Audubon's Notes.*

PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENSION.

John Wise, the Aeronaut, under date of Carlisle (Pa) June 18th, furnishes the editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer with the following thrilling account of his last adventure in "The Comet," which will be read with exciting interest:

According to announcement, I set out on my forty-first aerial excursion, from Borough of Carlisle, at fifteen minutes past six o'clock. A slight breeze from the west wafted me a short distance, when the ascent became more perpendicular. The first thing that drew my attention, was the immense ocean of heads that presented itself in the square; there appeared to be infinitely more people on the immediate ground, than I have ever witnessed for some time, at a balloon ascension; and the whole affair appeared more animated from the fine appearance of the military, together with their repeated firing after the departure of the "Comet." When I had reached a point about two miles east of the town, the balloon commenced a rapid and perpendicular ascent, which soon brought me to the base of a huge black cloud, and as it always created a deep interest to spectators to see a balloon passing through clouds, I did not hesitate on this occasion to give my numerous audience an exhibition of this kind, although I might have avoided it, and kept beneath the clouds, where the current would have taken me to Harrisburg, which place was already distinctly in my view. This part of my adventure I had reason soon after to regret; although at the present time it gives me more gratification to contemplate its reality than any thing that has lately transpired in my aerial adventures. The details that I shall here give of this terrible scene may be relied on, as I kept myself sufficiently composed to appreciate its grandeur and observe its physical operations. The cloud, to the best of my judgment, covered an area of from four to six miles in diameter. It appeared of a circular form and considerably depressed in its lower surface—or I might say, it presented a great concavity towards the earth, with its outer edges very ragged. It was also of a dark smoky color. I noticed at some distance from where I entered the cloud, the appearance of a heavy shower of rain. The first sensations I experienced when entering the cloud, were extremely unpleasant. A difficulty of respiration, almost to suffocation, followed by sickness of the stomach. This, however, somewhat abated for a short time—the cold in the meantime becoming intense, and every thing of a fibrous nature thickly covered with hoar frost.

The cloud at this point, which appeared to be in the midst of it, had not the black appearance it presented underneath, but was of a light, milky color, and yet so dense, that I could only faintly see the balloon above me—a distance of sixteen feet. From the intensity of the cold in this cloud, I concluded that the gas would condense itself, and the balloon would consequently soon descend beneath it again, where the atmosphere was much warmer. In this, however, I found myself mistaken; for, in a few minutes after entering the cloud, I was whirling upwards with a fearful rapidity, the balloon gyrating and the car describing a large circle in the cloud; a noise, resembling the rushing of a thousand mill dams, with a dismal moaning noise of wind, surrounded me in this terrible flight. Whether this rushing noise was occasioned by the hail and snow, which, at the time was mercilessly pelting around the balloon, I am unable to tell. I was in hopes that I should soon be tossed out of the top of the cloud and there enjoy the congenial sunshine—so pleasant above the clouds. But in this I was disappointed, for after being hurled up, as I think, many hundred feet, the balloon appeared to be suddenly released, and would fall again with fearful rapidity, the lower part hurled to and fro, and then again driven up into the cavity or the upper part, all the time discharging gas copiously from the neck, and breakages caused by the ice. This hurling up and down was repeated eight or ten times. Every thing that was not of a fibrous nature, such as the anchor, car, and balloon, became coated with smooth ice.

All the time that I remained in this cloud, which was twenty minutes, the storm raged with unabated fury, and it was only by the immense loss of gas that I became released from its terrors. I felt an intense drowsiness all the while, which I think was only overcome by the sickness of the stomach followed by a powerful fit of vomiting. After this I felt somewhat easier, both in mind and body (for it is of no use to say that I was not considerably alarmed) and I grasped a firmer hold of both sides of the car, determined to abide the result with as much composure and observation as the nature of the case would admit; as it appeared evident that the common discharge of gas or ballast, would neither let me down or up, through this huge tenant of the air. After being tossed up and down, as before stated, I was finally released from its caverns of hail, snow and ice, and found myself between it and the earth, receiving the benefits of a heavy and cold shower of rain, coming down on the spontaneous parachute principle, with a portion of gas remaining in the balloon, sufficient to raise about fifty pounds weight from the earth.

I made a final descent five miles from Carlisle. I must remark, that the density of this cloud did not appear alike through it, as I could at times distinctly see the balloon and pieces of paper, of which a large quantity was whirled out of the car in the beginning of the scene. I also noticed that a violent convoluntary action was going on, like fomentation, and the direction of the passage of the hail and snow was promiscuous.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

Boston, July 7, 1843.

Since my last, the weather has been for the most part beautiful, and the city, for July, quite animated. From all parts of the country we have the glad tidings, that crops of all kinds never looked more promising. Our trans-Atlantic friends, it appears by the last advices, are also favored in a like manner.

The most exciting European news is the progress of the repeal question, or the legislative separation of Ireland from England. This is shaking old England to its centre; and it is rumored that the British Government is about to arrest Mr. O'Connell for high treason—this will prove the signal for a bloody civil war. But I will leave this subject and proceed to matters nearer home.

In the political world all is quiet here now, but look out for new movements shortly. The appointment of Hon. David Henshaw as Secretary of the Navy gives great satisfaction here. Mr. Henshaw is one of the ablest men of our country, and time will prove the wisdom of Mr. Tyler's selection of this gentleman as a member of his Cabinet.

Hon. Frederic Robinson, now President of the Massachusetts Senate, has received the office of Warden of the State Prison at Charlestown. This officer holds his office during the pleasure of the Executive. By law he is to reside constantly within the precincts of the prison. The salary of the Warden is \$1500 per annum, Deputy Warden \$800, Chaplain \$800, Physician \$300, Clerk \$800, the Superintendent of the Stone Department \$1000 a year; each of the eight Turnkeys \$500, and each of the ten Watchmen \$450 per annum. The management of the Prison is under three Inspectors appointed by the Governor and Council, one of whom, at least, is required to visit the prison once in each week. The powers and duties of the Board of Inspectors are large and numerous, and yet they receive but \$100 per annum for their services.

The fourth of July went off very well and with much spirit considering its following so hard on the heels of the seventeenth of June celebration. The common was surrounded with tables, for the sale of cake, fruit, etc., but no alcoholic liquors. The oration was delivered in Faneuil Hall, by Charles F. Adams, Esq., to a crowded, respectable, attentive audience, who expressed their hearty approbation by frequent cheering. There were many coincidences attending the oration, which had a tendency to heighten the interest of the occasion. He being a son of the venerable J. Q. Adams, seventy-six years old this month, who was present on the occasion, and grandson of the late John Adams, the second President, and the principal advocate and defender of the Declaration of Independence on the floor of Congress, who it will be recollected, died on this anniversary, as did his condutor, Thomas Jefferson, the framer of the same instrument, just fifty years after its adoption. The father, J. Q. Adams, had delivered an oration on the same anniversary in this city precisely half a century ago. He appeared deeply affected on this occasion, and was doubtless highly gratified, like others, with the sentiments of patriotism and honest independence, ably and beautifully expressed, with which the oration abounded. The fireworks on the common in the evening were surpassingly splendid, and an immense company was present to witness them.

"PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY." This is a valuable work in the course of publication, embracing in the series, a very large amount of important and instructive reading matter as well as historical knowledge. It is issued in numbers—forty in the whole series—making twenty complete volumes. The work is tastefully executed so far as mechanical ingenuity is concerned, and each number is well illustrated by excellent and appropriate wood engravings. We recommend it as peculiarly valuable to families. We often see one young man taking precedence of others in the race of life. If we could read history minutely, we should see the explanation of the case to be, that he had a better head or a better heart than others. Now we know no works so well calculated to mould the head and heart aright as those of "Parley." Those parents therefore, who wish to have their children "go ahead" in life, should place Parley's Cabinet Library within their reach. We have never seen a work better suited to bestow instruction, or that inculcates truth in a more pleasant fashion.

Mr. Gill is the agent for Quincy, and will furnish subscribers: those who wish the work must become subscribers. Bradbury & Soden are the publishers, Boston.

"FATHER MATHEW" OF IRELAND. This great Apostle of Temperance, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Corresponding Secretary of the Vigilance Total Abstinence Society of Washington, (D. C.) says that he cannot leave Ireland for the purpose of "making a personal acquaintance with his beloved brethren, the teetotalers of the United States," earlier than next spring.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S CABINET. The Hon. Abel P. Upshur, the present Secretary of the Navy, has accepted the office of Secretary of State, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Daniel Webster.

Hon. John Nelson of Baltimore, at present United States District Attorney, and late Minister to Naples under Gen. Jackson's administration, has been appointed to the vacancy created by the death of Hon. Hugh S. Legare, late Attorney General of the United States.

Hon. David Henshaw of Leicester, in this State, has been selected as Secretary of the Navy—this office having become vacant by Mr. Upshur's acceptance of the post above mentioned.

Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe remains as Postmaster General—an efficient and worthy officer.

Hon. James M. Porter retains his station as Secretary of War.

Hon. John C. Spencer fills the highly responsible office of Secretary of the Treasury.

President Tyler in the selection of his Cabinet has displayed judgment and independence. Each of the two great political parties are ably represented. The selection of Mr. Henshaw from this State is one, aside from political prejudices, which will be popular with the people, as he possesses all the requisites so essential in a person for the able and energetic performance of every duty connected with this important office. The Worcester, (Mass.) Spy, an old and popular newspaper, says that the appointment of Mr. Henshaw will "be satisfactory to all parties," and further adds, that "he is possessed of great energy of character, and is a thorough bred and practical business man."

STATE EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS. The Governor, with the approval of the Council, has appointed the Hon. Abel Cushing, late of Dorchester and now a resident of Roxbury, a Judge of the Police Court of Boston, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William Simmons.

This is a judicious appointment, and one which will give general satisfaction. The qualifications of Mr. Cushing eminently fit him for a faithful and judicious discharge of the trying duties connected with the office. He is well versed in law—correct and affable in his intercourse with society, and more especially of a kindly disposition. A Boston contemporary truly remarks, that "in his hands, the cause of public justice will be safe, and the private rights of the humblest individual that comes before him will be respected."

The Hon. Frederick Robinson of Charlestown, President of the Senate, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Warden of the State Prison, in place of Charles Lincoln, deceased.

Edward F. Ensign of Sheffield, has also been commissioned Sheriff for the County of Berkshire. Other minor appointments were made; and the Council adjourned to Tuesday, August 23d, the day preceding commencement at Harvard University.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN. Capt. Josiah Cleaveland of Oswego, (N. Y.) who travelled a distance of four hundred and fifty miles to be present at the late Bunker Hill celebration, died on Friday morning of last week, in Charlestown—where he had for several days been hospitably entertained, receiving every attention which could contribute to his comfort.

When the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid, the veteran was present, and was recognized by Lafayette, who called him by name and affectionately saluted him.

The ceremonies attendant upon the burial of the old hero were performed at the Episcopal Church, in Charlestown, in the presence of his Honor, Lieutenant Governor Childs, several members of the Council, other distinguished individuals, and a large concourse of citizens. He was interred with military honors at Mount Auburn, and the escort duty was performed by a battalion, consisting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, whose ranks were reinforced by a large number of volunteers, the Columbian Guards of Charlestown, and the Washington Light Infantry of Boston.

The war-worn republican soldier has at last left the ranks of his comrades on earth, to answer to his name in the muster-roll of Heaven.

SENTENCE OF DEATH. ISRAEL LEVITT who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Mary Knapp of Scituate, and now confined in the county jail of Plymouth County, will be executed, according to executive assignment, on Thursday, the 28th day of September next.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT. The Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, have decided that the act passed at the last session of the Legislature for re-organizing the Municipal Court of Boston, was constitutional and regular in all respects.

IRISH REPEAL MEETING. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Repealers of Dorchester and Milton took place, a week ago last Friday evening, at which George Thompson, Esq. presided. Forty dollars was collected towards the glorious movement.

PENSION REGULATIONS. The attention of pensioners is directed to the article on the third column of our third page—a notice from the Secretary of State's office to aid those who are concerned in procuring pensions.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. The London Times say that it is not probable the cession of these Islands will be received by the British government, but that England will unite with other powers in acknowledging their independence.

BALLOON ASCENSION. The attention of the reader is directed to the thrilling account of an aerial voyage lately performed in Pennsylvania, which may be found in our columns of to day.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

"The President of the United States" bears no other title than the simple designation of his office. That title, and that alone, was voted by the fathers of the republic, and every other solemnly voted down.

Three women of bad character lately had a fight in Nashville, (Tenn.) which resulted in the death of one of them.

A new daily paper is about to be commenced in New York, to be edited and solely conducted by ladies who are provided with ample capital. As regards political or other parties, it is to be of the neuter gender.

The land recently purchased from the Sac and Fox Indians, (Iowa,) is being rapidly settled.

Arrangements have been made for holding one hundred anti-slavery conventions during the next six months, in various parts of the country.

A very learned doctor has given it as his decided opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit—as it kills off the foolish girls, and leaves wise ones to be wome.

It will be observed that the following line will be read both ways alike:

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwell!"

When you are in prosperity, you need seek no other revenge against him who envies you, than the mortification he has from it.

A citizen of Philadelphia lately vomited something about five inches in length, of the worm species, and of a cream color. It had eyes and a flat-fish head, resembling a fish. The individual, for some time past, had been much indisposed, and has already experienced relief.

The Hon. Alexander H. Everett, delivered the late oration before the Literary Societies of the University of the City of New York, to a very large auditory, whom he entertained in the most instructive and agreeable manner for the space of two hours. His subject was the "Moral Influence of Learning."

The last words of Noah Webster, the American lexicographer, were, "I know in whom I have believed—and I have believed—and I depart without one fear or one wavering doubt." After he had thus bore testimony to the truth of Christianity, says a contemporary, without a struggle or a murmur his spirit departed.

Lord Morpeth presides at the World's Convention in London against Slavery, with the venerable Thomas Clarkson.

Five of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, were born in 1782; namely, Messrs. Van Buren, Cass, Calhoun, Johnson, and Webster. They are consequently about sixty-one years old.

An editor and printer out South offers to sell his whole establishment for a clean shirt and a meal of victuals. He says he has lived on promises till his very whiskers have stopped growing.

Upwards of forty cells in the Massachusetts State Prison are vacant. It has for many years before been overrunning. The reduction in the number of criminals for a year or two past is attributed to the temperance reform.

Gov. Roberts of the colony of Liberia, is a young man of color, who left Virginia when a boy, some twenty years ago. He is said to be intelligent, energetic and affable in an eminent degree.

A white female has been committed to jail in Washington, (D. C.) charged with an attempt to poison a gentleman and his lady, by means of arsenic or some other deadly poison, which she put into their tea.

A physician of Hartford, (Conn.) lately lost his life from taking Kearsote for the tooth-ache. A particle of it got into his throat, and caused such inflammation as to stop his breathing passage. If a regular physician cannot safely take it himself, certainly it is a dangerous article for others to use.

A burglar in Philadelphia, the other night, having bored a hole in the outside shutter of a shop, inserted his forefinger to undo the fastening, when the proprietor, who was on the qui vive, and armed with a hatchet, immediately amputated the offending member. The thief made his escape and the amateur surgeon has preserved the finger in spirit. The owner can have it by proving property.

The State civil commotion in Rhode Island cost that State \$114,949, which was partly paid from the "Deposit Fund."

The Irish Repeal Association of Charlestown, (S. C.) has been dissolved in consequence of the late anti-slavery speech of Mr. O'Connell. The surplus funds of the Society were ordered to be divided between the "Ladies' Fuel Society," and the "Sisters of our Lady of Mercy."

The merchants of Boston gave a splendid dinner to Hon. Caleb Cushing, Commissioner to China, on the occasion of his departure upon his mission.

At a late Irish Repeal meeting in Providence, (R. I.) the large sum of eight hundred dollars was collected—a most noble benefaction for so small a city.

The printing of the revised edition of Webster's great Dictionary was completed only the day before his death.

New potatoes of good size and fine quality raised a few miles from Bangor, (Me.) were for sale in that market last week.

Twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars have been awarded, by the Court of General Sessions of Philadelphia, to the proprietors of Pennsylvania Hall, which was destroyed by a mob some years ago. A few more such awards will make the city authorities a little more energetic in putting a stop to all such outbreaks against the public peace.

GREAT FIRE AT FALL RIVER. A destructive conflagration broke out in this town about two o'clock, last Sunday afternoon, in a cabinet-maker's shop, one square south of the Pocasset House, and raged with such violence that all the business part of the town was entirely destroyed. Among the principal buildings burned are the Pocasset House and Pocasset Factory, the Methodist Church, Universalist Church, Baptist Church, the Custom House, Post Office, Manufacturers' Hotel, a block of brick stores, principally occupied by dry goods dealers, and all the smaller buildings in the vicinity.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the lowest that the loss has been estimated; one hundred thousand dollars will have to be paid by the Bristol County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Although the Custom House was destroyed, the Government Safe containing valuable papers was unharmed. The Town Records, also, were preserved.

The Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, late Member of Congress, who resides in that village, was on Sunday morning worth seventy-five thousand dollars. He is now penniless! His property, which was nearly all of it in one spot, was completely destroyed, there being not a dollar of insurance upon it.

A State Convention of the democratic party of this State, will be held at Worcester on the second Wednesday of September next.

NOTICES.

The owners of Pews in the Universalist Meeting-house in this place, are requested to meet at said house, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 15th, at six o'clock precisely.

A full attendance is desired as important business may be transacted.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.
WILLIAM D. GRAY.
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

DIED.

In this town, 1st inst. Miss Eunice B. Webb of Boston, daughter of the late Dea Jonathan Webb of this place, aged 53.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Pittee, aged 52.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. Hannah Nightingale, aged 79.

In Cohasset, Mr. Stephen Lincoln, aged 26.

In Roxbury, 1st inst. Charles C., son of Benjamin F. Copeland, Esq., aged 14 months.

A CARD.

Expenses of Proceedings under the Insolvent Law of this Commonwealth, before the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

COMMISSIONER ALLOWED ASSIGNERS. A commission of ten per cent on the first \$200 of the proceeds of the property, five per cent on the next \$300, two and a half per cent on the next \$500, and one per cent on all over \$1000. For travel to attend meetings of Creditors, six cents a mile. For every account settled, \$1.00, and the same sum for every deed of conveyance of Real Estate.

FOR THE SERVICES OF THE JUDGE, CLERK, AND MASSAGER. When the business is completed, at two meetings of the creditors, about \$15, at three meetings, about \$22. But when the Debtor has no property to assign, no charge for their services will be made.

The Debtor should produce complete schedules of his debts and of his property, when he applies for benefit of the act. Suitable blanks for schedules and petitions, may be had at any time, on application to the Judge.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Roxbury, March 25. 8w

Atlantic House.

THE subscribers have erected at the head of NINTSKET BEACH, a spacious and commodious building, which they have furnished with FISHING TACKLE, COOKING APPARATUS, and all necessary TABLE FURNITURE, and offer the public for the accommodation of parties the present season.

FEES—12 1/2 cents each individual per day.

N. B. Parties can be furnished at the house with Fish, all the articles usually used in cooking fish, together with Boats, accommodations for Horses, etc., at reasonable prices.

Apply to F. BURR & Co.

Hingham, (Lower Plain,) July 8. 6w

Dental Card.

DR. HAZELTON of Boston, Surgeon Dentist, will be in Quincy, on and after Monday next, and may be found at the house of Daniel French, Esq. near the Apothecary Shop, on Washington Street, where he will be in readiness to wait upon those who may need his professional services.

The public may rely on all operations being well done and at reasonable prices.

Quincy, July 8. 11

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court, Massachusetts District.

ON this tenth day of May, A. D. 1843. Upon the petition of

SILVANUS WHITE.

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, in said District of Massachusetts, who has been declared a Bankrupt, for a full discharge from all his debts provable under the said Bankruptcy, and a certificate thereof—

Ordered—That a hearing will be had on the said petition at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all creditors who shall have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and state cause, if any they have, why the said discharge and certificate should not be granted.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

July 8. 2w 3129

Messenger's Notice.

NORFOLK ss. A warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for said County, against the estate of

JOHN S. FOSTER.

of Quincy, in said County, an insolvent debtor; and the payment of debts and delivery of his property in him or for his use, and the transfer of property by him, are forbidden by law.

The first meeting of the creditors of said debtor will be held at the dwelling-house of said Judge, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, July 22d, 1843, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the proof of debts and choice of Assignee or Assignees.

THOMAS ADAMS, Messenger.
July 8. 2w

Thomas G. Vose's Estate
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, July 1st.

An Instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of THOMAS G. VOSE, late of Milton, County of Essex, deceased, having been presented to me, by Rebecca R. Vose, the person thereto claiming to be Executrix—

Ordered—That said Executrix notify all interested therein, that they may appear and concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 8. 2w

Samuel B. Loud's Estate
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, July 1st.

THE Executor of the last Will of SAMUEL B. LOUD, late of Weymouth, in said County, deceased, having presented his account said capacity for allowance—

Ordered—That said Executor notify all interested therein, that they may appear and concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 8. 3w

Excellent Mattresses.
SUPERIOR Curled Palm Leaf Mattresses
Low by
JOSHIAH BRIGHAM
Quincy, July 8.

Executors Sale of Real Estate
TO be sold by an order of the Probate Court of the County of Norfolk, on THURSDAY 3d, 1843, at four o'clock in the afternoon, or misses—

All the right, title, interest and estate of Baxter, late of Quincy, widow, deceased, the following described Real Estates, situate in Quincy and the town of Milton, being thirty-two and twenty-seventh parts of one hundred acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, in cells in Quincy—four acres of Land in Quincy, thirteen undivided fifty-fourth parts of four Salt Marsh in Quincy, twenty-one acres of and thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of Salt Marsh in Milton; also, thirteen undivided parts of a Pew, No. 42, in the Adam Meeting-house in Quincy, and thirteen undivided parts of a Pew in the Railway Meeting-house in Milton.

Also—On FRIDAY, Aug. 4th, 1843, at 6 in the afternoon, on the premises, thirty seventh parts of three undivided lots of Land in Cambridgeport, on Harvard Street, containing 16,000.00 feet.

The remaining portions of the above estate sold at the same time and place, so that the can have a full, clear and undivided title.

The above Estate embraces the Homestead, being a beautiful situation, with a splendid and about eighty acres of Land attached with a Farm House; the Arnold House, eight acres of Land attached; about nine acres of Marsh on the Squam Road, and two Swamp Land near the Homestead covered with nine acres, more or less, on the Plymouth site the house of Ezra Bosse, Esq.; a Quincy village, with the buildings thereon, undivided piece of Salt Marsh in Quincy; and twenty-two acres of Woodland, thickly wooded part of Milton, called Scott's Woods.

The greater part of the purchase money on mortgage, if desired.

For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN BAXTER, No. 13, South Market Street.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Esq., at the Registry, near the premises, or at the premises.

The premises can be examined at any time to suit.

CATHARINE V. BAXTER, A. THOMAS W. SEARS & Co., Attys.
Quincy, July 8. 4w

New Goods! New Goods!
GEORGE NEWCOMB

WOULD call the attention of the public to the splendid stock of GOODS, which, sale at as low prices as can be bought in vicinity.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of BROADCLOTHS; Plain and Corded MERRIES; SATINETTS; GAMBRONE VESTINGS.

American and English PRINTS; Most Painted Lawns; Bishop Lawns; Most Plaided and Colored Cambrics; Linen Brown Linen; Colored Table Covers; and Shirtings; Tickings, Crash, Diapers, Lace, Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, H. Socks, etc., etc.

He has a good assortment of Ladies' Cloth, Kid and Leather SHOES; PUMPS, SHOES and BROGANS.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to the short notice, and warranted to fit.

Also—Family GROCERIES, together with an assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS WARE.

RAID FIRE AT FALL RIVER. A destructive fire broke out in the town about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, in a cabinet maker's one square south of the Pocasset house, and with such violence that all the business part of the town was entirely destroyed. Among the buildings burned were the Pocasset House, Pocasset Factory, the Methodist Church, United Church, Baptist Church, the Custom House, Post Office, Manufacturers' Hotel, a block of stores, principally occupied by dry goods dealers, and all the smaller buildings in the vicinity. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is estimated that the loss has been estimated; one hundred thousand dollars will have to be paid by the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Although the Custom House was destroyed, the important safe containing valuable papers was saved. The Town Records, also, were preserved. The Hon. Nathaniel B. Burden, late Member of Congress, who resides in that village, was on Sunday morning worth seventy-five thousand dollars. His property, which was completely destroyed, being not a dollar of insurance upon it.

The State Convention of the democratic party of the State, will be held at Worcester on the second Wednesday of September next.

NOTICES.
The owners of Pews in the Universalist Meeting-house, in this place, are requested to meet at said meeting, on SATURDAY EVENING, July 15th, at eight o'clock precisely.
A full attendance is desired as important business may be transacted.

The Selection of QuinCY, hereby give notice that a meeting will be held on the 15th of July, at 8 o'clock, in the evening, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature, in relation to the proposed new State Convention of the democratic party of the State, to be held at Worcester on the second Wednesday of September next.

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A full attendance is desired as important business may be transacted.

Thomas G. Vose's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July 1st, 1843.
An Instrument, purporting to be the last will of THOMAS G. VOSE, late of Milton, in said County, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Rebecca R. Vose, the person therein named Executrix—
Ordered—That said Executrix notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 8. 3w

Samuel B. Loud's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July 1st, 1843.
The Executor of the last will of SAMUEL B. LOUD, late of Weymouth, in said County, Merchant, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance—
Ordered—That said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
July 8. 3w

Excellent Mattresses.
SUPERIOR Curled Palm Leaf Mattresses for sale low by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 8. 3w

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
TO be sold by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, on THURSDAY, August 3d, 1843, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises—
All the right, title, interest and estate of Catharine Baxter, late of Quincy, widow, deceased, testate, in the following described Real Estates, situate in said Quincy and the town of Milton, being thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of one hundred and one acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, in four parcels in Quincy—four acres of Land in Quincy, and thirteen undivided fifty-fourth parts of four acres of Salt Marsh in Quincy, twenty-one acres of Woodland and thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of nine acres of Salt Marsh in Milton; also, thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of a Pew, No. 42, in the Adams Temple Meeting-house in Quincy, and thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of a Pew in the Railway Meeting-house in Milton.
Also—On FRIDAY, Aug. 4th, 1843, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of three undivided lots of Land, situated in Cambridgeport, on Harvard Street, containing about 16,000.00 feet.
The remaining portions of the above estates will be sold at the same time and place, so that the purchaser can have a full, clear and undisputed title.
The above Estate embraces the Homestead (so called) being a beautiful situation, with a splendid garden and about eighty acres of Land attached, together with a Farm House, the Arnold House and about eight acres of Land attached; about nine acres of Salt Marsh on the Squantum Road, and twelve acres of Swamp Land near the Homestead covered with wood; nine acres, more or less, on the Plymouth Road, opposite the house of Ezra Beale, Esq.; a Ten Yard in Quincy village, with the buildings thereon; an undivided piece of Salt Marsh in Quincy; and about twenty-two acres of Woodland, thickly wooded, in that part of Milton, called Scott's Woods.
The greater part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.
For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN D. BAXTER, No. 13, South Market Street, Boston, or WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Esq., at the Railway Village, near the premises, or at the premises, or of the Auctioneers.
CATHARINE V. BAXTER, Executrix.
THOMAS W. SEARS & Co., Auctioneers.
Quincy, July 8. 4w

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All the right, title, interest and estate of Catharine Baxter, late of Quincy, widow, deceased, testate, in the following described Real Estates, situate in said Quincy and the town of Milton, being thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of one hundred and one acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, in four parcels in Quincy—four acres of Land in Quincy, and thirteen undivided fifty-fourth parts of four acres of Salt Marsh in Quincy, twenty-one acres of Woodland and thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of nine acres of Salt Marsh in Milton; also, thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of a Pew, No. 42, in the Adams Temple Meeting-house in Quincy, and thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of a Pew in the Railway Meeting-house in Milton.
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Fire!! Fire!! Fire!!
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company located in Boston, and is prepared to effect insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, Machinery and other property.
GEORGE NEWCOMB, Agent.
Quincy Point, July 1. 3w

Assignee's Sale.
By authority of United States District Court.
WILL be sold by public auction, at the office of T. P. and O. Rich, No. 38, Broad Street, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about twenty cases of Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
Also—On the same day, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the office of J. M. Allen, corner of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston, the following mentioned Notes, etc. to wit:
One Note made 1839, by George E. Baker, Troy, (N. Y.) of \$163.00.
An Acceptance of said Baker, same date, of 115.20.
One Note made 1841, by F. H. Barrett, Boston, of 172.00.
One Note made 1835, by Gustavus G. Bowker, New York, of 218.66.
One Note made 1836, by Gustavus G. Bowker, New York, of 62.12.
One Note made 1841, by Abel Brown, Louisville, (Ky.) of 325.80.
Four Notes made 1836 and '37, by H. Camp & Co. New York, amounting to 706.00.
One Note made 1834, by N. H. Curtis, New York, of 117.00.
An Acceptance, 1839, of Aldrich Dawson, Savannah, (Ga.) of 172.71.
Two Acceptances, 1840 and '41, of Emanuel Keidt, Macon, (Ga.) of 333.32.
Two Acceptances, 1835, of Daniel Holden, New York, of 856.80.
One Note made 1841, by W. H. Hartwell, Boston, of 251.50.
One Note made 1835, by Meeker & Briggs, New York, of 153.87.
An Acceptance, 1836, of Paul & Sabbath, New York, of 500.00.
One Note made 1839, by John Stivers, Louisville, (Ky.) of 678.65.
One Note made 1842, by Daniel Tillotson, Mobile, (Ala.) of 516.05.
Also—Several other small Notes and Accounts.
Also—A lot of Shoe Stock, ready cut, for about twenty pairs; about twenty pairs of Boot Uppers, fitted; a few Lasts and Boot Trees. The whole belonging to estates of Bankrupts.
Conditions, Cash.
An additional notice of this sale will be given in the Boston Courier.
LEWEL H. HUMPHREY, Assignee.
Weymouth, July 1. 3w

Fire!! Fire!! Fire!!
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company located in Boston, and is prepared to effect insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, Machinery and other property.
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GEORGE NEWCOMB, Agent.
Quincy Point, July 1. 3w

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By authority of United States District Court.
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One Note made 1835, by Meeker & Briggs, New York, of 153.87.
An Acceptance, 1836, of Paul & Sabbath, New York, of 500.00.
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One Note made 1842, by Daniel Tillotson, Mobile, (Ala.) of 516.05.
Also—Several other small Notes and Accounts.
Also—A lot of Shoe Stock, ready cut, for about twenty pairs; about twenty pairs of Boot Uppers, fitted; a few Lasts and Boot Trees. The whole belonging to estates of Bankrupts.
Conditions, Cash.
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An Acceptance,

of Trade."



IS & CO.
OTHING WAREHOUSE,
ket, Boston,
GET AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
assimeres,
nd
Nothing,
D STATES.

ent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
goods.
The time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS**
ONE PRICE system, and all the Goods are
able to receive our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
SYSTEM,
that it will. THE MERCHANT, MECHANIC,
house alike, and without fear of imposition.
EXHIBITION as well as SALE,
of Goods from \$100 to

ound inferior to none in this City.
one of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
PUBLICATION.
try description, to order; and our work will always
have them all in the same store with us, and every

States, free of charge, as usual.

FOR YOURSELVES. □

Establishment.

PACKARD

Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
goods, and quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
seems to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
the advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE

attinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
or's Trimmings,

an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
in preference to paying for them ready made, and

ures, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ms, Printed Laines, Bishop Lawn,
S CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
ETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARACNETS,
Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
lks., Scarfs, Bosoms.

AND VELVET CAPS.

BATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
S and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
if Quincy, May 13.

ing Business.

GILDING, GRADING,

PAPERING & GLAZING

&c. &c.

nds, and the public generally, that he has taken the
re he will carry on the

BUSINESS

to receive public patronage.
and in good style.
be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of
Trusses from different manufacturers, which he
will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper
than the same can be purchased in Boston or else
where.
if Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale,
SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for
further information, apply
AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, March 1.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

E. BENT & Co.,

HAVE received some of the cheapest goods ever
sold in town.

—AMONG THEM ARE—
Handsome dark and light PRINTS, fast colors, from
14 to 25 cts per yard.
BROWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4
to 10 cts. per yard.
A few pieces of CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
CAMBRICONS, etc.
Any one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for
his interest to call.
Quincy, May 13.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 28.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dol-
lars and Fifty CENTS if not paid till the end of six
months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expira-
tion of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the
option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where-
soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified
to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted
at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to
the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY.	Arlington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
N. E. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

From the Norfolk (Dorham) Democrat.

THE VICTIM OF REVENGE.

A small river flows through a fertile valley,
and on its banks the aged elms wave their long
slender branches over a dwelling, which, though
now somewhat decayed, bears the impress of
retirement and happiness. On the west the
massive rocks and almost perpendicular hills
render a passage almost impossible, except one
narrow way, which winds among the forest
hills to a small village. On the south the
meandering river flows through fertile meadows
and its tiny waves dance to the music which
springs voluptuous as the winds sigh through
the branches of the tall forest trees. It is a sit-
uation, although remote from the village, that
presents the most pleasing appearance, and as
the stranger passes the retired mansion, he
would be apt to inquire concerning its history.
Its costly structure, and its perfect symmetry,
the regular and wide-spread gravel walks, now
partly overgrown with moss, but adorned with
many wide and spreading elms, give it a most
romantic appearance; while from its stately
dome, may be seen the gilded spires towering
high over a large and splendid city.

Here lived a happy family, whose only care
was bestowed upon their own enjoyment, and
though they regarded less the wants and hap-
piness of others than they should have done,
they could never be accused of dishonest deal-
ing. A few miles distant in the village, dwelt
the friends of the unfortunate Williams,—for
such was his name. His family consisted of
his wife and two children—Charles Henry and
Almira. Having cleared his land and erected
his buildings, he spent much of his time in ed-
ucating his children, and not unfrequently he
would travel in the surrounding country. He
was particularly anxious that his children
should be industrious, although they were
trained in the habits of gentility; therefore he
thought Almira, now seventeen years of age,
should choose and learn some useful employ-
ment. Accordingly she was placed with her
relations in the village, and at length returned
to her father's house a tasty and accomplished
dress-maker.

Sometimes, in years previous to this period,
the Indians had made much disturbance, but
now the few that remained were in friendly
alliance with the people; and though they
could not consent to leave the wild home of
their fathers, they seemed to possess but half
the rudeness and barbarity of other savages,
and indeed they adopted many of the manners
and customs of the white people.

About this time, they were much alarmed on
finding an Indian in their dominions, not of the
tribe with whom they were in alliance; but
from his frequent visits to that tribe, all suspi-
cion and prejudice was done away. His frame
was strong, and his bold appearance wore a
most fearful aspect; hence he was generally
distinguished by the title—Bare-face.

It was a fine afternoon in spring, and Almira
with her brother and friends of the village
contemplated visiting the Indians at the cele-
bration of one of their festivals. The sun was
pouring his scorching rays from the western
sky, and the hearts of the happy company beat
high with the anticipated enjoyment.

"The Indians are such a singular people I
wonder we have not attended one of their festi-
vals before," said Almira.

"But for the residence of Bare-face," replied
Charles, "I doubt not we should have made
ourselves quite familiar with them; but there is
something in the very gaze of that man that
makes me tremble."

"You are right brother, and his appearance,
too."

As she spoke a deer bounded from the hedge
and as they observed a rifle levelled to take its

life, Bare-face stepped from his concealment
before them. With the glow of indignation
evidently upon his countenance, for a moment
he gazed sternly on the company, then raising
his musket, discharged it and retired. The
company were astonished, and hesitated whether
to proceed.

"Brother," said Almira, "we can apologize
for the accident, and I am sure he will forgive
the injury."

"An Indian is scarcely satisfied but with re-
venge," he replied, "but there can be no harm in
proceeding, for the distance is but short, and
perhaps the tribe will lay no fault to us."

"You, brother, shall see the chief of the
friendly tribe, and I will speak with Bare-face to
gain his favor," and they proceeded on.

They reached the place, but they trembled
as they saw the form of Bare-face, for they
knew the offended Indian was meditating on
his disappointment. His brow was knit, and
with a steady gaze his eye was fixed upon Almira.
Deep were her feelings of regret. She
burst into tears, and silently burying her face
in her handkerchief, walked to the cabin to re-
fresh and rest herself. But what was her sur-
prise, when Bare-face soon entered, and fixed
the same steady gaze again upon her. She
made her apology, and asked his forgiveness.

After a little conversation, in which he appear-
ed delighted, the trembling Almira returned to
the company, assured by his smile of his good
favor. Evening was spreading her dusky man-
tle over the forest, and the sky became suddenly
overcast with clouds which had slept all day
upon the horizon, when the company returned
to the village. The glare of lightnings shot
athwart the curtained sky, and the peal of the
deep toned thunder was heard muttering inces-
santly, while cloud after cloud shot one above
another growing larger and darker, the wild
winds howled and swept past with fury, and
soon the rain poured down in torrents, batter-
ing and driving in at the windows,—the brooks
ran down the steep hill-sides, and the swollen
river rose even above its banks. Flash after
flash the lightnings glared, and the thunders
rolled deep and heavy till the storm had spent
its fury. Amid such a tempest Almira and her
brother could not leave the home of their
friends to return to their father's house; and
now it was over the sky was thickly overcast,
and even afar off as the peals of thunder were
heard to roll, the gathering blackness told but
too plainly another was soon to follow. Night
passed away, and storms and fears; but many
an anxious thought that night did Almira be-
stow upon her home.

"Charles," said she, "mother expected us last
evening, if but the storm had ceased; let us
therefore be in haste, for I am impatient to reach
home."

"But we must remain until breakfast is fin-
ished, then we return more cheerfully."
"Nay brother, for I wish to return; see yonder
the sun has already shed his beams, and our
parents are doubtless waiting for us."
"Well, be it as you say."

They mounted their horses and had proceeded
but half their journey, when in the midst of
the forest, Almira discovered she had dropped
her mantle.

"Charles," said she, "I shall not be afraid to
remain here in the forest while you return to
find it."

"But will you not accompany me?"
"Willingly, Charles, but I am afraid the
journey will be too great for me; therefore I
had rather remain."

He had been gone but a few moments, when
Almira saw Bare-face making his way through
the woods towards her. With a scream she
turned her horse's head to proceed after her
brother. But she was too late. The Indian
seizing her horse mounted him, made her fast
to himself, and while with one hand he dead-
ened her screams, with the other he drove rap-
idly into the forest. It was in vain she strove
to throw herself upon the ground; and tears
and entreaties were alike in vain. She was
compelled to ride in this situation till the sun
declined, and then dismounting, she found her-
self entirely under the control of the very being
she dreaded most on earth. How did her heart
sink within her as she saw her favorite horse,
the last being left her to love, left loose and
driven by the way he came. Years passed
away while she was compelled to perform the
cruelties and endure the torments and trials im-
posed upon her by the squaw of an offend-
ed Indian chief. Sometimes she thought of put-
ting an end to her miseries by destroying her-
self; but then the possibility of an escape, and
the thought that she might again be permitted
to see her dear friends and brother, she in-
dulged to so great an extent, that she resolved
to live until providence saw fit to remove her.

Having been many years a captive, she did
indeed find a way of escaping from her tor-
menters, and wandered back to her native
town. But alas, she found no kind parents
there to welcome her return; and whether that
brother she last saw on a message for his sister,
had left the scenes of earthly woe, remained
for her future experience to determine. She
left the mansion that had once been her father's
and with a heavy heart wandered over hill and
valley in search of employment. The giant
trees were waving their branches, and the pop-
lar saplings were shooting up by the side of a
greyish mansion, whose appearance was but
that of decent gentility. Here she stopped;
and after relating her painful story, she en-
quired of the gentleman if he would furnish
her employment for a short time, as she under-
stood he was in want of help.

"We do indeed need assistance," replied the
man, "but I remember your father elected to
an office, and when I became guilty of break-
ing my country's law by selling poison those
laws would never have been executed against
me, if he had passed me unnoticed; go there-
fore and reap the punishment you deserve."

The poor girl smiled as she arose, thanked
the hard hearted and ungrateful tenant, buried
her face in her handkerchief, and walked a
short distance to renew the inquiry. Pressed
by want the tenant yielded.

It was a bright day in summer, the gentle
wind waved the little shrubbery in front of the
gray cottage in which sat Almira, while here
and there a broken shutter not quite excluded
the sunbeams. It was afternoon, and Almira
rushing into an adjoining garden exclaimed—
"I must leave her tonight; I can endure
their open taunts and marked neglect no longer,
and she burst into tears. "It is hard," she con-
tinued, "for a lone, unprotected and friendless
woman to be made a slave for others' wealth,
and for a captive to be in captivity by her father's
enemies. No I cannot return again to that
heartless family. I have none to love, none to
pity or care for me."

"None," said a kind voice, and she turned to
see whence that sound came.

"Oh, Henry! I was thoughtless; I had for-
gotten you. Yes, Henry Williams loves me
—the only friend I have."

A few days after a steamboat touched the
wharf of one of our southern cities, and a tall,
handsome and lovely female, unattended and
alone, stepped on shore. It was the friendless
Almira. While waiting to receive her valise,
her only article of baggage, she felt a friendly
pressure of the hand, and turning, found Henry
Williams at her side. Unacquainted as she
was, she was exceedingly glad to accept his in-
vitation to accompany him to his father's house.

Henry Williams was a merchant in a northern
city, and having business in the neighboring
towns, he had accidentally become acquainted
with Almira while at her former residence. He
had understood she was a poor girl, and had
therefore given her many presents. But he
had never known her name except Almira; he
therefore introduced her to his parents as Miss
Almira. After tea Almira was reclining on
her chair near her friend, Mr. and Mrs. Wil-
liams were sitting on the sofa.

"My dear," said Mrs. Williams, "after a mo-
ment's silence, 'how much this stranger—Miss
Almira, resembles Henry.'"

"I was noticing the fact," replied Mr. Wil-
liams, "the picture is almost perfect. I should
hardly think our Almira could have borne a
nearer resemblance."

"Your Almira, have you an Almira?" eagerly
inquired the stranger.

"We have none now," said Mrs. Williams,
and she brushed away the tear that started in
her eye, and continued: "Six years ago last
May day I saw her for the last time."
"But is she dead?" inquired Almira.

"I would she had died, then I should know
she is free from misery; but now we know not
where she is. A violent shower prevented her
return on the evening of that day, and the next
morning she and her brother left the house of
their friends, and had proceeded a considera-
ble distance when Almira discovered she had
dropped her mantle, and requested Charles
Henry, and as she spoke she pointed to him
who sat near her, 'to return for it. He did so;
but he never saw his sister again; and we
know not what has become of her. Her horse,
poor creature, returned the next day, very much
exhausted, and with his saddle still upon his
back, on which was hanging the shred of an
Indian garment, and perhaps she may now be
lying in captivity."

"Was it in this city that you then resided?"
eagerly inquired Almira.

"No, it was in a northern State."

"Oh, my dear parents! behold your long lost
daughter!" and she sank upon the floor.

Time passed away; but Almira was no longer
poor and friendless. The affections of her
parents was again bestowed upon her who was
forced to leave them and pass years in captivity
—pinning among savages, and little better treat-
ed by those who had been her neighbors.

THE DEATH-WATCH.

In the free city of Frankfort-on-the-Main,
the bodies of the dead are not kept for several
days, as with us, in the house of mourning, but
are promptly removed to a public cemetery. In
order to guard, however, against premature in-
terment, the remains are always retained above
ground until certain signs of decomposition are
apparent; and besides this precaution, in case
of suspended animation, the fingers of the corpse
are fastened to a bell rope communicating with
an alarm, so that on the slightest movement
the body rings for the help which it requires
for its resuscitation—a watcher and a medical
attendant being constantly at hand.

Now the duty of answering the life-bell had
devolved on one Peter Klopp—no very onerous
service, considering that for thirty years he had
been the official "Death-Watch," the metallic
tongue of the alarm had never sounded a sin-
gle note. The defunct Frankforters committed
to his charge had remained one and all, man,
woman, and child, as silent as so many stocks
and stones. Not that in every case the vital
principle was necessarily extinct; in some bod-
ies out of so many thousands, it doubtless in-
gered like a spark among the ashes—but disin-
clined, by national phlegm, to any active as-
sertion of its existence.

For a German, indeed, there is a charm in a

certain vaporous dreamy state, between life and
death, between sleeping and waking, which a
transcendental spirit would not willingly dis-
solve. But be that as it might, the deceased
Frankforters all lay in their turn in the Corpse
Chamber, as passive as statues in marble. Not
a limb stirred—not a muscle twitched—not a
finger contracted; and consequently not a note
sounded to startle the ear or to try the nerves
of Peter Klopp.

In fact, he became a confirmed skeptic as to
such resuscitations. The bell had never rung,
and he felt certain that it never would ring, un-
less from the vibrations of earthquake. No, no
—death and the doctors did their work too
surely for their patients to relapse into life in
any such manner. And truly it is curious to
observe that, in proportion to the multiplication
of physicians, and the progress of medical sci-
ence, the number of revivals has decreased. The
inanimate no longer rally as they used to do
some centuries since—when Aloys Schnei-
ce was restored by the jolting of his coffin,
and Margaret Schoning, leaving her death bed,
walked down to supper in her last linen.

So reasoned Peter Klopp, who, long past the
first remorse and fancies of his novicehood, had
come, by dint of custom, to look at the bodies
in his care but as so many logs or bales of goods
committed to the temporary care of a Plutonian
warehouse or Lethæan wranger. But he was
doomed to be signally undeceived.

In the month of September, just after the
autumnal Frankfort Fair, Martin Grab, a mid-
dled aged man of plethoric habit, after dining
heartily on soup, sour kroust, real cutlets, with
bullace sauce, carp in wine-jelly, blood saus-
ages, wild boar brown, herring salad, sweet pud-
ding, Leipzic larks, sour cream with cinnamon,
and a bowlful of plums by way of dessert, sud-
denly dropped down insensible. As he was
pronounced to be dead by the doctor, the body
was conveyed, as usual, within twelve hours,
to the public cemetery, where, being deposited
in the corpse chamber, the rest was left to the
care and vigilance of the death-watch, Peter
Klopp.

Accordingly, having taken a last look at his
old acquaintance, he carefully twisted the rope
of the life-bell around the dead man's fingers,
and then retired into his own sanctum, lighted
his pipe, and was soon in that foggy paradise
which a true German would not exchange for
all the odor of Araby the Blessed, and the soci-
ety of the Hours.

It was past midnight, and in the corpse cham-
ber, hung with dismal black, the lifeless body
of Martin Grab was lying in its shroud, as still
as a marble statue. At its head the solitary
funeral lamp burned without a flicker—there
was no breath of air to disturb the flame, or to
curve the long spider line that hung perpendicu-
larly from the ceiling. The silence was in-
tense. You might have heard the ghost of a
whisper, or the whisper of a ghost, if there had
been one present to utter it; but the very air
seemed dead and stagnant—not elastic enough
for a sigh even from a spirit.

In the adjoining room reposed the death-
watch, Peter Klopp. He had thrown himself
in his clothes on his little bed, with his pipe
still between his lips. Here, too, all was silent
and still. Not a cricket chirped, nor a mouse
stirred, nor a draught of air. The light smoke
of the pipe mounted directly upward, and ming-
led with its cloudlike shadows on the ceiling.
The eye would have detected the flitting of a
moth; the ear would have caught the rustling
of a straw; but all was quiet as the grave—
still as the steadfast tombs; when suddenly the
shrill hurried tone of the alarm-bell—the very
same sound that, for fifteen long years, he had
uttered ceased to expect—abruptly startled the
slumbering senses of Peter Klopp.

In an instant he was out of bed and on his
feet, but without the power of further progress.
His terror was extreme. To be waked sud-
denly in a fright is sufficiently dreadful; but to be
roused in the dead of the night by so awful a
summons—by a call, as it were, from beyond
the grave, to help the invisible spirit—perhaps
a demon's—to reanimate a cold, clammy corpse
—what wonder that the poor wretch stood shud-
dering, choking, gasping for breath, with his
hair standing upright on his head, his eyes
starting out of their orbits, his teeth chattering,
his hands clutched, his limbs paralyzed, and a
cold sweat oozing out from every pore in his
body!

In the first spasm of horror his jaws
had collapsed with such force that he had bit-
ten through the stem of his pipe, the bowl and
the stalk falling to the floor, while the mouth-
piece passed into his throat, and agitated him
with new convulsions. In the very crisis of his
struggles, a loud crash resounded from the
corpse-chamber—then came rattling noise as of
loose boards, followed by a stifled cry—then a
strange, unearthly shout, which the death-watch
answered with an unnatural shriek, and in-
stantly fell headlong on his face on the floor!

Poor fellow! Why, it was enough to kill
him.

It did. The noise alarmed the resident doc-
tor and the military patrol, who rushed into the
building, and lo! a strange and horrid sight!
There lay on the ground the unfortunate death-
watch, stiff and insensible, while the late corpse,
in its grave clothes, bent over him, eagerly ad-
ministering the stimulants, and applying the
restoratives that had been prepared against his
own revival. But all human help was in vain.
Peter Klopp was no more; whereas Martin
Grab was alive, and actually stepping into the
dead man's shoes, became, and is at this day,
the official death-watch at Frankfort-on-the-
Main.

AN INHABITED TREE.

Having travelled five hundred miles, five
days after leaving Mosego, we came to the first
cattle outposts of the Matabele, when we halted
by a fine rivulet. My attention was arrested
by a beautiful gigantic tree, standing in a
defile leading into an extensive and woody ravine,
between a high range of mountains. See-
ing some individuals employed on the ground
under its shade, and the conical points of what
looked like houses in miniature, protruding
through its evergreen foliage, I proceeded thither,
and found that the tree was inhabited by
several families of Bakones, the aborigines of
the country. I ascended by the notched trunk,
and found, to my amazement, no less than sev-
enteen of these aerial abodes and three others
unfinished. On reaching the topmost hut,
about thirty feet from the ground, I entered and
sat down. Its only furniture was the hay
which covered the floor, a spear, a spoon, and
a bowlful of locusts. Not having eaten any-
thing that day, and from the novelty of my sit-
uation, not wishing to return immediately to
the wagons, I asked a woman who sat at the
door with a babe at her breast, permission to
eat. This she granted with pleasure, and soon
brought me more in a powdered state. Several
more females came from the neighboring
roosts, stepping from branch to branch, to see
the stranger, who was to them as great a curi-
osity as the tree was to him. I then visited
the different abodes, which were on several
principal branches. The structure of these
houses was very simple. An oblong scaffold,
about seven feet wide, is formed of straight
sticks. On one end of this platform a small
cone is formed, also of sticks, and thatched
with grass. A person can nearly stand upright
in it; the diameter of the floor is about six feet.
The house stands on the end of the oblong, so
as to leave a little square space before the door.
On the day previous I had passed several vil-
lages, some containing forty houses all built on
poles about seven or eight feet from the ground
in the form of a circle; the ascent and descent
is by a knotty branch of a tree placed in front
of the house. In the centre of the circle there
is always a heap of bones of game they have
killed. Such were the domicils of the impover-
ished thousands of the aborigines of the coun-
try, who, having been scattered and peeled by
Moselekatse, had neither herd nor stall, but
subsisted on locusts, roots, and the chase. They
adopted this mode of architecture to escape the
lions which abounded in the country. During
the day the families descended to the shade be-
neath to dress their daily food. When the in-
habitants increased, they supported the aug-
mented weight on the branches by upright
sticks; but when lightened of their load, they
removed these for firewood.—Moffat's Southern
Africa.

WILL IT EVER BE KNOWN.

Yes, conscience will tell of it. Conscience is
a traitor; and when you trust her with your
secret sins, you must not be disappointed if she
betrays you. She was on the spot, and recorded
them. She tried to restrain you; she
whispered in your ear, not to do the fearful
deed; and because you would not listen to her,
she told you then that she would publish it to
the world.

More than twenty years rolled away, and Jo-
seph's brethren appear to have had no com-
punction for their crime. They had kept the
secret, and no doubt imagined that it would
forever be buried in their own breasts. But
in the providence of God they were sent into
Egypt, and by a cluster of circumstances, stood
agitated and trembling before that very brother
whom they had so cruelly sold as a slave.

Joseph knew his brethren but they knew
not him. Conscience could no longer sleep.
And they said one to another, We are verily
guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw
the anguish of his soul when he besought us,
and we would not hear; therefore is this dis-
tress come upon us!"

A "fire not blown" consumes the man who
has a guilty conscience. In the midst of laugh-
ter his heart is sorrowful. Like that pagan
monarch surrounded by his guards and princes,
and amid all the delights of music and banquet-
ing, he is terrified by a sentence which he can-
not even understand.

Conscience is the great betrayer of secret
sin. It would seem to be one of the laws of
God's moral government, that the apprehen-
sions and forebodings of the mind under the
influence of remorse should, sooner or later,
force the offender to the confession of his own
shame. No vigor of intellect, nor strength of
nerve, no sworn purpose of secrecy is able to
withstand the urgent pressure of an incensed
conscience. When God commands her to
speak, she will speak, and speak out to the
confusion of the worker of iniquity. Nothing can
suppress the outward murmurings of that in-
ward condemnation which the terrified mind
feels when bleeding, writhing under the ago-
nies of an accusing conscience. You can clothe
yourself with no splendor of which conscience
will not divest you; you can enter no solitude
where conscience will not follow you; con-
science will make you pale on your lonely
pillow; and even in your soundest slumber she
will whisper, "Thou art the man!"

And the providence of God will tell of it.
His eyes are upon the ways of man. There
is "no darkness, neither shadow of death where
the workers of iniquity may hide themselves."

In a thousand ways, unknown and unsuspected
by you, he can bring it to light. Men are
sometimes most unaccountably infatuated in

POETRY.

FRIENDSHIP.

He is my feeling, loving friend,
Who weeps when I'm distressed—
Who to me ev'ry aid doth lend
To help me when oppress'd.

He is my firm, unflinching friend,
Who tells me my true case,
And, teaching me my faults to mend,
Reproves me to my face.

He is my true, unearnish'd friend,
Who, when among superiors,
Shows me that he still knows me then,
As when among inferiors.

He is my noble, real friend,
Who meets foul slander's dart,
When aim'd at me, and does defend
Me from its poisonous smart.

He is my constant, changeless friend,
In sickness, pain or grief,
Who o'er my shattered frame doth bend,
Or whispers sweet relief.

Thanks be to God for such a friend,
Whose value hath no measure;
Whose soul is love which hath no end—
A holy, heavenly treasure.

Lord, cause my powers of soul to turn
To "love that casts out fear";
And cause my cold, hard heart to burn
With love for one so dear.

Lord, change this selfish, wicked world,
And make its lovers "wise"—
Oh! let them not to hell be hurld,
But raise them to the skies.

WE MET BUT TO PART.

We met but to part—we may meet ne'er again;
Our course through the world far distant may be;
Yet pleasant the thoughts with me will remain,
Of hours that flew lightly and gaily with thee.

The scytheman will hasten long years to entwine
Round brows that are lighted with youth's ruddy glow;
To scenes of the present the thoughts may resign
Those seasons of pleasure the future "if ne'er" know.

We met to pass a few pleasant hours,
Not thinking so lightly those hours to beguile;
Like as clouds for an instant the sunlight obscure,
When they're passed, and greet us again with a smile.

Our days, I opine, far distant may glide;
Different themes may engross the springs of the mind;
And life's daily scenes possess all beside,
And the past then forgotten no sympathy find.

We met but to part—did I say ne'er again
These few brief hours might greet us once more?
I'd hope it might be so; yet fear 'tis in vain;
This hour I'll number with prized ones of yore.

Then farewell the sweet visions which memory lends,
Those hours may ne'er be forgotten by me;
Adieu for the present, ye blithe, fairest friends,
May pleasant your paths through the world ever be.

THE WISH.

I've often wished to have a friend
With whom my choicest hours to spend,
To whom I safely might impart
Each wish and weakness of my heart,
Who might in every sorrow cheer,
Or mingle with my griefs a tear,
For whom alone I wish to be,
And who would only live for me;
And to secure my bliss for life,
I wish that friend to be my wife.

ETERNITY.

How fathomless thy depths, Eternity!
Ten thousand ages pass away, and thou
Art still the infinite unwasted! Time,
To thee a sizeless point, is naught wherewith
To measure thee, thyself unmeasurable.
Yet One of days the Ancient, sixteenth King
Upon thy everlasting flood of ages,
The Great Unchangeable forever.

ANECDOTES.

"What are you muttering about there?" asked a father of a son whom he had spoken harshly to.
"Oh, let him alone," said the mother; "his eyes are full of the heart's rain (poetic woman) and his soul is clouded with grief."
"Is it?" inquired the husband, "his muttering, then, is a sort of mental thunder I suppose."
"Yes," sobbed the wife.

"Well, well," was the reply, "we must expect electricity, so I'll apply a lightning rod."
So saying he took a trim birch stick and wheeled him in warm style.

"Mr. Timothy," said a learned lady, who had been showing off her wit at the expense of a dangler, "you remind me of a barometer, that is filled with nothing in the upper story."
"Divine Alimira," meekly replied her adorer, "in thanking you for this flattering compliment, let me remind you that you occupy my upper story entirely."

In the town of Connecticut, a few years ago, was a grocer's shop where produce and other saleable articles were received in pay for liquors. A little girl came into this shop one day, with a small tin pail, and something covered up in her apron. Going into a corner with the grocer, she whispered, "Mother wants half a pint o' rum, and here's five eggs—the hen is on the nest now, and when she gets off, I'll fetch over another."

A lady at sea, full of apprehension in a gale of wind cried out among other pretty exclamations, "We shall go to the bottom—mercy on us, how my head swims!" "Zounds madam, never fear," said one of the sailors, "you can never go to the bottom while your head swims!"

"You seem animated by the scene, Miss Annie," said a blushing lover to his betrothed. "No, I shall never be Annie-mated until I am your wife, dearest," answered the fond girl, as she kissed him right in the mouth.

"I say, Jack, how do dem taters turn out dis year?" "Well, Cuff, da am berry much like de long hair gem-man, all top, no bottom."

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court, Massachusetts District.

ON this tenth day of May, A. D. 1843. Upon the petition of

SILVANUS WHITE,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, in said District of Massachusetts, who has been declared a Bankrupt, for a full discharge from all his debts provable under the said Bankruptcy, and a certificate thereof—

Ordered—That a hearing will be had on the said petition at the United States Court Room, in Boston, in said District, on the FIRST TUESDAY of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all creditors who shall have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said discharge and certificate should not be granted.

FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk.

July 8. 2w

Messenger's Notice.

NORFOLK ss. A warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sileman Leland, Judge of Probate for said County, against the estate of

JOHN S. FOSTER.

of Quincy, in said County, an insolvent debtor; and the payment of debts and delivery of his property to him or for his use, and the transfer of property by him, are forbidden by law.

The first meeting of the creditors of said debtor will be held at the dwelling house of said Judge, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, July 22d, 1843, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the proof of debts and choice of Assignee or Assignees.

THOMAS ADAMS, Messenger.

July 8. 2w

DR. FERNANDS' Vegetable Indian Arcanum, FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrophula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The completion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practising as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernand himself; consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bottle of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNAND, Indian Physician
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine:

SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast en-tailing upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which I have since recommended to my friends, but I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:

DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum. I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have it from his own lips, that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dizziness of sight, pain in the side of the heart, etc. I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House, Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:

SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been by this cure, paid the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (up stairs.) People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.

Boston, May 20. 2w

Parasols. A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received by E. PACKARD.

Quincy, June 3. 2w

Wood for Sale. JUST landed, thirty five cords of Hick Maple Wood at Quincy Point, delivered at any point on the town, at \$2.50 per cord, for cash.

Also—Spruce Wood, at \$1.00. Quincy Point, May 20. 2w

Quincy, Oct. 1. 2w

Quincy, Dec. 31. 2w

New Prints.

3000 VARIOUS American, London and French Prints, of all sizes, and in all colors, are now and

at Quincy Point, delivered at any point on the town, at \$2.50 per cord, for cash.

Also—Spruce Wood, at \$1.00. Quincy Point, May 20. 2w

Quincy, Oct. 1. 2w

Quincy, Dec. 31. 2w

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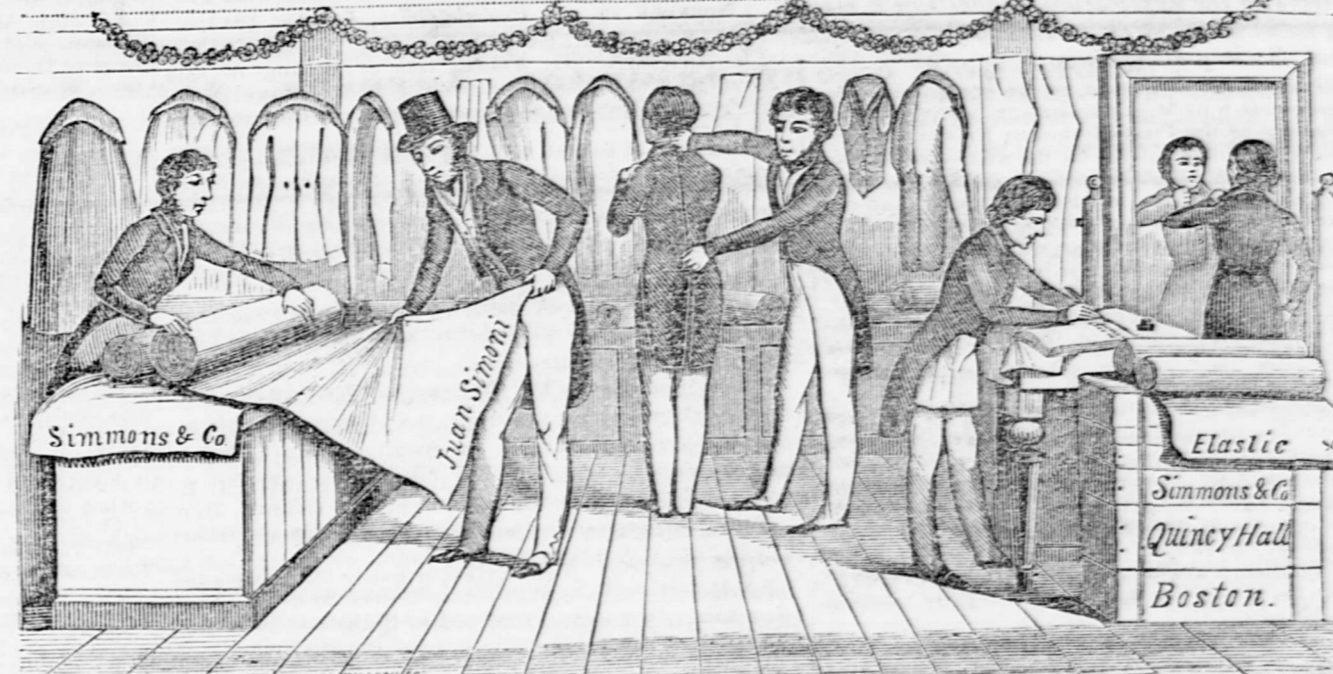
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"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.
QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
**Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings and
Ready-Made Clothing,**
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.

The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM, We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. THE MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE, and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000, which, in point of RICHNESS AND VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City.

Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.

N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand. OUR PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. Quincy, June 10. 2w

Painting, Glazing, etc. THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that they have just commenced business at the Shop a few rods south of the residence of Mr. Elisha Packard, on Granite Street, and nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders in their line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy PAINTING, Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing, Paper-hanging, Imitators of Wood and Marble, Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand. By strict and personal attendance to business, we hope to receive a share of public patronage.

W. & L. LITCHFIELD. Quincy, April 15. 2w

Cabinet Business. Near the Hancock House, Quincy. THE subscriber feels grateful for the patronage he has already received and takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to manufacture and answer all orders connected with the Cabinet making business, in its various branches.

Also—Furniture REPAIRED and VARNISHED in the neatest and best manner. Individuals who wish to purchase any article of Furniture, can rest assured that it will be made in a workmanlike manner and warranted superior to that which may be bought at the warehouse in Boston, consequently they are invited to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

N. B.—Mahogany and Pine COFFINS made at short notice. WASHINGTON M. FRENCH. Quincy, Feb. 15. 2w

Great Inducement. Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage and procure a larger amount of reading than can be obtained for the same money elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of postage, the following Periodicals at the regular subscription price, and in addition subscribers will have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Library which contains a large number of popular and interesting books, and which will receive additions of the most popular works as they are published.

Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review, \$5; United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knickerbocker, \$5; Boston Miscellany, \$3; The Artist, \$3; North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3.

By this arrangement subscribers will have greater advantages than are offered by any other establishment, or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received to the following works.—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2; Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young Person's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mercantile Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1.

Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be entitled to a privilege to the Library in addition.

Quincy, Dec. 24. 2w

Veterinary Hospital. DAVID EDWARDS, VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER, WOULD give notice to his friends and the public, that he has removed to Quincy Point, a few rods above the bridge, where he continues his business as Surgeon and Farrier. Having a large and convenient Stable with all other necessary appendages, he flatters himself that from his well known and successful experience he shall, by a faithful and prompt attendance to business, merit the encouragement of a liberal public.

N. B.—Horses boarded at reasonable rates, and medicines of all kinds kept constantly on hand. Quincy, May 27. 2w

Cap Store. At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manufactory, nearly opposite the Hancock House. MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscribers, a general assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.

Caps made to order, at short notice. JOHN FAXON, 2d, JOSEPH FRYE. Quincy, April 29. 2w

Trusses! Trusses!! DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or else where.

Quincy, Aug. 14. 2w

For Sale, SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for further information, apply AT THIS OFFICE. Quincy, March 1. 2w

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! E. BENT & Co., HAVE received some of the cheapest goods ever sold in town.

—AMONG THEM ARE— Handsome dark and light PRINTS, fast colors, from 6 1/4 to 25 cts per yard. BROWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4 to 10 cts. per yard.

A few pieces of CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, GAMBROONS, etc. Any one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for their interest to call. Quincy, May 13. 2w

Agents for the PATR. The following gentlemen are authorized pay and requested to procure subscription: JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr., Quincy, R. JUSTIN SPEAR, "Ston. OREN P. BACON, "Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth. JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., "South Wey. SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, "Braintree. JOSEPH CLEVELY, "Abington. SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Scit. N. E. OSBORNE, "Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, "New York.

MISCELLANY. THE "PLUMMY. PART I. In a narrow and thickly populated without the walls of old London, and perhaps still exists, a coal-shop, gaping, dingy recess, well filled, and in one corner a pile of fire-wood, ly termed "penny bundle"—a fringe of onions, suspended from the once w. ceiling, and a whole barrel of bladders at the door. A back ro. seen in the distance, served as "kitchen, and all," to the owner of the ment, consisting of Job Cole, his wife, daughters of the respective ages of ten. The upper part of the three sto. with the exception of the attic, was lodgers, at weekly rents, varying shillings to half a crown.

One morning, in the month of J. Cole was busily employed in mensur. el of real Wallend, scientifically he measure to a perfect cone, when a ge. walked into the shed, and asked "it was within?"

"If it's Job Cole you want, I'm replied the retailer of fuel.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until legally notified to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY.	Abrington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
A. E. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE "PLUMMY."

PART I.

In a narrow and thickly populated alley, just without the walls of old London, there was, and perhaps still exists, a coal-shed—a dark, gaping, dingy recess, well filled with coals, and in one corner a pile of fire-wood, technically termed "penny bundle"—a fringe of ropes of onions, suspended from the once white-washed ceiling, and a whole barrel of Yarmouth bladders at the door. A back room, dimly seen in the distance, served as "parlor and kitchen, and all," to the owner of the establishment, consisting of Job Cole, his wife, and two daughters of the respective ages of twelve and ten. The upper part of the three storied house, with the exception of the attic, was let out to lodgers, at weekly rents, varying from five shillings to half a crown.

One morning, in the month of March, Job Cole was busily employed in measuring a bushel of real Wallens, scientifically heaping the measure to a perfect cone, when a gentleman walked into the shed, and asked "if Mr. Cole was within?"

"If it's Job Cole you want, I'm the man," replied the retailer of fuel.

"Can I have a few words with you in private?" demanded the visitor.

"Why, I don't see no objections to that," replied Job, "if so be you'll wait till I've carried these coals. Fast come fast served, all the world over, you know; at least it's always bin my maximum. Shan't be long. Here, Fanny—Fanny, you slut, come and take care of the shop, while I runs over to Mother Smithers'."

bailed he; and down came a girl of twelve years of age, and, upon seeing the stranger, sidled up to the herring cask, and began playing with the savory fish, glancing now and then at the gentleman with a look between shyness and fear, who, on his part, endeavored to enter into conversation with the child, but could extract nothing more than a timid "Yes," or "No, sir."

Her father, however, soon relieved guard, and throwing down the empty sack, cried, "That's the ticket! And now, sir, what's your business?"

"A very agreeable business, I hope, as far as you are concerned, Mr. Cole," replied the stranger. "But, before I communicate the object of my visit, it is necessary that I should ask you a few questions."

"Ax me no questions, and I'll tell you no lies, as the saying is," replied Job. "But, howsoever, go it! You'll excuse me; but the fact is, I care for nobody, for nobody cares for me. I hear no bums, nor I. 'Cause why?—I owe nothing to nobody."

"I've heard a good character of you in the neighborhood," replied the gentleman.

"Don't doubt it," replied Job, with honest confidence. "I should like to see that man, woman, or child that could say black's the white of my eye, that's all. Pay every body—wish I could say as every body paid me!"

After a little further parley, the gentleman induced Job to invite him to a conference in the little back room.

"Your name is Job Cole, I believe?"

"You've hit it—right as a trivet," replied Job.

"Your father's name was?"

"Job, too."

"Have you, or had you, any relations?"

"Why, let me see—yes. There's uncle John; but I never set eyes on him. I've had father talk of him. He went to the Inceys when a youngster—some—some thirty years ago—yes, thereabouts. But, if it's the relations you want, I can settle your business in a jiffy. Here, Fanny, bring down the Bible, you jade."

The Bible was brought, and on the fly-leaf was written the names and dates of birth of Job Cole and Sarah Cummins, his wife, and his six children, the issue of his marriage.

"And where are all the brothers and sisters?" demanded the stranger.

"Dead! dead as herrings—gone to kingdom come a precious long time ago. I'm the only child they reared; and, between you and me and the post, I don't think I'm to be sneezed at."

The gentleman smiled and bowed in acquiescence to the proposition.

"I'm perfectly satisfied," continued he, "of your identity; and I have the pleasure to inform you that, by the death of your uncle John, you are, the fortunate heir to a considerable property."

"You don't say so?" exclaimed Job. "Gad-zooks!—but stop a minute!" and rushing to a door which opened on the stairs, he bawled out, "Mother Cole!—I say, Mother Cole! My eyes! but if this ain't just like a prize in the lottery. Better born lucky than rich. You'll take a drop o' something, though? What's your liquor?"

At this moment, Mrs. Cole, who was busy washing, entered the room, her face flushed with the heat and exertion, and adorned with a broad-bordered cap of the true London smoke tone and color.

"What the deuce is the matter?" said she, as she wiped her soaped and naked arms upon her blue apron.

"Matter enough," replied Job, with exultation. "Sal, you baggage, this 'ere gentleman says that uncle John, as was in Incey, has kicked the bucket, and left us lots o' tin."

"Gracious goodness me!" exclaimed Mrs. Cole, flopping down in a chair. "Well, to be sure! I said something would happen. I see a stranger in the bars last night, and a puss popped out on the hearth. Pray, sir, how much may it be now?"

"Really, ma'am, I am not empowered to say; but it is a large sum—a very large sum, I know."

"My goodness!" said Mrs. Cole, relapsing for a moment into silence, and then rising, cried, "Where's the gals?" Dear me! it's turned me quite topsyturvy. Job, do call the gals."

Job obeyed, and Fanny, who had before made her appearance, entered, followed by Dolly, a younger sister, about nine years of age.

"Come here and kiss me, dears, do," said Mrs. Cole. "Poor things! There, go to your father; we are ladies and gentlemen (?) now, and no mistake. Fanny, go wash your sister's face and hands, and put on her Sunday clothes and dress yourself—d'ye hear?"

The children, delighted, quitted the parlor to execute her pleasing commands.

"Excuse me, sir," said Job. "but if I may be so bold, when shall we touch the ready, and know all about it?"

"Here is a card of my employers, Messrs. Smith, Robinson and Jones, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who will be glad to see you at twelve o'clock to-morrow, if that will suit your convenience, when they will give you every information, and put you in possession of the funds. They also authorized me to say that if you should require any money, that I was to advance it."

"That's handsome, at any rate," replied Job; "never refuse ready money. 'Spouse you tip a five-pun' note."

"Any thing you please," said the obliging gentleman; and taking out his pocket-book, took a note of the amount required from a bundle of the same flimsy valuables.

"What a heap you've got there!" remarked Job, surprised. "I say, excuse me, but will you just let me have a peep at your trotters?"

The gentleman extended his legs, and the superstitious Job, having assured himself that his visitor had really no hoof or tail, received the advance. And then they all laughed heartily, and Job and Mrs. Cole both pressed the bearer of the happy tidings to partake of their hospitality; but he politely declined, promising to avail himself of their invitation when the business was finally settled.

PART II.

At least half an hour before the appointed time, Job and his wife were reconnoitering Lincoln's Inn Fields, to discover the offices of Messrs. Smith, Robinson and Jones. They both appeared in their Sunday clothes, with some alterations and additions. Job's short, black, scrubby crop of hair being surmounted with a new beaver, rather rough from the admixture of rabbit down, and encircled by a broad riband and a steel buckle; his ruddy, clean-washed face set off to advantage by a canary colored Belcher handkerchief; his shirt collar, in the absence of starch, falling a la Byron; a large red waistcoat, with black smalls, and blue coat, with yellow buttons, black smalls, and gray worsted stockings—no gloves, but grasping an old brown cotton umbrella in his right hand, for the protection of Mrs. Cole's new bonnet, "provided it should rain," as she said; and, as she had expended "a matter of thirty shillings" on that article, she felt very anxious about its safety; and a very smart article it was too, being a mongrel fashion between Whitechapel and the West End, displaying good materials, of a great variety of colors. A shawl, too—a real "eight quarter" shawl—depended from her broad shoulders, one point whereof nearly touched her heels, and quite eclipsed the beautiful pattern of her smart gingham gown with which it did not harmonize

either in colors or texture; but the poor soul was happy in her ignorance of true taste, although considerably "flustered."

After referring twenty times to the well-thumbed card, and reading down the lists of names at almost every door, they discovered the object of their search.

"Caught him at last, neat as a ninepence!" exclaimed Job. "Come along, old woman;" and, entering the passage, he knocked at the door—a single timid knock. No answer. He knocked again—a good hard knock, and forgetting, in his excitement, the object of his visit actually cried out "Coals!"

"Job!" cried Mrs. Cole, checking him, "don't be a fool—don't." The door opened.

"Right as a trivet!" said he.

"What's your business?" demanded the clerk.

"Business?—oh!—that's it," giving the rumpled card. "Don't be afeared on it, young chap. It's rayther s'iled, to be sure; but it's all right. We're come about a matter o' money."

"Are you Mr. Cole?"

"Job Cole, at your service."

"Oh!" cried the young man becoming suddenly flexible, "do me the favor to walk in, sir. Never mind your shoes, ma'am," continued he, addressing Mrs. Cole, who was rubbing her thick soles upon the mat at the door.

They entered the clerk's office, and never were clients more ceremoniously received; one handed chairs, and another the "paper," while a third entered a door, on which "private" was painted in large letters. And they had scarcely seated themselves before out popped their visitor of yesterday, smiling, and extending his hand.

"Our Mr. Robinson will be disengaged in a few minutes, and will be happy to see you, Mr. Cole. Good morning, madam," turning to Mrs. Cole, who shook her new bonnet and feathers at him, and said, "How d'ye do?"

The clerks were all pretending to be busy at their desks; but were in fact, scraping away with nibbled pens, and glancing with curious eyes at the fortunate couple.

Their acquaintance kept them in conversation until summoned by a bell.

"Now, if you please," said he, and opening the door, introduced them to the presence of Mr. Robinson—a gentleman of the "old school," with powdered hair and gold spectacles, whose bland easy manner soon made them feel perfectly at home.

Having requested their attention, with a little preliminary congratulation upon their good fortune, he proceeded to read the last will and testament of "Uncle John," and, folding it up, continued, "You understand the intent and meaning of this instrument?" inquired Mr. Robinson.

"Not a jot, by the living Jingo!" cried honest Job. "It's all tittum-titt and gibberish to me. Pray, sir, can't you give it us in plain English?"

Mr. Robinson smiled.

"Well, then, Mr. Cole, in plain English, this will bequeaths to you the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, which at present produces five thousand pounds a year, or nearly a hundred per week."

"The devil it does!" exclaimed Job; "and what are we to do with it, I should like to know?"

"Whatever you please," replied Mr. Robinson; "it is left entirely at your disposal."

"My goodness!" exclaimed Mrs. Cole. "Well, it's better to be born lucky than rich."

"Hold your fool's tongue, do," interrupted Job. "I say, sir, have you the stuff here, or where is the dibs?"

"The money is invested in the Fives in the Bank of England," replied Mr. Robinson, "where I should advise you to keep it."

"But, I say," remarked Job, "do you think it is safe? I've heard of banks breaking, you know."

"It's perfectly safe, depend on't," said Mr. Robinson, smiling. "The half yearly dividend is due next month, and my clerk shall go with you, if you please to receive it."

"Thank'ee! thank'ee!" replied Job; "I shall feel obliged if you'll just put us in the way, like, for I don't exactly understand these matters. I s'pose, old woman, we must sell the sticks, and cut the old shop? Perhaps, sir, it may be in your way to sell it; it has a good name, and the returns are not to be sneezed at; it's kept me and mine for a good many years."

"I dare say we shall be able to dispose of the concern," said Mr. Robinson, smiling at the importance he attached to his shop; at the same time he naturally inferred that the honest retailer of coals entertained a very inaccurate idea of the fortune which had unexpectedly devolved to him. "If you will allow me I will also seek for a suitable house for you; in fact, you will always find me ready to assist and advise, and to protect your interests."

"We're much obliged to you, sir, I'm sure; ain't we, Job," said Mrs. Cole.

"Werry," replied Job, lost in thought for a moment. "I tell you what it is, sir, I'm rather daized with this luck, and don't hardly know which way to turn. Now I shouldn't just like to make an ass of myself, you know, nor exactly let our neighbors think as we was proud; so we'll consider on it. Meantime, I should like a trifle just for a shindy. There's my old chum, Tom Simpson, the grocer, he's got a large family, and I know he wants a new front, 'cause he's talked to me about it. I s'pose a matter of twenty pounds or so would set all things right in that quarter. Do you think I may go as far as that?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Robinson; "that is a mere trifle; and although you will, of course, move in different society from what you have been accustomed to, I think it will redound greatly to your honor to remember those friends you have tried, and from whom you have received friendly offices. Suppose I advance you a hundred pounds now, and see me again to-morrow, or the following day."

"I should be afraid to have so much in the house, indeed I should, sir," said Mrs. Cole. "Thirty will be enough, and to spare."

"Lots," said Job.

PART III.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole sat up nearly the whole night talking over their great fortune, and forming a thousand different projects for the future; and, after putting the amount upon paper, and puzzling over the sum for a considerable time, they at last began to have a glimmering of the extent and value of their possessions.

They were both illiterate, but very good natured and right minded people; and Job, in the fulness of his heart, resolved to give away the remainder of his stock to the poor families who regularly dealt with him, and the very next morning his shop was swarmed, and he was so happy.

By the evening his shed was entirely cleared, and he sent to the Blue Anchor, and borrowed chairs and tables, and ordered a hot supper, with oceans of drink, for all his friends and their families in the neighborhood, amounting to about thirty persons in all. It was, in truth, a merry meeting, and the conviviality was kept up till a late hour.

His chum, Tom Simpson, was eloquent and grateful, for Job had dropped in on the morning to invite him, and told him he had had a bit of good luck in the way of a legacy; and then touched upon the coveted new front to his premises.

"I'll stand a trifle towards it. Here, catch hold, Tom!" said he, putting a twenty pound note in his hand, "and don't forget to come at eight," and away he ran, leaving the astonished grocer in ecstasies at his unostentatious liberality.

The next day the empty shed was opened as usual; and at eleven o'clock Job and his spouse repaired again to Lincoln's Inn Fields. Fortunately they had fallen into excellent hands for the firm was not only highly respectable, but the Mr. Robinson they had seen was a gentleman, and a man of property, and felt a great interest in the honest legatee. He took a house for them, and furnished it, and at once proposed that the two girls should be forthwith sent to a first rate boarding school.

In respect of the father and mother, there existed a greater difficulty; for, as Job quaintly observed, "It was difficult to teach an old dog new tricks."

Mr. Robinson, however, recommended a young gentleman of polished manners, but blessed with no fortune, who was to fill the situation of tutor, steward, secretary, and companion to Job; and also provided Mrs. Cole with a companion and house keeper, "to learn her manners," as Job said, laughing.

They both, however, had sense enough to see the propriety of this arrangement, and in six months had certainly made considerable advance, especially Mrs. Cole, for women of all grades are naturally more genteel than the male part of the creation; as for Job, he could not for the life of him give up his accustomed pipe, and his pint of porter in the veritable pewter, before he retired for the night; and this was the only luxury of his former days that he could not be prevailed upon to abandon. The girls rapidly improved; and Job himself declared that he was convinced that education was a fine thing, after all.

They could not, however, spend one-half of their income; the luxuries of the richly born they could neither understand nor appreciate; but they gave away a vast sum in charity, although Job would not allow his name to be "stuck" in the papers.

It was not until two years after they had "come to the fortune" that they could be prevailed upon to set up their carriage.

Mr. Robinson, who was a real friend, invited them frequently to his table in a family way, until, finding they were presentable, he gradually introduced them and their children into society; and, as there was neither pride on Job's part, nor a vulgar assumption on his wife's, they were every where well received, and gave in return such pleasant parties, under the direction and management of Mr. Frederic Lawson, the tutor, who was every way fitted by birth and taste to do the honors in an admirable manner, that their numerous acquaintances eagerly accepted the invitations, especially after the first party, when many went out of mere curiosity, but returned home with expressions of delight and amazement at the display. Job had discrimination enough to discover that it was not his money alone that made these parties pass so pleasantly, but that it was the skillful arrangement of his tutor.

On his first engagement he had paid him two hundred pounds per annum; but hearing that he had a widowed mother and two sisters, whom he supported, he generously added another hundred, and gave a hint to Mrs. Cole to make them presents now and then, out of her superfluities, which the kind soul most readily complied with.

When Fanny, his eldest daughter, had attained her eighteenth year, he took her from school, by the advice of Mr. Robinson, and engaged an accomplished woman to finish her

education. She was a quick, sprightly girl, and very pretty, and had already acquired a tone and manner which surprised and gratified her excellent parents.

About a month after her return home, Job, addressing his tutor, said, "Mr. Lawson, Mrs. Cole and me have been thinking—"

"Mrs. Cole and I have been thinking, if you please, sir," interrupted Mr. Lawson.

"Well, never mind grammar, and all that, just now," continued Job, "for I am speaking natural. We've been thinking that it's rather awkward since Fanny has come home to have a young gentleman always fluttering about her."

Mr. Frederic Lawson blushed and trembled; he evidently saw the issue; he bowed and was silent.

"Now tell me, don't you think a likely young fellow like you is dangerous; human nature is human nature, you know. You and me have always been friends, and I owe you a great deal, so speak your mind."

"I am sorry to confess, sir, that I think you are perfectly right in your views," replied Mr. Lawson.

"Cool," said Job; "then you don't fret much about leaving?"

"Indeed, sir, you wrong me—"

"And perhaps you don't think the girl's worth looking at, and there's no danger."

"Sir, I do think she is a very charming young lady; but I have never regarded her in any other light than the daughter of a liberal and kind hearted patron."

"You think the old coalman's daughter not good enough, mayhap, for a gentleman?"

"I am too poor and dependent to entertain any thoughts upon the subject."

"Nonsense! a gentleman's a gentleman, if he hasn't a scuddick. To cut the matter short, if you can make up matters with Fan, I shall be glad to have such a son-in-law, that's all. And Mrs. Cole's my way of thinking; so look to it."

A month after this singular *tete-a-tete*, Mr. Frederic Lawson led Frances Cole to the hymeneal altar. And proud was the honest old coalman of such an alliance; although many scheming mammas, who had eligible sons, were terribly put out, and wondered what the old fool could have been thinking of; and he worth a plum, too!

HON. J. Q. ADAMS ON VOLTAIRE.

The following letter from Hon. John Quincy Adams was written in reply to one from a friend of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard of Vermont, who had seen the work which, reported to have been translated by our distinguished fellow-townsmen, and who had been confronted several times by an infidel neighbor in regard to the religious views of Mr. Adams. The reply is to the purpose and explains the whole matter.

QUINCY, 17th June, 1843.

REV'D SIR,—In answer to the inquiries in your letter of the 14th inst. I cheerfully state—1st, That I never published or made a translation of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary; 2d, That I never read that work, and am therefore unable to give an opinion upon its merits; 3d, That I never saw the book mentioned by you, as purporting to be a translation of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, by John Quincy Adams; 4th, That I have heard of a person, a stranger to me, bearing that name, but know not how he came by it, nor to what family he belongs.

I have read extracts from Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, and others of his writings infected with infidelity, but I have also read and seen performed on the stage his tragedies of *Zaire*, *Alzire* and *Mahomet*, and have read his epic poem of the *Henriade*. I have read of his writings, in which he complains that he had been accused of irreligious propensities, and appeals to these tragedies and this epic poem as proofs of his orthodoxy. He boasts that when his tragedy of *Zaire* was first performed, it was called the Christian tragedy. In the tragedy of *Alzire* a Spanish Viceroy is murdered by a Peruvian Indian, and when the assassin is brought before him, as he is dying, he says—

"Learn now the difference between thy gods and mine
Thy gods command thee to revenge and murder;
And mine, when thou hast stabbed me to the heart,
Command me to pity and forgive thee!"

In his *Henriade*, he glorifies Henry the Fourth for having been converted by a vision in which his ancestor, St. Louis, proves to him the truth of the doctrine of transubstantiation; and he dedicated his tragedy of *Mahomet* to pope benedict the XIVth, assuring him that in exposing the imposture of a false religion, there was no person to whom the work could with so much propriety be dedicated as to the head of the true religion; a compliment for which the sovereign pontiff rewarded him, as a true and faithful son of the holy church, with his paternal and apostolic benediction.

Now if the infidel neighbor of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard declared that he would have no further confidence in me, if I had been blowing hot and cold, by publishing a translation of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, and yet professing for myself religious sentiments and opinions, how could he have any confidence in Voltaire himself—such an adept in the art of blowing hot and cold, that he wrote with the same pen his Philosophical Dictionary and his *Henriade*, his *Zaire*, his *Alzire* and his *Mahomet*—how could the infidel justify himself for recommending to his friend the work of such a weathercock in religious opinions as Voltaire, and yet profess to withdraw all his confidence in me for my supposed inconsistency in pub-



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NOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Boston,
BEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
CASSIMERES,
and
Nothing,
STATES.
and, fashionable, will apply to any stock of
the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ONE PRICE system, and all the Goods are able to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without SYSTEM.
that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC, these alike, and without fear of imposition.
EXHIBITION as well as SALE,
Goods from \$100 to

and inferior to none in this City.
of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
description, to order; and our work will always
have them all in the same store with us, and every
States, free of charge, as usual.
FOR YOURSELVES.

Establishment.
PACKARD
Attorney and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere,
to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
advertisment will be sold CHEAP FOR THE
Attorneys, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
of's Trimmings,
on request for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
in preference to paying for them ready made, and
0—
res, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ms, Printed Laines, Bishop Lawn,
S CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
TINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS.
Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
lks, Scarfs, Bosoms.
AND VELVET CAPS.
FATHER SLIPPERS—Children's Kid and Leather
and SHOES, and a great variety of other goods,
Quincy, May 13.

ing Business.
GILDING, GRAINING,
PAPERING & GLAZING
&c. &c.

ands, and the public generally, that he has taken the
to be will carry on the
BUSINESS
to receive public patronage.
and in good style.
be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
MELVILL HOVEY.

Trusses! Trusses!!
DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of
Trusses from different manufacturers, which he
will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper
than the same can be purchased in Boston or else
where.
Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale,
SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for
further information, apply
Quincy, March 1.
AT THIS OFFICE.
if

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
E. BENT & Co.,
I HAVE received some of the cheapest goods ever
sold in town.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Handsome dark and light PRINTS, fast colors, from
1.4 to 25 cts per yard.
BROWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4
to 10 cts. per yard.
A few pieces of CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
AMBERGONS, etc.
Any one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for
an interest to call.
Quincy, May 13.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

lishing the infidel truth of Voltaire, and yet avowing religious sentiments for myself?

The truth is, that Voltaire was a lively, sarcastical, disingenuous, prejudiced, fanatical disbeliever in Christianity, ready to assume the mask of religion, or to cast it away, just as it suited his interest or his humor; intent above all things upon making himself a name, and flattering himself that his easiest way to do it was by demolishing the Christian religion. I never thought his Philosophical Dictionary worth reading, and I read his Bible only to despise it.

I have read also his Maid of Orleans, and despised him also for that—inferior to his perversion of all moral principle, and all decency. Its injustice to one of the brightest characters in human history is its most crying sin. A Frenchman who can think or speak of Joan of Arc without reverence, must have a heart colder than the everlasting ice of the poles.

You are at liberty, sir, to make such use of this letter as you think proper. I am certainly not ambitious of the reputation of spending any time in translating or in publishing Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. * * *

There are very few from some of whose writings I have recoiled with more disgust and horror; of his infidelity and dissolute morals I have had more than a surfeit; and if I have ever derived any benefit from them, it has only been by that process which extracts healing medicine from the deadliest of poisons.

I am very respectfully and thankfully, dear Sir, Your obedient servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Caledonia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Monday evening last. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and brings Liverpool papers of that day, and London papers of the 3d inst., being fifteen days later than the news received by the Hibernia.

The Repeal agitation continues in Ireland without any abatement. O'Connell is traversing the country, and everywhere he goes, is met by hundreds of thousands, whom he addresses in his usual eloquent manner. He is powerfully assisted by the priests, who are almost all devoted repealers. There has been a tremendous gathering at Ennis, the numbers present were estimated at seven hundred thousand! This immense multitude was addressed by O'Connell and others. A meeting has also been held at Athlone where numbers were estimated as high as four hundred thousand. Another demonstration took place at Skebberreen where there were said to have been five or six hundred thousand persons. Many of the principal Repeal leaders besides O'Connell were at these meetings and made speeches.

The movements of the repealers excites less alarm in England than it did. The European Times says:—"The Irish ask as a condition for being quiet, a high price, which they know will never be given—the Repeal of the Union; but it is more than probable they will get half of what they want in the concession of such measures as those alluded to—which, all things considered, would be a fair compromise."

The repeal movement in America has attracted considerable attention in England, and is of course the ground for much complaint.

South Wales has been the scene of alarming riots. The objects of popular indignation were the toll-houses and the work-houses. A mob of from twelve to eighteen thousand entered the town of Carmarthen with the avowed object of demolishing the work-house, but were dispersed by a company of soldiers. They assembled in still greater numbers at New Castle Elwin, and encountered and repulsed the soldiery, burnt the work-house and several private residences, and still had possession of the town. It was feared that the attempt to put down the mob would cause a fearful amount of bloodshed.

When the heads of Oxford College were about to confer the degree of L. L. D. on Hon. Edward Everett, in the theatre of the University, a number of undergraduates, assailed him with hissing and hootings; the only motive was his being a Unitarian. The heads of the College have expressed their regret in an address to the American Minister.

The insurrection in Spain had spread somewhat. Great efforts were being made by the Government to suppress it.

The Chinese are abating in their ill-feeling towards the English. The ratification of the treaty will be delayed for a short while on account of the death of commissioner Eleppo.

In France there is no news of moment. The Queen and King-consort of Portugal, have again given up a portion of their income to relieve the necessities of the country.

In Greece signs of anarchy are apparent, and unless a radical change of measures be adopted utter desolation must sweep over the kingdom.

The expenses of celebrating the fourth of July at Salem, (Mass.) were precisely three dollars; and this for ringing the bells of three churches.

The Comptroller of New York City, in a report to the Board of Supervisors, states the sum required as the tax to carry on the city government for one year, at two millions one hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars.

A man of mechanical genius, in Philadelphia, and acquainted with the power of steam, prophesied in 1798 that the child was born who would see passengers conveyed from Boston to Philadelphia in twenty-four hours.

Two white men were lately sold at Spartenburg, (S. C.) under a law of that State. They brought six and a quarter cents each.

The Bridgeport bond case, in Connecticut, has been decided against that town. This obliges Bridgeport to pay some one or two hundred thousand dollars for loans of credit made to the Housatonic Railroad Company.

THE IRISH REPEAL AGITATION. Daniel O'Connell has addressed a circular to his countrymen of all creeds in politics and religion. In that document the objects of the repealers, both present and prospective, are set forth. They are, in substance, these:—"The institution of Irish Parliament elected by a household franchise—the retention of the House of Lords as a branch of the Legislature—the absolute independence of Ireland, judicially and executive, but the general acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Crown of Britain—the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property, and the separation of church and state—a reconstruction of the proprietary laws, and the enactment of a fixed tenure, or something like it.

NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS. A portion of the trustees of these institutions have represented to the Board of Education that the Protestant version of the Bible used in the schools is obnoxious to the parents of Catholic children as being sectarian in its character; also that the Jews and Universalists object to some other books used in the school on the same grounds, and the Trustees counsel the exclusion of these books. No action upon the subject has as yet been had by the Board.

RESCUE OF THE "PROPHET." Joe Smith, whom we stated, last week, had been arrested, was rescued from the clutches of the law by a body of his followers. He is now at Nauvoo, (Ill.) where the "faithful" guard him with special care. The Mormons are said to be very strong and will make a desperate resistance if they attempt to take him.

A VETERAN EDITOR. The senior editor of the Keene, (N. H.) Sentinel says he was present at the Old South, Boston, when John Quincy Adams pronounced his oration before the town authorities in 1793. "In our boyhood," says he, "we thought it grand"; and we recollect hearing Joseph Blake, Esq. (brother of the late Hon. George Blake) say it was the most eloquent discourse ever delivered on the occasion."

FIRST OF AUGUST. The anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery, in the British West Indies, will be celebrated by the friends of emancipation in several towns in New England. The event is to be observed in a suitable manner at Dedham, as will be observed by the notice in our columns.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. The late election in Louisiana, for four members of Congress, has resulted in the election of the candidates of the democratic party. In the last Congress, the whigs had two and the democrats one.

CORRECTION. An injunction has been placed upon the Rhode Island Agricultural Bank, at Johnston, (R. I.) and not the Agricultural Bank, at Pittsfield, (Mass.) as has been stated. The latter Bank is as sound as any bank in this State.

THE PHOENIX BANK AFFAIR. The trial of William Wyman, late President of the Phoenix Bank, Charlestown, indicted for embezzling the funds of that institution, etc., will take place next month before the Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Concord, Judge Allen of Worcester, presiding. The prisoner will be defended by Hon. Messrs Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Franklin Dexter, and Sidney Bartlett, Esq.

VERY LIBERAL. A collection was taken up at the Baptist Church in Neponset Village, Dorchester, last Sunday, in aid of the sufferers at Fall River, and the very generous sum of one hundred and six dollars was contributed. The Church, remarks a contemporary, is not much larger than a common country school-house.

THE DIVORCE CASE. In the Dunham divorce case, Judge Wilde granted the custody of the children to the mother, and ordered the father to pay as alimony the sum of five dollars a week until the further order of court.

A VALUABLE DOG. A citizen of New London, (Conn.) fell into the Thames River, the other day, and, being unable to swim, would have been drowned but for his dog, a large Newfoundland, who jumped in after his master, seized him by the coat collar, held his head and face above the water, and brought him to the shore in safety! The grateful master immediately bargained for a splendid collar for the noble animal, upon which is to be engraved the particulars of the heroic act.

DASHED TO PIECES. A terrible accident recently took place on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, (Penn.) An individual, with his wife and son, a lad about fourteen years of age, were coming home in their own conveyance, a truck car. They had, with the aid of a common brake, simply, came down the first plane, (to reach the level below, there are three planes.)

On reaching the head of the second plane, one mile and a rod in length, descent one foot in ten, the husband was requested to put on the shoes of the car, a safeguard beyond all contingencies. But unfortunately, feeling confidence in his power of control over the car, he neglected to take the advice given. Husband, wife and son started on the descent—it was but a moment before it was discovered that all command of the car was lost, and sweeping with a lightning-like rapidity, the doomed freight was scattered at the bottom of the plane—the wife almost a mangled mass, life instantly extinct—the husband bruised, lacerated, senseless—the son with skull fractured, and dangerous, if not mortal wounds, as the result.

PEDESTAL FOR THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON. A pedestal composed of two blocks of beautifully hammered Granite, the base one weighing fifteen tons and the die twenty-three tons, has recently been forwarded to Washington, (D. C.) upon which is to be placed Greenough's Colossal Statue of Washington. On the die part is tastefully wrought the following appropriate sentiment:—"First in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." They were quarried at the Wigan Ledge in this town. As an excellent specimen of Quincy Granite this piece of work will go far to increase the value of this building material and give it an enviable celebrity throughout the country, as it will be seen and examined by visitors from all parts of our favored land.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. The Commencement at this ancient institution will be on Thursday, the 27th day of July. The orators appointed for the occasion are the Rev. Dr. Skinner of New York; Rev. Mr. Peabody of Portsmouth, (N. H.); Rev. O. A. Brownson of Boston; and the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Senator in Congress. A large number of the distinguished Alumni of the College are expected to be present, among whom are Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, and Gov. Henry Hubbard. The class which graduated fifty years ago, in which were Ex-Gov. Samuel Bell of New Hampshire, and General Erastus Root of New York, has agreed to meet on the occasion.

THE INFLUENZA. In 1580, the Influenza prevailed in Europe, and is spoken of as "a pestilential and epidemic cough." In 1742, just a century since, it prevailed the world over, and received its present cognomen. It appeared in April and went off in June. It was never fatal except to aged persons or those affected with pulmonary disease. The French called it "La Grippe"—hoarseness. It appeared again, in Europe and America, in 1762; also, in 1775, when dogs and horses were also affected. In 1782, it was equally universal, and followed severe atmospheric changes. It met its victims on land and sea. In St. Petersburg, forty thousand were affected by it one day. In 1830 it appeared again and was followed by the cholera. In 1831, it succeeded that fearful disease. Its progress is, like the progress of epidemics, from east to west, and is preceded by great atmospheric changes.

MEMOIR OF THOMAS ADDIS EMMET. This publication is doubtless a just and complete memoir of this celebrated repealer and patriot, who was engaged in the glorious yet unfortunate struggle for liberty which was made by the Irish nation in 1798. The subject of the biography fled to this country, settled in New York, and became the most eminent lawyer of his time in that city. A marble monument marks his resting place in St. Paul's church yard. His brother, Robert Emmet, as our readers are all doubtless aware, was taken and executed for treason; his dying speech is the most pathetic, eloquent and patriotic production on record.

We trust our Irish friends will purchase a copy of this Memoir, as it is exceedingly cheap—12 1/2 cents per copy—if they are already familiar with the subject, in order that their children may read and catch the inextinguishable spark of liberty. It is for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.

ARREST OF COINERS. A gang of these villains have been arrested at a house in New York City, situated at some distance from any other. The officers proceeded to the house between two and three o'clock in the morning, and drove in the door with a sledge hammer, (the inmates refusing to open it.) They rushed in, secured some fire arms which were on the premises, and arrested Joel Nason, a black and white smith, belonging to Boston, said to be worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars; also, a late keeper of an up-river passenger office and his wife. On searching the house, they discovered a most excellent die for the coining of American half eagles, a costly press, some of the spurious half eagles, and also counterfeit half dollars, and a quantity of metal used for the purpose.

As soon as the officers in New York had made the above arrests, one of them wrote to an officer in Boston, advising him of the fact. On receiving the intelligence, he proceeded to the house of Joel Nason, No. 107 Hanover Street, and on searching found thirty-seven dies for making Haytian coin, and a quantity of the ready made coin for utterance.

FORGERY IN BOSTON. Charles Cole, Jr., a merchant, who has heretofore been considered respectable and wealthy, has been arrested and examined upon four complaints for forgery, three of which were preferred by the Cashier of the Massachusetts Bank, and one by the Cashier of the Market Bank. He is charged with having forged the names of E. D. Peters & Co. as indorsers, for \$500, Winsor Fay for \$1200, and also for \$504.31, and of Samuel Mansur, on a promissory note of \$192.16. Cole was required to find bail in nine thousand dollars, for his appearance at the August term of the Municipal Court, and for want thereof was committed.

The above notes were all discounted by the banks, and Cole confessed to one of the directors of the Massachusetts Bank, that the signature of E. D. Peters & Co. was a forgery, which led to the detection of the others.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS' JOURNEY. Our respected townsman, Ex-President Adams, has recently visited Albany and Saratoga Springs on his way to Niagara Falls, Montreal and Quebec. He has never before visited some of these places. Wherever he goes he attracts great notice, and we are rejoiced to learn, is received with the attention and courtesy due to his distinguished character and services.

SHOWING THE BOYS. A storekeeper, residing in Jacksonville, (Ill.) lately sold some powder crackers to some boys, and in showing them how to fire them, he took one, fired and threw it over his head; a spark from it falling into a part of a keg of powder, setting on the floor behind him, open. The front of the building was blown out. There were several persons in the house at the time, but no one was severely injured. If vendors should of tender get a specimen of the inconvenience such traps in children's hands occasion the public, they would not keep them for sale.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.

Two hundred citizens of Coles County, (Ill.) have resolved at a public meeting, that no heed be paid to the decision of the United States Supreme Court, setting aside the appraisement law of that State, and that they will resist it to the last resort.

Sir Robert Peel stated, in a late debate on the Canada Corn Bill, that the cost of suppressing the late Canada rebellion was not less than \$8,500,000.

At the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, an individual convicted of house-breaking with intent to kill, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. In thirteen counties in the State of Michigan, there are no less than three hundred and eighty-six flouring and saw mills.

It is said that the great estate of the late Peter Lorillard of New York, the celebrated snuff manufacturer, was left in such perfect order, that in three weeks after his death, all the accounts had been settled and the estate divided.

The Canal Board of New York has abolished the toll on passengers, which between Albany and Buffalo heretofore amounted to thirty-seven and a half cents each person.

Wherever you see persecution, there is more than a probability that truth lies on the persecuted side.

Despise nothing because it is weak; the locust has done more injury than the lion.

The two tracks of the Worcester Railroad are now open for travel, the whole distance between Boston and Worcester.

Hon. James G. Birney having declined a renomination to the office of President of the United States, by the Abolition party, the name of Lewis Tappan of New York, has been suggested in some of the papers as a proper person to succeed to the honors.

Frequently ask yourself what you have done, why you have done it, and how you have done it? This will teach you to inspect—first, your actions; second, your motives; and third, the manner in which you discharge your duty.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Gen. John McNeil, formerly an officer in the Boston Custom House, Major General of the third Division of New Hampshire Militia.

The Curculio is now busy destroying plums on many trees, by stinging the young fruit. The complete remedy is, jarring the tree early in the morning, before the sun is up, and catching the troublesome bugs on a sheet held or spread beneath the tree. The Curculio may be taken and destroyed in this way, and the plums be preserved.

William Appleton, Esq., a merchant in Boston, has given the sum of ten thousand dollars towards the erection of an Episcopal Missionary Chapel in that city.

The Nashua Gazette corrects its former statement that the law against the circulation of small bank bills is now in force in New Hampshire, and says it was repealed in November, 1842. Consequently one dollar bills go there yet.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Philadelphia, having gathered about him, on the 4th of July last, his nearest relations, (his wife, daughter and two sons), made to each of them the magnificent present of two hundred thousand dollars, making in the aggregate eight hundred thousand dollars. The liberal parent still retains a princely fortune for his own enjoyment.

A woman at a Miller meeting in Rochester, (N. Y.) while greatly excited, confessed that years ago she murdered a person in England.

The Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa, at a recent session, decided that "the President of the United States has no authority to lease lead mines in that Territory."

The Mormon paper, called the Nauvoo Neighbor, is out pell-mell on what is called the Miller humbug, and expresses great surprise at the rapid growth of fanaticism in this country.

Flour is now selling in Cincinnati, at four dollars per barrel, and an abundant supply at that price.

There has been another serious outrage at Philadelphia. A large mob assembled to attack a certain engine company, and when one of the Aldermen of the city requested them to disperse, they attacked and beat him very severely. Other officers were also repulsed. The affair originated as usual in a quarrel between two members of different engine companies.

Alexander J. Dallas, late a commander in the United States Navy, recently died at Troy, (N. Y.)

The proprietors of all the London and Liverpool Packets have reduced the price of passage outward from New York to seventy-five dollars.

In the year 1272, a laboring man in England was paid only three and a half pence a day for his labor, and in the same year a Bible sold for one hundred and fifty dollars. It then required the entire wages of thirteen years' labor to purchase a Bible. What a change has been wrought by means of the art of printing.

The North Carolinians have gone into the manufacture of Cotton so largely, that large quantities of Yarn are now sent to the New York market successfully competing with the northern manufactured article.

It looks queer, don't it, to see girls as poor as a crow in the face, with a huge bustle sticking out a foot to make them look fat!

Hon. Amos Kendall, formerly Postmaster General, was obliged to celebrate the Fourth of July within the jail limits, rejoicing at the liberty enjoyed by other people.

Bethlehem, (Pa.) was visited by a destructive hail storm on Saturday afternoon last. The hail stones were of the size of a common rifle ball, and did much damage in the way of destroying panes of glass.

There was a riot and loss of life at Kingston, (Canada), on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

A disease, called the Black Tongue, a sort of putrid fever, is prevalent in the interior of New York, and in some of the Western States.

Information has been received in Philadelphia of the decision of an important case by the Chancellor of Alabama in favor of the assignees of the United States Bank, by which they will recover upwards of half a million of dollars.

It is said that nine out of ten of the houses in New York City are served with a daily newspaper.

The authorities of Troy, (N. Y.) have, by proclamation, warned their citizens against the use of the water in the city hydrants, as the fountain head has been pronounced by physicians highly poisonous from the number of dead locusts falling into it.

NOTICES.

Rev. A. S. Dudley will preach in the Universalist Meeting-house in this town, TO-MORROW, at the usual hours.

The anniversary of the abolition of slavery, in the British West Indies, will be celebrated by the friends of Emancipation, in Weymouth and vicinity, on the 1st day of August next. Eloquent Addresses may be expected, as instructors have been extended to many distinguished advocates of the cause, who will be present.

The meeting will be held at the Meeting-house of the Universalist Society in Weymouth, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Refreshments will be provided by the friends of the cause in Weymouth.

Every true friend of the slave, who desires the Rod of the Oppressor to be broken, will be present, and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

JOHN HOLLE, } Committee.
RUFUS K. TROTT, }

Anti Slavery Pic Nic at Temperance Grove, Dedham, TUESDAY, August 1st, 1843.
At a meeting of abolitionists of Boston, held on the 9th inst., it was unanimously resolved to commemorate the ensuing anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, by a public and social Pic Nic, at "Temperance Grove," Dedham; and that the friends of the cause in that and the neighboring towns be earnestly invited to unite with us in this appropriate observance of the day.

A procession will be formed at the Town Hall in Dedham, at nine o'clock, or on the arrival of the cars from Boston, and proceed from thence to the Grove, where addresses are expected from John Pierpont, Theodore Parker, and other advocates of freedom, with music and other exercises appropriate to the occasion. The friends of the cause in Dedham, Roxbury, Dorchester, Mattapan, Walpole, Wrentham, and other neighboring towns, are earnestly invited to join the procession, and it is hoped that all will be upon the ground punctually at nine o'clock. Let the children come that they may imbibe the spirit of devout devotion to the cause of impartial and universal freedom, and be prepared to take the place of their fathers in the warfare with oppression.

Every friend of the cause is expected to conform to the fashion of Pic Nics, by contributing his share of refreshments necessary on the occasion.

The Committee will endeavor to procure banners and badges appropriate to the occasion, for the use of the several towns.

OLIVER JOHNSON,
GEORGE ADAMS,
FRANCIS JACKSON,
H. W. WILLIAMS,
H. I. ROWDITCH,
M. A. W. JOHNSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. Some medicines warranted to "destroy worms in children," are very well calculated to destroy the children too. This is not the case with JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It does not contain a single ingredient which can harm the most delicate infant, and yet it expels Worms from the system with a facility, and certainly, perfectly astonishing. Nor is this its only salutary property: it is a fine Stomachic, and in remittent fevers has been administered, with most gratifying results. Obstinate cases of Piles, have yielded to its influence, and its tonic qualities render it an excellent medicine in the convalescent stage of all diseases. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste.

For sale by Caleb Gull, Jr.,

QUINCY BOOKSTORE,
Quincy, July 15.

The Subscribers of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the 1st SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER,
WILLIAM D. GRAY,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

For Sale,
A HOUSE just built on the Brackett Farm, (so called.) A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Apply to
H. G. PRATT.

Quincy, July 22.

Cheaper Yet.
\$3.00 ONLY.

Three Cases more of those splendid Bevel Case Clocks, just received and for sale at the uncommon low price of \$3.00 to \$3.50 each, and warranted, by JOHN HOLDEN, Watch Maker, a few rods east of the Adams Temple.

WATCHES CLEANED in the best manner for seventy-five cents—all kinds of Repairing equally low, being 25 per cent. less than city prices.

Watches, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Combs, etc., etc., for sale at unusually low prices.
Quincy, July 22.

A CARD.

Expenses of Proceedings under the
this Commonwealth, before the
for the County of Norfolk.

COMPENSATION ALLOWED ASSIGNORS
of ten per cent on the first \$200 of the
property, five per cent on the next
half per cent on the next \$500, and
all over \$4000. For travel to and
from, six cents a mile. For every
\$1.00, and the same sum for every day
of Real Estate.

FOR THE SERVICES OF THE JUDGE
MESSENGER. When the business is
meetings of the creditors, about \$15, or
about \$22. But when the Debtor has
assigned, no charge for their services.
The Debtor should produce complete
his debts and of his property, when
benefit of the act. Suitable blanks for
petitions, may be had at any time, on
Judge.

S. LELAND, Judge.
Roxbury, March 25.

Quincy Coach No.

NEW LINE
Quincy Point, Quincy and
NEW ARRANGEMENT

The Coach will run as follows:—
and driven by him; and by giving
the business he hopes to merit a share
patronage.

The Coach will run as follows:—
and Newcomb's Store, Quincy Point,
Hardwick's Store and French's Hotel,
past seven o'clock.

All orders promptly attended to, and
to render this line agreeable to those
it which their patronage.

Quincy, July 22. THOMAS O.

Dental Card.

DR. HAZELTON of
Dentist, is in town, at
at the house of Daniel F.
the Apothecary Shop, 3
Street, where he will be
wait upon those who may
sional services.

IF The public may relations
being well done and at reasonable
Quincy, July 22.

Salt Grass at Auction.

WILL be sold at auction, on the
to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY
one o'clock in the afternoon, five
SALT GRASS on the Mount Wall
Quincy, July 22. THOMAS A.

30 years from the
OR A VOICE FROM A MAN.

BEING the experience of Samuel L.
in the American and British New
both, and nine months in prison. Will
For sale at the QUINCY BOOK
Quincy, July 22.

Adjusted Meeting.

A tree Mutual Fire Insurance Com-
held at their Office in Weymouth, on
7th day of August next, at three o'clock
upon, to determine what disposition
the premium, forfeited to the Com-
to the eleventh Article of the By-Laws.
"All monies due Stockholders upon
expiration of Policies, shall belong to
if not demanded in one year," and to
business that may come before the most
T. R. HANSEN, Secy.

Weymouth, July 22.

Assignee's Sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on F-
28th inst., at five o'clock in the
four of the most valuable BUILD-
Quincy, situated on Codding Street,
adjoining the Town House, being about
each, and late the property of Peter T.
vent debtor. The premises being not
sued subject to that incumbrance. Com-
ment highly favorable.

For particulars and plans apply to Y-
ner, or WILLIAM B. DUGGA,
Quincy, July 22.

Thomas G. Vose's E-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July

A N Instrument, purporting to be the
of THOMAS G. VOSE, late of Weymouth,
County, Trade, deceased, having been
Probate, by Rebecca R. Vose, the person
Ex-Extra—

Ordered—That the said Ex-Extra not
interested therein, that they may appear
testify thereon, that they may appear
concerning the same at a Court of Probate
at Roxbury, in said County, on the 2nd
of July, A. D. 1843, by publishing the
weeks successively in the newspaper, ex-
cy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge.

July 8.

Samuel E. Loud's E-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July

THE Executor of the last Will of SA-
LOUD, late of Weymouth, in said

The North Carolinians have gone into the manufacture of Cotton so largely, that large quantities of Yarn are now sent to the New York market, successfully competing with the northern manufactured article.

It looks queer, don't it, to see girls as poor as a crow in the face, with a huge bustle sticking out a foot to make them look fat!

Hon. Amos Kendall, formerly Postmaster General, was obliged to celebrate the Fourth of July within the jail limits, rejoicing at the liberty enjoyed by other people.

Bethlehem, (Pa.) was visited by a destructive hail storm on Saturday afternoon last. The hail stones were of the size of a common rifle ball, and did much damage in the way of destroying panes of glass.

There was a riot and loss of life at Kingston, (Canada), on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

A disease, called the Black Tongue, a sort of diphtheria, is prevalent in the interior of New York, and in some of the Western States.

Information has been received in Philadelphia of the decision of an important case by the Chancellor of Alabama in favor of the assignees of the United States Bank, by which they will recover upwards of half a million of dollars.

It is said that nine out of ten of the houses in New York City are served with a daily newspaper.

The authorities of Troy, (N. Y.) have, by proclamation, warned their citizens against the use of the water in the city hydrants, as the fountain head has been pronounced by physicians highly poisonous from the number of dead locusts falling into it.

NOTICES.
Rev. A. S. Dudley will preach in the Universalist Meeting-house in this town, TO-MORROW, at usual hours.

The anniversary of the abolition of slavery, in the British West Indies, will be celebrated by the friends of Emancipation, in Weymouth and vicinity, on the 1st day of August next. Eloquent Addresses may be expected, as numerous have been extended to many distinguished advocates of the cause, who will be present.

The meeting will be held at the Meeting-house of the Universalist Society in Weymouth, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
Refreshments will be provided by the friends of the cause in Weymouth.

Every true friend of the slave, who desires the Rod of Oppression to be broken, will be present, and participate in the Festivities on the occasion.
JOHN BOLLE,
RUTH K. TROT, Committee.

Anti Slavery Pic Nic at Temperance Grove, Dedham, THURSDAY August 1st, 1843.

At a meeting of abolitionists of Boston, held on the 18th inst., it was unanimously resolved to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, by a public and social Pic Nic, at "Temperance Grove, Dedham;" and that the friends of the cause in that and the neighboring towns be earnestly invited to unite with us in this appropriate observance of the day.

A procession will be formed at the Town Hall in Dedham, at nine o'clock, or on the arrival of the cars from Boston, and proceed from thence to the Grove, where addresses are expected from John Pierpont, Theodore Parker, and other advocates of the cause, with music and other exercises appropriate to the occasion. The friends of the cause in Dedham, Roxbury, Dorchester, Mott, Walpole, Wrentham, and other neighboring towns, are earnestly invited to join the procession, and it is hoped that all will be upon the ground punctually at nine o'clock. Let the children come that they may imbibe the spirit of devotion to the cause of impartial and universal freedom, and be prepared to take the place of their fathers in the warfare with oppression.

Every friend of the cause is expected to conform to the customs of the Pic Nic, by contributing his share to the refreshments necessary on the occasion.

The Committee will endeavor to procure banners and bunting appropriate to the occasion, for the use of the several towns.

OLIVER JOHNSON,
GEORGE ADAMS,
FRANCIS JACKSON,
H. A. WILLIAMS,
H. I. BOWDITCH,
M. A. W. JOHNSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

JAYNES TONIC VERMIFUGE. Some medicines warranted to "destroy worms in children," are very well calculated to destroy the children too. This is not the case with **JAYNES TONIC VERMIFUGE.** It does not contain a single ingredient which can harm the most delicate infant, and yet it expels worms from the system with a facility, and certainly, perfectly astonishing. Nor is this its only salutary property; it is a fine Stomachic, and in resolute fevers has been administered with most gratifying results. Obsolete cases of Piles, have yielded to its influence, and its tonic qualities render it an excellent medicine in the convalescent state of all diseases. It is exceedingly pleasant to the taste.

For sale by **QUINCY BOOKSTORE,**
Quincy, July 15. 3w

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from five to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER,
WILLIAM D. GRAY,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

For Sale,
A HOUSE just built on the Brackett Farm, (so called.) A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
Apply to **H. G. PRATT.**
Quincy, July 22. 1f

Cheaper Yet.
\$3.00 ONLY.

THREE Cases more of those splendid Bevel Glass Clocks, just received and for sale at the uncommon low price of from \$3.00 to \$2.50 each, and warranted by **JOHN HOLDEN,** Watch Maker, a few rods east of the Adams Temple.

WATCHES CLEANED in the best manner for seventy five cents—all kinds of Repairing equally low, being 25 per cent. less than city prices.
Watches, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, Combs, etc., etc., for sale at unusually low prices.
Quincy, July 22. 1f

A CARD.
Expenses of Proceedings under the Insolvent Law of this Commonwealth, before the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

COMPENSATION ALLOWED ASSIGNEES. A commission of ten per cent on the first \$200 of the proceeds of the property, five per cent on the next \$300, two and a half per cent on the next \$500, and one per cent on all over \$4000. For travel to attend meetings of Creditors, six cents a mile. For every account settled, \$1.00, and the same sum for every deed of conveyance of Real Estate.

FOR THE SERVICES OF THE JUDGE, CLERK, AND MESSENGER. When the business is completed, at two meetings of the creditors, about \$15, at three meetings, about \$22. But when the Debtor has no property to assign, no charge for their services will be made.

The Debtor should produce complete schedules of his debts and of his property, when he applies for the benefit of the act. Suitable blanks for schedules and petitions, may be had at any time, on application to the Judge.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Roxbury, March 25. 3w

Quincy Coach Notice.
NEW LINE,
Quincy Point, Quincy and Boston.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that the above line will be conducted by and giving strict attention to the business he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

The Coach will run as follows:—leaving Whitney's and Newcomb's Stores, Quincy Point, at seven o'clock; Hardwick's Store and French's Hotel, Quincy, at half past seven o'clock.

All orders promptly attended to, and no pains spared to render this line agreeable to those who may favor it with their patronage.

Quincy, July 22. **THOMAS O. BILLINGS.** 1f

Dental Card.
DR. HAZELTON of Boston, Surgeon Dentist, is in town, and may be found at the house of Daniel French, Esq. near the Apothecary Shop, on Washington Street, where he will be in readiness to wait upon those who may need his professional services.

The public may rely on all operations being well done and at reasonable prices.
Quincy, July 22. 1f

Salt Grass at Auction.
Will be sold at auction, on the premises in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY, Aug. 4th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, forty to fifty acres of SALT GRASS on the Mount Wollaston Farm, in Quincy.

Quincy, July 22. **THOMAS ADAMS, Jact.** 2w

30 years from home,
OR A VOICE FROM A MAN OF WAR.
BEING the experience of Samuel Leech, who was in the American and British Navies, captured in both, and nine months in prison. With engravings. For sale at the **QUINCY BOOKSTORE.**
Quincy, July 22. 3w

Adjourned Meeting.
An adjourned meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at their Office in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to determine what disposition shall be made of the premiums forfeited to the Company, according to the eleventh Article of the By-Laws, as follows:—
"All monies due Stockholders upon the surrender or expiration of Policies, shall belong to the Corporation if not demanded in one year," and to act on any other business that may come before the meeting.
T. R. HANSON, Secretary.
Weymouth, July 22. 3w

Assignee's Sale.
To be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, July 22nd, instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, for the most valuable BUILDING LOTS in Quincy, situated on Coddington Street, (so called), and adjoining the Town House, being about 36 square rods each, and late the property of Peter Turner, an insolvent debtor. The premises being mortgaged, will be sold subject to that incumbrance. Conditions of payment highly favorable.

For particulars and plans apply to Mr. Elisha Holmes, or **WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Assignee.**
Quincy, July 22. 1w

Thomas G. Vose's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July 1st, 1843.
AN Instrument, purporting to be the last Will of **THOMAS G. VOSE**, late of Milton, in said County, Trader, deceased, having been presented for Probate, by Rebecca K. Vose, the person therein named Ex-Executrix—
Ordered—That the said Executrix notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

July 8. **S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.** 3w

Samuel B. Loud's Estate.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. Probate Office, July 1st, 1843.
THE Executor of the last Will of **SAMUEL B. LOUD**, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance—
Ordered—That said Executor notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty second day of July, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

July 8. **S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.** 3w

Excellent Mattresses.
SUPERIOR Curled Palm Leaf Mattresses for sale low by **JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.**
Quincy, July 8. 1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.
TAKEN from the Post Office at Weymouth, on the 22d of March last, a letter addressed and marked as follows, viz:—*Miss Sophia L. Raymond, Weymouth, (Mass.)* care of Joseph L. L. Esq. "mailed" "Dorchester, (Mass.) March 21st," and charged "6" cents; and afterwards marked at this Office for the purpose of forwarding it, by drawing a black line over Weymouth and inserting "Scotland," the name of the Post Office to which it was to go, and adding the words and figures, "Weymouth, (Mass.) March 22d," and charging thereon "6" cents additional postage.

Any person giving information who took said letter shall receive the above reward, and Ten Dollars for said letter.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Post Master.
Weymouth, June 24. 3w

Road Notice.
To the Honorable the County Commissioners for the County of Norfolk—

THE subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Braintree, in said County, respectfully represent, that public convenience and necessity requires that a public highway or town road should be located and constructed from a point near the dwelling house now occupied by Thomas Hayden, passing by the grist mill of Calvin White & Co. to a point near the dwelling-house of Mary and Rhoda Arnold, which will pass over the lands of the following persons, viz:—heirs of Mr. Chamberlain, Maj. Amos Steison, heirs of Dorcas Bowditch, deceased, heirs of James Bowditch, deceased, Capt. Calvin White, Josiah White, Samuel C. Loring, Abraham Hobart, Eliot L. White, William Coleman, Calvin White & Co., William W. Hobart, Hon. Benjamin V. French, heirs of Eli Hunt, deceased, heirs of Elisha White, deceased, Mary and Rhoda Arnold.

That public convenience and necessity requires that another public highway or town road, from a point near the grist mill of Calvin White & Co. to a point near the Toll House of the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike Corporation, passing over land of Calvin White & Co., William W. Hobart, Hon. Benjamin V. French, heirs of Elisha White, deceased, Dr. Jacob Richards, and William Cole, should be located and constructed, application having first been made in writing to the Selectmen of the town of Braintree, within one year, who have unreasonably refused and neglected to lay out said road.

They therefore pray that your Honorable Board may take such measures as by law required, and proceed to locate said highways or town roads, and cause the same to be constructed in such manner as shall seem meet and proper.

As in duty bound will ever pray,
CALVIN WHITE, and 16 others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1843, on the Petition aforesaid,
Ordered—That the County Commissioners will meet at Wales' tavern, in Weymouth, on TUESDAY, the twenty second day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and thence proceed to view the route described in said Petition and hear and act thereon.

And that an attested copy of said petition with this order thereon be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Braintree, thirty days before the time appointed for said view, and also that a like copy be published three weeks successively in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and that like copies be posted up in two or more public places in said town of Braintree, fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there appear and be heard if they see fit.

EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.

A true copy of the original Petition on file and order thereon. Attest, **EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.**
July 15. 3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
NORFOLK SS.—To Elisha Holmes, one of the subscribers to the application, requesting a meeting to be called of the First Methodist Episcopal Society of Quincy:

YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the Members of the First Methodist Episcopal Society of Quincy, qualified to vote in the affairs of said Society, to meet at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Hayden, Jr., in said Quincy, on SATURDAY, the twenty-second day of July, now current, at six o'clock in the afternoon, (by causing a true and attested copy of this warrant to be published in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, and also by posting up in two public places in the town, attested copies of this warrant,) to act on the following articles, viz:

First—To choose a Clerk.
Second—To choose a Moderator.
Third—To choose all other necessary officers.

Given under my hand and seal, at Quincy, this fourteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty three.

W. S. MORTON, Justice of the Peace.

A true copy, Attest, **ELISHA HOLMES.**
July 15. 2w

Benjamin F. Reeves.
Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14 Brattle Square,
(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business with promptness and dispatch.
Hair cutting, 12 1/2 cents. Hair Curling, 12 1/2 cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 cents.
N. B.—A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAP, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.
Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.
Boston, June 17. 1f

G. Ware Gay, M. D.
HAVING relinquished the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Boston, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Quincy, at his residence, at the corner of Mrs. Gay's, second house below Mrs. Hayden's Apothecary shop, Washington Street.

Reference for Professional Qualifications,
WILLIAM INGLETS, M. D.
WISSELOW LEWIS, JR. M. D.
JOHN W. WARREN, M. D.
J. P. W. LANE, M. D.
HON. JOSIAH STEEDMAN.
Quincy, June 10. 3m

For Sale.
ONE half or more of the parcel of LAND, late the property of Benjamin Faxon, upon which is a Blacksmith's Shop. Apply to **DEXTER FAXON.**
Quincy, June 10. 1f

Lime and Sand.
JUST received, a freight of Thomaston Lime and Cape Cod Sand, delivered to purchasers in any section of the town as cheap as either article can be bought elsewhere. Inquire
ALBERT HERSEY.
Quincy Point, June 10. 1f

Groceries—Cheap.
TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, Lard, Rice, Dried Apples, Spices, etc., for sale very low for cash, by **E. PACKARD.**
Quincy, June 17. 1f

Cow Hide Boots.
THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, on Granite Street at the head of School Street, where he constantly manufactures and has on hand Sewed and Pegged Boots, Boys' and Youth's BOOTS, BOOTIES, SHOES and KIP BROGANS.

REPAIRING done in a neat manner and at short notice.
JAMES EDWARDS.
Quincy, May 13. 1f

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Parr's Life Pills.



THOMAS PARR. BORN 1483. DIED 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New England States and Canada has increased with rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations. The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have hitherto been sold under the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time, but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all the evils attending the use of other pills, and acting simply as a purgative. Many families who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and that females of a delicate habit of body would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have laid dormant in the body during the winter, but are again thus brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaints, debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of, aches, languor, ague, leprosy, asthma, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints, humors, blotches on the skin, measles, blood complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, worms, and other king's evil, and other diseases, sore throats, fevers of all kinds, stranguary, female irregularities, strictures, fits, the doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, humors, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, etc., have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. To have produced a medicine so benign and so efficacious, and requiring different treatment, all originating in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering diseases, yet as pure and harmless as milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy these delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz, good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits. To have produced a medicine so benign and so efficacious, and requiring different treatment, all originating in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering diseases, yet as pure and harmless as milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy these delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz, good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

This shall their humble labors merit praise, And future PARRS be blest with honored days."

PARR'S General Agency and Depot for the sale of Parr's Life Pills, established at No. 200 TREMONT STREET, 200

Agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills—Quincy, Miss E. HAYDEN; Dorchester, J. S. Marshall and J. B. Marshall; Milton, M. D. Plumer; Weymouth, L. B. Thayer; Randolph, Richard Ford; Foxboro, Edson Carpenter; Wrentham, Fisher & Co.; Woburn, Gilbert & Smith; Westbury, Daniel Wilby; Canton, Henry Nash; Dedham, Charles Coddige.

Boston, July 15. 1f

White Pine Wood.
JUST landed, 32 cords of Dry White Pine Wood, which will be delivered to any part of Quincy, at \$4.50 cts. per cord, for cash. **ALBERT HERSEY.**
Quincy Point, May 27. 1f

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE NEWCOMB,
WOULD call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of GOODS, which he offers for sale at as low prices as can be bought in town or vicinity.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of BROADCLOTHS; Plain and Corded CASSIMERES; SATINETTS; GAMEROONS AND VESTINGS.

Printed and English PRINTS; Mouslin de Laine; Plaided and Colored Cambrics; Linens; White, Brown Linen and Colored Table Covers; Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings, Crash, Daper, Linen, Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Hanks, Scarfs, Socks, etc., etc.

He has a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth, Kid and Leather SHOES; Gentlemen's PUMPS, SHOES and BROGANS.

Also—Family GROCERIES, together with a general assortment of CROCKERY, HARD and GLASS WARE.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Insolvent Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of **OLIVER B. ALEXANDER.**

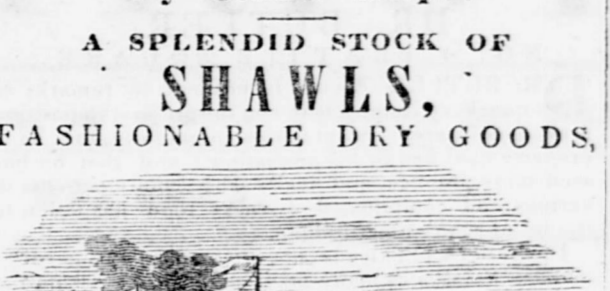
of Quincy, Blacksmith, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of his creditors will be held at the dwelling house of Sherman Leland, Esq. Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting debts may be proved, and the matter of the debtor's discharge will be adjudged upon.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Assignee.
Quincy, July 15. 2w

Fire!! Fire!! Fire!!!
The subscriber has been appointed Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company located in Boston, and is prepared to effect insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, Machinery and other property.

GEORGE NEWCOMB, Agent.
Quincy Point, July 1. 1f

By Steam Ships!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF SHAWLS, FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,



HENRY PETTES & CO'S
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
No. 224 Washington Street,
CORNER OF SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

H. PETTES & Co. invite the attention of purchasers to their large and valuable stock of CARPETS, BROADCLOTHS, RICH SILKS, FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, and the largest and best assortment of FANCY ARTICLES,

AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in Boston.

In the large Show Room may be found 1000 SPLENDID CASHMERE SHAWLS,

and every description of Silk, Thibet, Mouslin de Laine or beautiful FANCY SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of RICH DRESS SILKS, measuring full yard wide.

Just received from Auction, 100 PIECES OF SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS,

which can be sold at prices which defy competition. 250 pieces of Fine, Superfine, Imperial Three Ply, Venetian and elegant Brussels

CARPETS.
Of New and Splendid Patterns.

PAINTED CARPETS, of all sizes. The entirely new and beautiful stock of Foreign Dry Goods, has been selected with great care in LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK.

Every article is of the most rare and attractive style. Though their Warehouse is the largest of the kind in the United States—their object has never been to be eulogized as the most elegant and expensive establishment—but by economical arrangements, to furnish their customers with the

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Four Story Brick Warehouse, at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, BOSTON.

March 25. 1f

Removal.
SUSANNA S. MARSH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, who have favored her with their patronage, that she has removed from her old stand in School Street, to a part of the same building of the Quincy Bookstore, (entrance on the south side) where she will continue to keep the best assortment of FLORENCE and other STRAW BONNETS, FANCY BONNETS and RIBBONS, and will take the greatest pains to have the most recent styles, and will replenish her stock every week from the best establishments.

She will also keep a good assortment of LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, &c.; Mourning Articles, Mouslin de Laine, Prints, and cheap articles for children's dresses.

Also—Ready made MOURNING BONNETS always on hand, and all other articles she has usually kept.

She earnestly solicits a continuance of the favors of her former customers, hoping to give them satisfaction, as she remains still as before on her part.

N. B. She will continue to have Florence Bonnets cleaned and pressed every week as usual, and done in the best manner.

Grave Clothes, etc., as usual.
Quincy, April 15. 1f

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.
TO be sold by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, on THURSDAY, August 3d, 1843, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises—

All the right, title, interest and estate of Catharine Baxter, late of Quincy, widow, deceased, testate, in the following described Real Estates, situate in said Quincy and the town of Milton, being thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of one hundred and one acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, in four parcels in Quincy—four acres of Land in Quincy, and thirteen undivided fifty-fourth parts of four acres of Salt Marsh in Quincy, twenty-one acres of Woodland and thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of nine acres of Salt Marsh in Milton; also, thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of a Pew, No. 42, in the Adams Temple Meeting house in Quincy, and thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of a Pew in the Railway Meeting-house in Milton.

Also—On FRIDAY, Aug. 4th, 1843, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, thirteen undivided twenty-seventh parts of three undivided lots of Land, situated in Cambridgeport, on Harvard Street, containing about 10000.00 feet.

The remaining portions of the above estates will be sold at the same place, at the same time, and the purchaser can have a full, clear and undisputed title.

The above Estate embraces the Homestead (so called) being a beautiful situation, with a splendid Garden and about eighty acres of Land attached, together with a Farm House, the Arnold House and about eight acres of Land attached; about nine acres of Salt Marsh on the Squantum Road, and twelve acres of Swamp Land near the Homestead covered with wood; nine acres, more or less, on the Plymouth Road, opposite the house of Ezra Beale, Esq.; a Ten Yard in Quincy village, with the buildings thereon; an undivided piece of Salt Marsh in Quincy; and about twenty-two acres of Woodland, thickly wooded, in that part of Milton, called Scott's Woods.

The greater part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, to be tested.

For further particulars, apply to **BENJAMIN D. BAXTER**, No. 13, South Market Street, Boston, to **WILLIAM B. DUGGAN**, Esq. at the Railway Village, near the premises, or at the premises, or of the Auctioneers.

The premises can be examined at any time previous to sale at **CATHARINE V. BAXTER, Executrix.**
THOMAS W. SEARS & Co., Auctioneers.
Quincy, July 8. 4w

Quincy & Boston Stage.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



THE subscriber, grateful for the support he has received for the seventeen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stages will leave the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., during the summer season, at seven and a quarter before eight o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Donnell's Hotel), No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at twelve o'clock, M., and five o'clock, P. M.

POETRY.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES.

BY F. M. ADDINGTON.

When late on Western India's shore,
The tortur'd slave to freedom piped,
Ah! who can tell his sorrows o'er,
To slavery's countless wrongs consign'd!

No joy the morning brought to him;
To him the evening gave no rest;
His cup of grief o'erflow'd the brim;
His heart was withering in his breast.

But hark! the voice of Mercy cries,
"Break every yoke—the oppress'd free!"
The slave lifts up his thankful eyes,
And bends to earth his grateful knee.

The chains are falling from his hands;
His heart with new-born rapture springs,
Before his God the freed man stands,
And, hark! his freedom's song he sings:

Praise to God who ever reigns;
Praise to him who burst our chains;
For the priceless blessing giv'n;
Thanks, our grateful thanks, to Heaven.

Here no more the bloody scourge
Africa's fainting sons shall urge;
Here no more shall galling chains,
Wear our flesh with festering pains.

Here no more the frantic slave
Fly for refuge to the grave;
Freedom comes to banish fear,
Hallelujah! God is here!

Long and loud with praises fill
Deepest glen and highest hill;
Mountain peak and seagirt shore
Echo slavery's reign is o'er.

Kindred—country now we claim,
Praise to God's beloved name;
Father, for this jubilee
Thanks, eternal thanks, to thee.

SAVE THE FIPS.

I met a man the other day
Who in his own peculiar way,
Said: "Save the fips, for fips make dollars,
And one well made, a hundred dollars."

A pinch of snuff may cost a penny,
That penny spent is gone forever;
Just like lamented Paganini,
Or snow drops falling on the river.

A merchant broke, will lose his credit;
Yes, wiser men than he have said it;
So broken dollars seldom find,
A friend to treat them very kind.

One fip gone, the charm is broken—
Like taking hair from out a locket,
Those remaining are no token,
They rest uneasy in the pocket.

Many fips well stuck together,
Are barriers strong 'gainst wintry weather,
And, as the old folks used to say,
Prepare us for a rainy day.

A child may break some valued ware,
When man, with all his skill, can't mend it;
So for the fips kind friends take care—
A dollar broke we are apt to spend it.

THE SUMMER MORNING.

How lovely does the dawn appear,
That breaks with golden beauty in;
And brightens up the atmosphere
While zephyrs through the groves of green,
As if to make the morning blest,
Are playing softly from the west.

And clouds beneath the azure sky
Are fleet as the zephyr wing,
Whose crimson tints and roses vie;
While Heaven's rejoicing as they bring,
The odors which are wont to rise,
Again unto the grateful skies.

The sun is on the mountain's brow;
And many a vale reflects the rays,
The streams, that from their fountains flow,
Dance like happiness away;
Fann'd by the waving of the willows
To mingle with the ocean's billows.

And the birds are sweetly singing,
In those Elysian bowers;
Which in the breeze are swinging
O'er fields of green; and flowers
Are brightly blooming on the spray
To gild along the golden day.

ANECDOTES.

At the early settlement of New Hampshire, the inhabitants of a town in the interior consisted chiefly of Irish or Scotch Presbyterians, who, among other things adopted the following custom: When their fields were planted and sown, the minister, with his elders and deacons, and the farmers, visited each field in succession and offering up a short prayer at each, that their labors might result in a plentiful harvest. One day the procession engaged in this pious promenade arrived at a field when the minister stopped, took a quick but keen survey, and then addressed his flock to this purport: "My friends and brethren, we may pass along, it will be of no use to pray over this field, till there is more manure spread upon it; otherwise, even the prayer of a righteous man, however fervent, cannot be effectual."

An Irish soldier once waited upon his commanding officer with what he termed a very serious complaint. "Another man," he said, "upbraided him that he was not married to his own wife, whom he accused of being no better than she should be, and called her many names besides, which he would be ashamed to mention to his honor." "Well, my good fellow," answered the officer, "have you any proof that you are legally married?" "Faith, your honor, I have the best proof in the world." Here the soldier took off his hat, exhibited a cut skull, saying, "Does your honor think I'd be after taking the same abuse from any body but a wife?"

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,
NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery, empiricism, and the grossest imposture prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No. 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid.
Dr. A. S. BUTLER
Boston, June 17.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without first ascertaining the place from which they may load. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc. from the above premises.
JACOB F. EATON.
Quincy, May 27.

DR. FERNANDS'
Vegetable Indian Arcanum,
FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The complexion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practicing as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernand in his travels, and is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposture, each bill of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNANDS, Indian Physician
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.
From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant
Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine:
SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fastening upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy
Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:
DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to exhibit a prize for the sale of Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health, as he has stated, has been on the decline—so that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc. I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House,
Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:
SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Sore Throat, which was partially recovered by the use of medicine which physicians administered, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (opposite the Court House). In other cities and country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.
Boston, May 20.

Parasols.

A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received by
E. PACKARD.
Quincy, June 3.

3000
VARIOUS American and French
PRINTS, many of which are new and
beautiful, at prices varying according to quality,
from 5 to 30 cents per yard. For sale by
Quincy, April 13.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Wood for Sale.
JUST landed, thirty-five cords of Rock Maple Wood,
at Quincy Point, delivered at any part of the town,
at \$25 per cord, or cash, at \$4.00
per cord. For sale by
Quincy Point, May 20.
ALBERT HERSEY.

THE subscriber having assumed the management
of the stable near Jacob Jones' Horse Shop, and
respectfully informs the former patrons, his friends and
the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent ve-
hicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel
disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor
of which will endeavor to accommodate to his utmost
extent the wants of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove the advertisement
to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
give him a chance to substantiate it.
Quincy, Oct. 1.
GEORGE J. JONES.

THE subscriber having assumed the management
of the stable near Jacob Jones' Horse Shop, and
respectfully informs the former patrons, his friends and
the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent ve-
hicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel
disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor
of which will endeavor to accommodate to his utmost
extent the wants of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove the advertisement
to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
give him a chance to substantiate it.
Quincy, Dec. 31.
MINOT THAYER.

THE subscriber has for the purpose of attending
to the business of the public, and to the benefit of all
travellers, has opened a
DAILY ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
Quincy and Boston.
Quincy, Dec. 31.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of
Quincy and vicinity, that they have just com-
menced business at the Shop a few rods south of the
residence of Mr. Elisha Packard, on Granite Street, and
nearby opposite the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham
& Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders
in the line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy
PAINTING.
Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing, Paper-hanging.
Imitators of Wood and Marble.
Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand.
By strict and personal attention to business, we
hope to receive a share of public patronage.
W. & L. LITCHFIELD.
Quincy, April 15.

Cabinet Business.
Near the Hancock House, Quincy.
THE subscriber feels grateful for the patronage he
has already received and takes this opportunity
to inform his friends and the public, that he still con-
tinues to manufacture and answer all orders con-
nected with the Cabinet making business, in its various
branches.

Also—Furniture REPAIRED and VARNISHED in
the neatest and best manner.
Individuals who wish to purchase any article of
Furniture, can rest assured that it will be moved in a
workmanlike manner and warranted superior to that
which may be bought at the warehouse in Boston, con-
sequently they are invited to call and examine before
they purchase elsewhere.
N. B.—Mahogany and Pine COFFINS made at
short notice.
WASHINGTON M. FRENCH.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Great Inducement.
Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage
and procure a larger amount of reading
than can be obtained for the same money
elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of
postage, the following Periodicals at the regular
subscription price, and in addition subscribers will
have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Li-
brary which contains a large number of popular and
interesting books, and which will receive additions of
the most popular works as they are published.

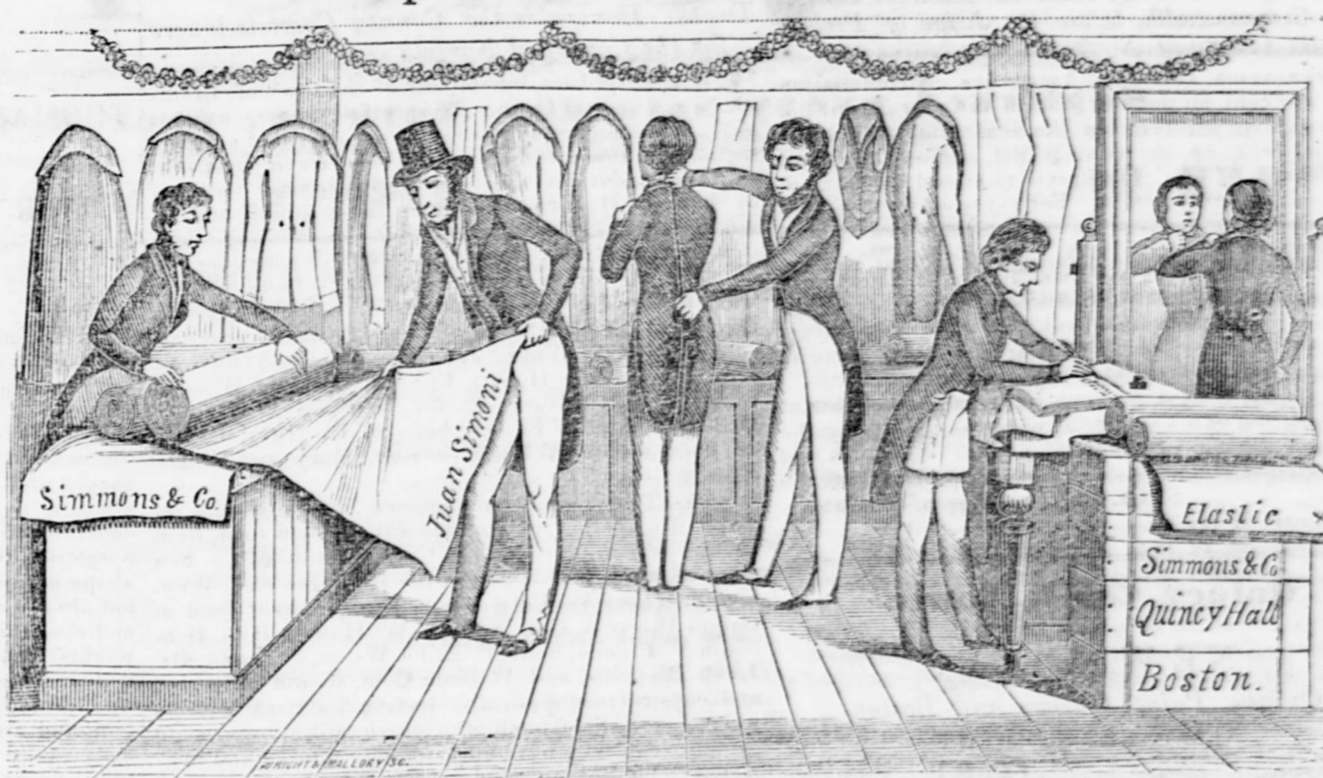
Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and
Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies' Companion, \$3;
Hum's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review, \$5;
United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knicker-
bocker, \$5; Boston Miscellany, \$3; The Artist, \$3;
North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$2.
By this arrangement subscribers will have great
advantages than are offered by any other establishment,
or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received
to the following works: Ladies' World of Fashion, \$2;
Ladies' Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young
People's Magazine, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mer-
cy's Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1.
Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be en-
titled to a privilege to the Library in addition.
Quincy, Dec. 24. C. GALE GILL, Jr.

Veterinary Hospital.
DAVID EDWARDS,
VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER,
WOULD give notice to his friends and the public,
that he has removed to Quincy Point, a few
rods above the bridge, where he continues his business
as Surgeon and Farrier. Having a large and con-
venient stable with all other necessary appendages, he
flatters himself that from his well known and success-
ful experience he shall, by a faithful and prompt at-
tendance to business, merit the encouragement of a
liberal public.

N. B.—Horses boarded at reasonable rates, and
medicines of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
Quincy, May 27.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.

QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings and
Ready-Made Clothing,
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.
The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
We hope, with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. THE MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition. We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE, and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS and VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City. Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.
N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.
CLOTHES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.
PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
Boston, June 10.

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little louder than he can, but such goods as are named in this advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE CASH, woollen goods especially.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,
Will be sold at so low a price for cash, as will make it an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings for their clothes and get them manufactured in Quincy, in preference to paying for them ready made, and which are liable to be of an inferior quality.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS; Children's Kid and Leather BOOTEES, SLIPPERS and TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods, too numerous here to particularize.
Quincy, May 13.

Removal—Painting Business.

COACH, CHAISE, SIGN AND
GILDING, GRADING,
PAPERING & GLAZING
&c. &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Thaddeus W. Cross, where he will carry on the
PAINTING BUSINESS
in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to receive public patronage.
N. B. All kinds of GRADING done at short notice and in good style.
As he relies upon a test to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance for trial.
Quincy, Dec. 31.

Milinery and Straw Business.
H. BRUMMETT.
WOULD return thanks to the ladies of Quincy and vicinity, for the very liberal encourage-
ment extended to her the past year, and hopes by diligence and a faithful attention to her business to merit a share of public patronage.

Persons leaving work at this establishment, may apprehend no danger of having their Bonnets exchanged, as they are not sent out of the house to be done.
Mr. B. trusts that twenty years experience in the business is a sufficient recommendation.
SHROUDS, MOURNING BONNETS, etc., with a great variety of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES too numerous to mention.
Quincy, April 1.

Cap Store.
At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manufac-
tory, nearly opposite the Hancock House.
MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscri-
bers, a general assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.
Caps made to order, at short notice.
JOHN FAXON, 2d,
JOSEPH FRYE.
Quincy, April 29.

Trusses! Trusses!!
DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or else where.
Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale,
SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley, for further information, apply
Quincy, March 1.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
E. BENT & Co.,
HAVE received some of the cheapest goods ever sold in town.
—AMONG THEM ARE—
Handsome dark and light PRINTS, fast colors, from 6 1-4 to 25 cts per yard.
BROWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4 to 10 cts per yard.
A few pieces of CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, GAMBROONS, etc.
Any one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for their interest to call.
Quincy, May 13.

Published

NUMBER 30.

JOHN A. GRE

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance
LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the
month of THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the
end of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will
previous to the payment of all arrears.
When the papers stopped, they will notify the
that effect and at the time their subscrip-
Every subscriber will be held responsible
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place
where he may have ordered it, until leg-
ally to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicu-
ed at the customary prices. The number
required must be marked on the advertise-
ment they will be continued until order
charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisements
their own immediate business; and a
months for the benefit of other persons, a
legal advertisements, and advertisement
sales, sent in by them; must be paid for
rates.

Business letters and communications
the Editor, postage paid, will receive an
Single copies of the paper, Six Cts.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are author-
ized and requested to procure subscrip-
tion for the PATRIOT.
JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy, Mass.
JUSTIN SPEAR, " "
ORIN P. BACON, " "
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, " "
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., " "
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, " "
JOSEPH CLEVELY, " "
SAMUEL A. TURNER, " "
N. B. OSBORNE, " "
FREEMAN HUNT, " "

MISCELLANY.

THE NINETY-NINE GOOD

"Blessed are they who have favor
for they shall be shunned of no man."
Thus spoke my cynical friend the
when he had just vainly sought an
some great personage, who besieged
plaintiffs, was unapproachable accord-

My cynical friend knew little of
People who have favors to bestow
be shunned by two classes. By the
who, out of a false pride and an en-
conceit, regard every acceptance of a
a compromise of independence, and
ciate the instinct of gratitude for ki-
dered, with a degrading admission of

Next by those who have been be-
bounties and services, freely bestow-
ty-nine occasions, are refused the ex-
customary boon on the hundredth.

As the malignant nature can no
the innocent being it has injured,
grateful nature cannot forgive the
man who has served it. Strange
the inconsistencies of which we are
one so gross as ingratitude should
seeing that the grateful feeling in
sense of inferiority, but the con-
somebody has thought us worthy of
entitled by desert to kindness.

No less strangely inconsistent is
who is thankful in his heart for a
vice, should be ungrateful for a lon-
series. Such, too frequently, is he
obtain the hundredth favor.

Show him, at the outset of your
ance, little courtesy—offer him a
glass or your snuff box—write him
called a civil note when there is no
cessity for doing so, and he will tri-
praises as one of the most gracious o-

Proceed from small civilities to es-
fits; heap favor upon favor on him
your way to evince your anxiety for
tion of his interests, the gratification
sires; extend your disinterested kin-
himself to his family; get an appo-
his eldest boy, and reconcile a high
match with his daughter; invent a
dye expressly to accommodate his
lose a guinea a night to him at whis-

season round; bind him more and
in obligations to you, and hear him
you, nine times a day for nine years
friend he ever had in the world—the
erous of mortals,—the noblest of bi-

and then, at the very moment when
own forever, only just refuse him y-
your horse—or tell him you could n-
writing to the Review to solicit a
new pamphlet—that's all.

How in such case will the gratefu-
whom you have rendered the ninety-
turn round upon you! He you in
you in no time a curious lesson—
years to confer obligations, but only
forget them. Why, he will under-
get, on the very spot, all that you
for him—all that he has said of you
at the shortest notice, recollect noth-
ing you but your refusal to oblige
very trifling matter wherein he has
upon your assistance.

You dragged him out of the riv-
ing his life at the risk of your own
him a thousand pounds; you intro-
all the connexions in which he
charms of society. Does he remem-
these little incidents? No; he on
that you yesterday refused to buy
the crazy speculation he was rashly
in.

You snatched him out of a gal-
just in time to save him from ruin;
rously upheld him when he was tr-
effected his admission into the cit-

Trade."



S & CO.
THING WAREHOUSE,
et, Boston,
ST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
ssimeres,
nd
othing,
STATES.

rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS**
PRICE system, and all the Goods are
to examine our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
STEM.
it will. The **MERCHANT MECHANIC**,
se alike, and without fear of imposition.
EXHIBITION as well as **SALE**,
goods from \$100 to

ad inferior to none in this City.
not being the most honorable, best conducted, and
DISCOUNT.
description, to order; and our work will always
we them all in the same store with us, and every

Establishment.

ACKARD

Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
any quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
advertisement will be sold **CHEAP** FOR THE

hats, and Gambroons.—Velvets,
Trimmings,

people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
in preference to paying for them ready made, and

Alpacas, Alpines, Bombazines,

Printed Laces, Bishop Lawn,

CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS

TINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS.

Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,

and Scarfs, Bosoms.

ND VELVET CAPS.

ATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather,
and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
Quincy, May 13.

ing Business.

GILDING, GRADING.

PAPERING & GLAZING

&c. &c.

ids, and the public generally, that he has taken the

he will carry on the

BUSINESS

to receive public patronage.

and in good style.

the correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will

MELVILL HOVEY.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of

Trusses from different manufacturers, which he

will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper

than the same can be purchased in Boston or else

where.

Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale,

SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for

further information, apply

AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, March 1.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

E. BENT & Co.,

HAVE received some of the cheapest goods ever

sold in town.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Handsome dark and light **PRINTS**, fast colors, from

14 to 25 cts. per yard.

BROWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4

to 10 cts. per yard.

A few pieces of **CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,**

GAMBROONS, etc.

Any one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for

their interest to call.

Quincy, May 13.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

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pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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MISCELLANY.

THE NINETY-NINE GOOD TURNS.

"Blessed are they who have favors to bestow
for they shall be shunned of no man!"

Thus spoke my cynical friend the other day,
when he had just vainly sought an audience of
some great personage, who besieged with sup-
plicants, was unapproachable accordingly.

My cynical friend knew little of mankind.
People who have favors to bestow will always
be shunned by two classes. By those, first—
who, out of a false pride and an enormous self-
conceit, regard every acceptance of a favor as
a compromise of independence, and who asso-
ciate the instinct of gratitude for kindness ren-
dered, with a degrading admission of inferiority.
Next by those who have been laden with
bounties and services, freely bestowed, on ninety-
nine occasions, are refused the expected and
customary boon on the hundredth.

As the malignant nature can never forgive the
innocent being it has injured, so the un-
grateful nature cannot forgive the generous
man who has served it. Strange that among
the inconsistencies of which we are made up,
one so gross as ingratitude should be found;
seeing that the grateful feeling implies, not a
sense of inferiority, but the conviction that
somebody has thought us worthy of sympathy,
entitled by desert to kindness.

No less strangely inconsistent is it, that one
who is thankful in his heart for a single ser-
vice, should be ungrateful for a long continued
series. Such, too frequently, is he who fails to
obtain the hundredth favor.

Show him, at the outset of your acquaint-
ance, little courtesy—offer him your opera
glass or your snuff box—write him what is
called a civil note when there is no absolute
necessity for doing so, and he will trumpet your
praises as one of the most gracious of mankind.
Proceed from small civilities to essential bene-
fits; heap favor upon favor on him; go out of
your way to evince your anxiety for the promo-
tion of his interests, the gratification of his de-
sires; extend your disinterested kindness from
himself to his family; get an appointment for
his eldest boy, and reconcile a high family to a
match with his daughter; invent a new hair
dye expressly to accommodate his wife, and
lose a guinea a night to him at whist, the whole
season round; bind him more and more tightly
in obligations to you, and hear him proclaim
you, nine times a day for nine years, the best
friend he ever had in the world—the most gen-
erous of mortals—the noblest of benefactors;
and then, at the very moment when he is your
own forever, only just refuse him your gun, or
your horse—or tell him you could not think of
writing to the Review to solicit a puff of his
new pamphlet—that's all.

How in such case will the grateful fellow, to
whom you have rendered the ninety-nine good
turns turn round upon you! He will teach
you in no time a curious lesson—that it takes
years to confer obligations, but only months to
forget them. Why, he will undertake to for-
get, on the very spot, all that you have done
for him—all that he has said of you. He will,
at the shortest notice, recollect nothing concern-
ing you but your refusal to oblige him in the
very trifling matter wherein he had calculated
upon your assistance.

You dragged him out of the river once, sav-
ing his life at the risk of your own; you lent
him a thousand pounds; you introduced him to
all the connexions in which he finds the best
charms of society. Does he remember one of
these little incidents? No; he only recollects
that you yesterday refused to buy a share in
the crazy speculation he was rashly concerned
in.

You snatched him out of a gambler's net,
just in time to save him from ruin; you chival-
rously upheld him when he was traduced, and
effected his admission into the club, when an

extra blackball would have had a damaging
effect upon his character. Does he now bear
these little services vividly in his mind? No;
he only bears in mind that you positively de-
clined to take, his three gawky neices to the
opera, and distinctly refused to ask that most
inveterate of bores, his wife's brother, to stay a
fortnight with you in the country.

You have all but fed and clothed him from
infancy—does he, all on a sudden, forget this
slight obligation? yes, utterly; you have had
a dinner party that did not include him.

And what tone does he adopt now, when he
speaks of the "most generous of men," the
"best friend he had in the world?" Oh, the
tone of an injured man, to be sure—of a man
slow to resent, reluctant to speak out, but deep-
ly injured! "Ah! my dear madam," he re-
marked to Mrs. Blab, "I thought as you do
once; I would have stuck my honor on that
man's friendship and liberality; but the mean
mind, you know, will betray itself. Only think
of his refusing to give young Scamp (a relation
by marriage,) who wants a few suits of
clothes, such a simple thing as an introduction
to his tailor!" "Shame!" cried Mrs. Blab,
on the part of the whole town; "this to you
too, who have been such a friend to him—who
have ever spoken of him so highly—to whom
he is under so many obligations!"

The receiver of the ninety-nine good turns is
not ungrateful at an earlier stage of the obli-
gation. His gratitude never breaks down until it
is past the point where the demand for it is
higher than ever.

He has been so long accustomed to receive
favors that a temporary stoppage stuns him;
and he recovers his senses only to feel that he
has been cruelly ill-treated. Hitherto, to ask
has been to have; the denial, therefore, seems
so strange, so wanton, so unprovoked, that it
cancels the recollections of every debt, and
turns honey into gall.

When we hear one with malice and disap-
pointment breathing in every word, imputing to
an absent person every disliking quality, it is
not uncharitable to surmise that the absentee
had done him many good turns and then stop-
ped. When we have listened a long hour to a
fiery railer, who, having fastened his teeth on
the character of an old acquaintance, tears it to
tatters—who is ready to swear that no partic-
le of kindness or generosity lurks within the
man—who rates him as the impersonation of
all meanness and covetousness—it is not al-
ways unfair to ask—"How long is it since you
first began to borrow of him? and on what day
this week did he decline to lend you the
guinea?"

Whenever I find any one unusually bitter and
boisterous in his denunciations of "man's inhu-
manity to man," exhibited in a case of person-
al experience, the declaimer appearing as the
victim, I am apt enough to think, "Now, here
is the gentleman who wanted the hundredth
good turn, but could not get it."

It behooves us surely to take care, when we
censure another as incapable of rendering a
single service, that we do not mean the hun-
dredth. Many honest natures, that would
blush to be deficient in the acknowledgment of
kindness, have been precipitated by an unex-
pected refusal, into a total unconsciousness of
countless benefits received. There is, it must
be owned, something exasperating in this turn-
ing off at the hundredth turn. One is uneasy
at receiving ninety-nine obligations and a point
blank denial. Custom has become our second
nature, and a repulse seems a wrong. We feel
that our benefactor ought to have no will in the
matter—that he has a right to comply with our
modest little application to give a large party
expressly to please a few particular friends of
ours whom he is to ask. Non-compliance
dashes down from the highest ladder, when we
have attained the last stage but one. Just at
the top of the steep ascent, we slip and roll to
the bottom when we least dream of it. We
had made sure and feel sore. *Et tu, Brute*, we
cry. The well that was always brim-full—to
find not a drop in it at last! The tree that
dropped its ripe fruits for us as we approached,
to be barren suddenly! Why, the well that
was always empty, the tree that never bore at
all, are taken into favor in preference. There
is forgiveness for the man who refused at first
to stir a foot in our cause, and kept his word;
but there is none for him who, having walked
a thousand miles to serve us, now declines to
move an inch at the bidding of our caprice.

Our self-love is wounded by the discovery that
we cannot dictate to him; and with pride hurt
we inconsistently humble ourselves to the dust
—degraded by the disavowal of obligations we
can no longer command.

Even when the spirit of exaction, defeated af-
ter many victories, expresses its sense of disap-
pointment in a milder and less revengeful form,
it still fails not to draw a distinction between
the one who was never obliging and the one
who was always obliging till now, to the prej-
udice of the last. A favor is received from an
unexpected quarter; "This," we cry, "is most
kind, most generous, most noble; he never did
me a good turn before." A favor is withheld
in a quarter where it was anticipated: "This,"
we cry, "is unkind to the last degree, most un-
worthy, most pitiful; he never hesitated to ren-
der me a kindness before." Non-desert in the
one case makes the single good deed lustrous;
desert in the other gives to the solitary refusal
the blackness of an irreparable injury.

No man can be perfectly sure that he has not
within him the seeds of an ungrateful scoundrel
until he has been refused the hundredth good
turn. If true there, he is a true man.

THE LAST CIGAR.

The story which I am about to relate is one
in which I have a double object. The first to
prove, to you the folly of the expense, useless
and injurious practice of using tobacco. The
second, to induce you, by relating my own sad
experience—though not eighteen years of age
—to quit, if any of you have fallen a victim to
a habit which, when once formed, can only be
broken by the strongest perseverance.

It was a cold rainy evening in the month of
March, as I was hurrying up Broadway, with
my eyes intently fixed on a brilliant light
gleaming from the window of a not far distant
Cigar Store, that I was thus accosted by a poor
but neatly clad girl, about nine years old, who
asked in a pitiful but commanding tone, for
"some bread." I had often been called upon for
unworthy-looking persons for aid, and had
as often turned a deaf ear to their wants, excus-
ing myself by saying—"There are so many
unworthy ones calling upon our charity, that
were we disposed to be charitable, we know not
upon whom we bestow our gifts."

But I could not think so in the case of this
little girl. She stood with her bare feet on the
cold, wet pavement; her dress—as I could see
by the light shining from the shop window—
though somewhat the worse for wear, was clean
and her whole person displayed that unassum-
ed, natural appearance, uncharacteristic of that
unfortunate class of which she was a member.

Desirous of knowing more of her history, I
commenced a conversation by asking her which
she would rather have some bread or money?

She looked at me hesitatingly and said, "Sir,
I want bread; I have a sick mother and two
small sisters—"

Here she stopped choked with emotion, and
tears came to her eyes.

"Have you no father?" said I.
"I have," said she hesitatingly, "but he drinks
—he does not live at home."

The story was told; I was satisfied. I put
my hand into my pocket, but alas! a solitary
sixpence was its occupant. I hesitated, and
thought of the expected luxury from the cigar
store. I thought too that the sixpence would
get a loaf of bread, and thus ameliorate the
condition of the suffering family; but the strong
propensity of a still stronger cigar got the bet-
ter of my good intention, and I told her "I was
sorry, but I had no money to spare. If I had
I would willingly give it to her."

She left me with a look of sadness, and I
turned my eyes from her disgusted with my
own act, and pursued my way to the cigar
store. I would have directed her to my home,
but the distance rendered it impracticable.

I purchased my cigars and went home smok-
ing; but I could not help thinking of the
poor little girl. Strange thoughts ran through
my mind. I would ask myself, from which do
I derive the most pleasure, seeing myself mak-
ing use of an unnatural substance, tobacco, or
in seeing the suffering poor use the natural
staff of life, bread? Then I would wonder if
the little girl met with any more liberal than
myself; hoping that she did. I finally reached
my home, and as I entered the room the clock
struck nine.

The family had retired. I took seat near
the fire and sat in a quiet mood while the
smoke ascended from my lighted cigar. The
only noise that disturbed my ears was the tick-
ing of the clock and the occasional snapping of
the half burned embers in the fire. The lamp
had grown dim for the want of retreating.

Thus I sat, half inclined to sleep, till the fire
had reached the part of the cigar that was wet
by the moisture of my lips, of which I was
warned by the continual hissing it occasioned;
I looked up, the room was blue with smoke. I
cast my eyes upon the clock; it was half-past
nine, another half hour was gone—gone forever!
And what had I accomplished? There started
a new train of ideas. I laid the cigar on the
table, took from my pocket a pencil, and made
the following notes and calculations:

Commenced smoking when nine years old
(through the influence of other boys; under
the mistaken idea of making a man of myself),
at the age of ten I could smoke the strongest
cigar without feeling that dizziness I first pro-
duced. At the early age of eleven I found
myself a confirmed votary to the odious, vicious
habit of smoking!

From eleven years to my present age, (seventeen
years and four months) I knew two cigars
a day would be a moderate estimate. Many
was the day for the last two years, that six
would not excuse me.

Counting two a day from my sixteenth year,
and not including all that I smoked the two
years previous, it would be four hundred and six
hundred and twenty cigars.

Allowing each cigar to be, on an average
three and a half inches in length, would be one
thousand three hundred and forty-five feet two
inches of the emetic I consumed, which, had I
swallowed a piece the size of a pea, would
have thrown me into horrid convulsions!

Each cigar cost me at least one cent, and
some cost more; this would amount to forty-six
dollars and twenty cents without interest.

I never smoked a cigar in less than half an
hour, and never did any thing else while smok-
ing.

My time was worth, at a moderate estimate,
three cents an hour. This would amount to
sixty-nine dollars thirty cents.

When I looked over the roll, and found
that I had spent ninety-five dollars and fifty
cents, took three months in assuming that
which destroyed my health, ruined my breath,
and which in time would have destroyed my

nervous system, and all this at the age of sev-
enteen; and then I thought how many loaves
of bread the money would have bought, that I
have worse than wasted, and how much useful
learning I might have acquired in this three
months. I took the cigar from the table and
cast it into the fire; not unaccompanied with a
solemn affirmation, but as I did it, the words
involuntarily flowed from my heart—"I am
resolved; 'tis my last cigar!"

INFLUENZA.

This disease was partially known and de-
scribed as early as the times of Hippocrates,
five hundred years before the Christian Era,
under the name of epidemic catarrh. It was
not until 1323, that any separate notice was tak-
en of the subject, when it was described by
Tozzetti. It also prevailed in 1326, in 1410,
1411, and 1414. Still but little was known
concerning Influenza, as it is spoken of in 1510,
by Schenck, as a new disease. It was then
called *Cocculche*, because the sick wore a cap
close over their heads. It extended to Malta,
Sicily, Spain, Italy, Germany, France, and
Britain. It prevailed in fact over all Europe
at once, and Short says it did not miss a fam-
ily, and scarcely a person. It was not fatal
except in a very few instances, and these among
children. From 1510 to 1782, influenza pre-
vailed as an epidemic repeatedly in different
parts of Europe. Noah Webster enumerates
as many as thirty-five influenzas during the
interval. Some extensive, others limited to a
small district. Some severe, others mild. The
Influenza of 1782 was perhaps one of the most
remarkable. It began in China and entered
the north of Europe, and in December, 1782,
reached St. Petersburg, where it attacked
forty thousand persons in a single day. From
St. Petersburg it spread to Poland, Denmark
and Germany. In a hospital containing one
hundred and seventy persons, more than one
hundred were attacked in twenty-four hours.
At Dublin, seven hundred soldiers were con-
fined to their barracks at once. At Utrecht the
number amounted to three thousand. In 1800
and 1803, it again prevailed, but to no very
considerable extent. In 1831, it was wide
spread, yet mild in its character. About a
month before the epidemic cholera broke out in
Warsaw, it prevailed in that city, and in the
spring and autumn it swept over a great part of
England, Scotland and Ireland. Late in the
autumn it appeared at Paris, the south of Spain,
Gibraltar and Italy, with increased severity.
It is asserted that not less than forty-five thou-
sand people were suffering in Paris at the same
time. In 1838, it again prevailed in Europe,
attacking almost every family, and in many
instances proving fatal. The mortality from
this epidemic was said to be greater throughout
Europe than from cholera. In Dublin alone
the deaths by influenza during 1837 were esti-
mated at four thousand. The returns from a
single cemetery (Glasnevin) were seven hun-
dred and forty-seven. In Hamburg there died
during December, 1836, but three hundred and
sixty-four persons, while in January 1837,
while the influenza was raging, there died
eight hundred and thirty six, showing an in-
crease of four hundred and forty-two deaths
from this disease.

In America, this epidemic has generally
made its appearance in one of the Eastern
States, and extended southward along the sea-
board with more or less rapidity. It is known
to have occurred as early as 1674, and was
again prevalent in New England in June of
the succeeding year. In 1733, it is again men-
tioned, and also in 1749 and 1761. The great
epidemic of 1782, spread from Asia to Europe,
and from thence to America, traversing the
whole continent from Canada to Peru. In
1789 it made its first appearance in New York
in the month of September, and prevailed at
the same time in Philadelphia; soon after it
spread over the eastern and southern States,
and to the army in the North Western territory
under the command of Gen. Wayne. It also
spread through South America. During the
years 1703, 1802, 1807, 1826 and 1836, it ex-
tended over the greater part of North America.

These different epidemics differ widely as to
the extent of their sphere of action—some ap-
pearing only in certain countries, while others
invade the whole earth. They travel with great
rapidity, and generally from north to south.
They are not with few exceptions, dangerous,
and when fatal it is mostly children and the
old who suffer. The symptoms vary with al-
most every epidemic, yet the disease is gener-
ally confined to the pulmonary mucus mem-
branes and the nervous system—at times it re-
sembles a slight cold—again a mild bronchitis,
and occasionally severe bronchitis, or even in-
flammation of the lungs. There is always great
apparent debility.

As to the cause of influenza but little is
known. It has appeared in all countries, and
has raged with equal severity in all climates,
and so far as can be observed, in all conditions
of the atmosphere, but most frequently during
damp or changeable seasons. The influenza
of 1782 was preceded by an atmosphere re-
markably warm; that of 1767 by an atmo-
sphere remarkably cold. The influenzas of
1789, 1790, 1807, 1816, 1826, and several
others, were preceded by weather suddenly
changing from warm to cold, or the reverse.

It may reasonably be inferred that when it ap-
pears, it generally follows sudden vicissitudes
of weather. Yet it is by no means true that
sudden changes generally cause the complaint.
It comes with the suddenness of an electric
charge, visits almost every house and disap-

pears. As before stated, it is rarely fatal at
once, yet it causes many deaths, and it is gen-
erally remarked that the one or two years suc-
ceeding this epidemic is marked by an increas-
ed number of deaths from consumption and
other lung diseases; induced no doubt by a
former attack of the influenza. Those persons
having weak lungs whether from consumption
or other disease, should use every precaution to
guard against exposure to sudden changes of
weather while this epidemic is raging. Avoid
also night air—dress the feet warm—use plain
but good diet, and use sufficient exercise.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me, through the col-
umns of your valuable paper, to inquire in be-
half of a large number of the legal voters in the
Centre School District of this town, why the
present teacher of the Primary School should
be so grossly and maliciously treated by having
writs for trespass served on her in the name of
the whole district without our knowledge or
even the least intimation of the fact? We are
much surprised to hear that three writs, at dif-
ferent periods, have been served on this un-
offending young lady within three months, and
that her persecutors have obliged her to give
bail to the amount of one hundred and twenty
dollars for her appearance at the Court of Com-
mon Pleas at Dedham. It further appears,
that even this has not satisfied their revenge,
as they still continue to pursue her with a
fiendish and malignant spirit unknown before
in this town. Her persecutors' first act was
to get unlawful possession of the key and re-
fuse her entering the school-house—they next
disfigured the school-house by fastening down
the windows with four inch spikes, and even
this was not sufficient to appease their wrath,
but to cap the climax and add a finishing stroke
to their designs, they labored hard to put an
"injunction" on the Town Treasurer to prevent
her from obtaining her just and honest dues,
according to her agreement with the legal Pru-
dential Committee man, and that sanctioned by
the General School Committee.

We have been informed that the Selectmen
very wisely and justly paid no regard to their
"injunction," or that famous letter they receiv-
ed on the subject, but with honesty to them-
selves and justice to the District and the teacher
have liquidated the just debt.

It may be asked, was her agreement with the
Prudential Committee man a legal transaction;
or was that Prudential Committee legally cho-
sen? These are the facts, as far as we un-
derstand them:—At the annual meeting of the
District on the 11th of March, Mr. Charles P.
Tirrell was chosen the Prudential Committee
man for the ensuing year by a large majority
of votes, and the 21st of March he made a con-
tract with the gentleman now the principal of
the Grammar School, with a proviso, should he
pass an examination before the General
School Committee, and on the 23d of March,
one day after, he made the like contract with
the teacher of the Primary School. They were
subsequently examined before a full board of
the General School Committee, legally chosen
by the town, and after a long, rigid, and thor-
ough examination both were found to be fully
capable to take charge of their respective
schools, and received a certificate to that effect,
without a dissenting voice from the board. It
was justly remarked by one of the Rev. gen-
tlemen, that the education of the present teacher
of the Primary School entitled her to a higher
station. At the appointed time, she accord-
ingly commenced her school. This, sir, is the
head and front of this young lady's offence.

But we are happy to learn, that while she
has had the government of the Primary School,
notwithstanding all the annoyance and trouble
her persecutors could possibly invent, and no
doubt watching all her actions with a scruti-
nious and malicious eye in hopes of discovering
some faint shadow of ground for their acts of
persecution, her conduct has been such as to
baffle all their hopes. We feel confident she
has given perfect satisfaction to all (but her
persecutors) as a teacher, in her school disci-
pline, and her kind treatment towards her
scholars. It is well known to all who have the
pleasure of being acquainted with her, that she
is a young lady of excellent character, an
amiable disposition, a good scholar, and fully
competent to discharge her duty as a teacher.

Now, sir, we would ask in all

POETRY.

TRY—KEEP TRYING.
Try—keep trying. Be high your aim,
Nor linger moping in the dust;
If ye would build a glorious name,
And shake yourself from sloth and rust.
Try—keep trying.

Nought is achieved by grovelling minds,
Who at their shadows fear and quake—
Who're fickle as the riot winds;
If ye would earth's foundation shake,
Try—keep trying.

Upward and onward—linger not,
In terror trembling by the way;
Some untrodden path must yet be sought,
Where you can all your strength display;
Try—keep trying.

God never made an idle man,
To cull alone the flowers of life;
It contrives His glorious plan,
And turns perfection into strife;
Try—keep trying.

'Tis written in the stars on high—
I read it in the earth beneath—
Man's is a wondrous destiny—
And he must act as well as breathe;
Try—keep trying.

Then onward—true as you exist,
Success will crown each effort made;
Objections vanish like the mist,
Where truth and nature are obeyed;
Try—keep trying.

CHEER UP!

Cheer up! cheer up! Why look so sad?
Though earth in sombre guise is clad,
What good will sighing do?
"My griefs are very great," you say;
Quite likely; almost every day
I have my troubles too.

And so has every other man;
It is our lot; but yet we can
Well bear them if we will;
There's not a grief the world can bring,
But what despite its sharpest sting,
It has some comfort still.

Though friends grow cold, as some friends will,
And fortune proves unkindly, still
I hold it in to pine,
While round me fellow men I see,
Whose loads of care and misery,
Are heavier far than mine.

Never I am disposed to sigh,
I turn my thoughts to years gone by,
And view each passage o'er;
And though I find enough of ill,
This truth is plain to cheer me still,
The good is ten times more.

This strengthens me in every grief,
And fixes firmer my belief,
And trust in God secure;
I know He sends to none below
A greater load of care and woe,
Than each can well endure.

Nerved by this thought I play my part,
And ever keep a cheerful heart,
Whatever may befall;
And doing all I can to cheer,
The sorrows of my fellows here,
Trust God, and hope through all.

THE HUSBAND AND HIS WIFE.

I ask thee not to yield thy love,
For that e'en now is mine—
I ask thee not thy faith to prove,
Thy heart is truth's pure shrine,
Thou canst not paint the lily fair,
Nor gild the mine's pure gold—
Nature has limited a richness there,
Which art can ne'er unfold.

But oh! I have one poor request,
Sanctioned by gods and men—
Thy power can give to love a zest:
Say, will ye grant it then?
She smiled assent—"What is it—life?
The favor now disclose."
Said he—"My own, my dearest wife,
Go WIFE THE BABY'S NOSE."

ANECDOTES.

The tenants in New York who don't want to leave the house they are occupying, and yet disagree with the landlord as to terms, have hit upon a new and curious trick to assist in keeping possession. When the landlord puts a bill on the door saying, "This House to Let," the tenant writes under it—"Small Pox Here"—and house hunters all run away the minute they read it.

A little nigger engaged in "licking lasses" from a flaghead on the dock, was observed by the overseer, who stole up behind and introduced a pin into certain inaccessible parts. "The little darky jumped up with a yell, and as he ran off, remarked that he 'didn't think dat business kab pricked up so smartly. No, indeed!'"

An Irish sailor, employed at the pump of a leaking vessel at sea, who first looked over to see how high the water was at the side, and after pumping an hour or so he again looked over, and finding the vessel four inches deeper, he exclaimed—"Captain, dear, I'll pump the say full at this rate; I've raised it four inches already!"

A person was remarking the other day, "How cheap every thing has got to be." "Not every thing," said his friend. "Why, what is not?" "Woman!" "Oh, ay! I forgot—woman is always dear!"

An eccentric beggar thus laconically addressed a lady: "Will you, ma'am, give me a drink of water, for I am so hungry I don't know where to stay to-night." "We doubt whether more meaning could be embodied in so few words."

An Athenian, who was lame in one foot, on joining the army, being laughed at by the soldiery, on account of his lameness, said: "I came here to fight not to run."

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,

NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery, empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, who have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of billings-gate, in the fulsome description of their infallible specifics, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitation in calling. Please observe, No 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

Dr. A. S. BUTLER.
Boston, June 17.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without first ascertaining the place from which they may be taken. Individuals, in all cases, are forbidden from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.
Quincy, May 27.

DR. FERNANDS'

Vegetable Indian Arcanum,

FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrophula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pastules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudency, Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Breast, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The completion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practicing as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does not conceal that it is composed of the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by him in the forests and mountains of the interior of the continent.

To prevent imposition, each bill of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNANDS, Indian Physician.
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.

From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast enacting upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark.

DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of spitting blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health was restored, and I have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, &c.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,

IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House, Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum.

SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Stomachic Fever, from which I partially recovered by the use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been long cured by the use of the medicines of Dr. Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (up stairs). People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other ways as may be most convenient to them.

Parasols.

A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received.

E. PACKARD.

Quincy, June 3.

New Prints.
3000 YARDS American, London and French PRINTS, many of which are new and beautiful patterns, at prices varying according to quality, from 5 to 30 cents per yard. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 15.

Wood for Sale.

JUST landed, thirty-five cords of Block Maple Wood at Quincy Point, delivered at any part of the town, at \$5.00 per cord, for cash.
J. B. HENNEY, Wood, at \$3.00.
Quincy Point, May 29.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

THE subscriber having assumed the management of the stable near Joshua Jones' Harness Shop, respectfully informs his former patrons, his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent vehicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor of which will endeavor to accommodate to the utmost extent the wants of customers.

As he keeps open a stable to give his advertisement will give him a chance to substantiate it.
GEORGE J. JONES.
Quincy, Oct. 1.

DAILY ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

THE subscriber, desiring to run a stage between Quincy and Boston, for the purpose of attending to such matters as may be entrusted to his care. This most attention will be given to his business, and to the good usage of all articles for transportation.

At either of the Stages in town, or at N. 7 Elm Street, Boston, will receive prompt attention. It will commence running on Mondays at 9 A.M., and will leave Quincy about three o'clock in the afternoon, and Boston about three o'clock in the morning.
MINOTT THAYER.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that they have just commenced business at the Shop a few rods south of the residence of Mr. Elisha Packard, on Granite Street, and nearly opposite the Store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders in their line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy PAINTING.

Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing, Paper-hanging, Imitations of Wood and Marble, Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand. By strict and personal attendance to business, we hope to receive a share of public patronage.

Quincy, April 15.

Cabinet Business.

Near the Hancock House, Quincy.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the patronage he has already received, and takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to manufacture and answer all orders connected with the Cabinet making business, in its various branches.

Also—Furniture REPAIRED and VARNISHED in the neatest and best manner.

Individuals who wish to purchase any article of Furniture, can rest assured that it will be made in a workmanlike manner, and warranted superior to that which may be bought at the warehouse in Boston, consequently they are invited to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

N. B.—Mahogany and Pine COFFINS made at short notice.
WASHINGTON M. FRENCH.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage and procure a larger amount of reading than can be obtained for the same money elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of postage, the following Periodicals at the regular subscription price, and in addition subscribers will have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Library which contains a large number of popular and interesting books, and which will receive additions of the most popular works as they are published.

Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review, \$5; United States Wing Review, \$5; The Knickerbocker, \$5; Boston Miscellaneous, \$3; The Artist, \$3; North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3.

By this arrangement subscribers will have greater advantages than are offered by any other establishment, or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received to the following works:—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2; Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mercantile Magazine, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$3, will be entitled to a privilege to the Library in addition.

Quincy, Dec. 24.

Veterinary Hospital.

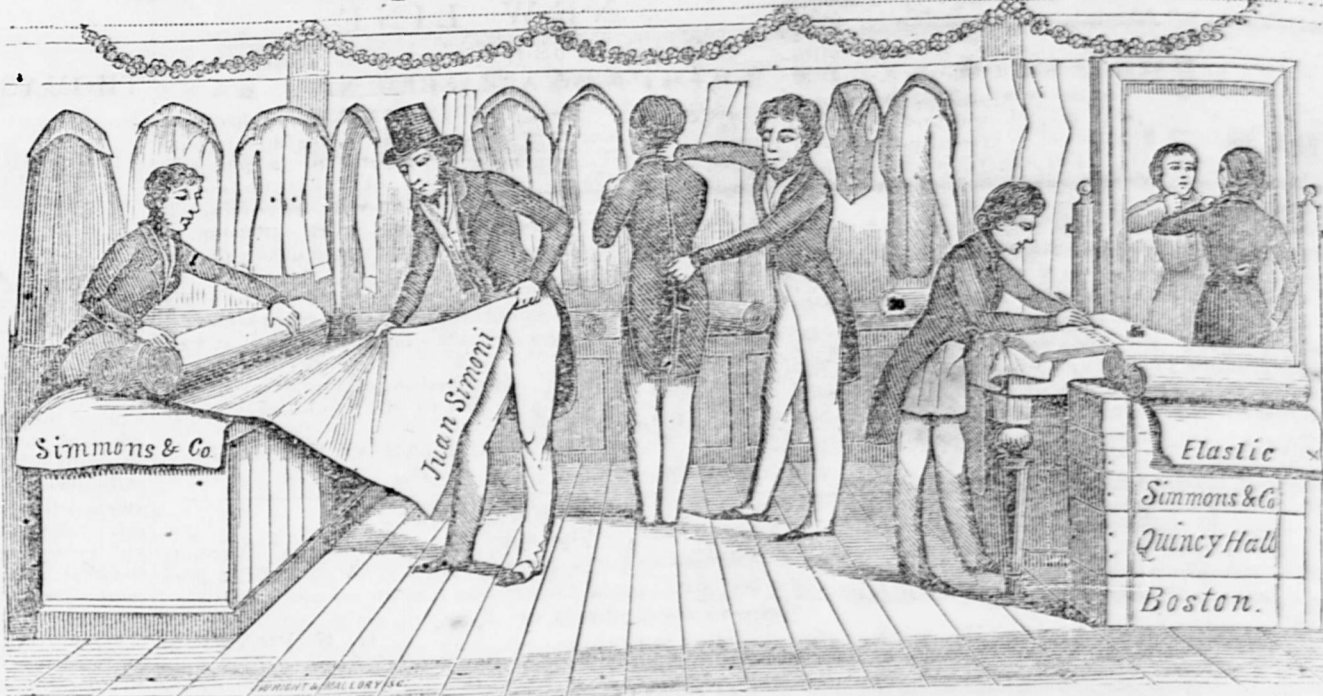
DAVID EDWARDS,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER.

WOULD give notice to his friends and the public, that he has removed to Quincy Point, a few rods above the bridge, where he continues his business as Surgeon and Farrier. Having a large and convenient Stable with all other necessary appendages, he flatters himself that from his well known and successful experience, he shall, by a faithful and prompt attendance to business, merit the encouragement of a liberal public.

N. B.—Horses boarded at reasonable rates, and medicines of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
Quincy, May 27.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.
QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready-Made Clothing,
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.
The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE,

and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS and VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City.

Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and

CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.

N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.

PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Boston, June 10

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little louder than he can, but such goods as are named in this advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE CASH, woollen goods especially.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings.

Will be sold at so low a price for cash, as will make it an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings for their clothes and get them manufactured in Quincy, in preference to paying for them ready made, and which are liable to be of an inferior quality.

—ALSO—

Beaver-teens, Woolinets, Rouen Cassimeres, Apaccus, Alpines, Bombazines, Mouslin de Laine, Calicoes, Gingham, Printed Lawns, Bishop Lawn, LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE CAMBRICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS, CRASH, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS, Linen Table Covers, Colored Cambrics, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks, Fancy Hdkfs., Silk Hdkfs., Scarfs, Bosoms.

MOLE HATS, CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS; Children's Kid and Leather BOOTES, SLIPPERS AND TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS AND SHOES; and a great variety of other goods, too numerous here to particularize.

Quincy, May 13.

Removal—Painting Business.

COACH, CHAISE, SIGN AND GILDING, GRADING, PAPERING & GLAZING &c. &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Thaddeus W. Cross, where he will carry on the

PAINTING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to receive public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of GRADING done at short notice and in good style. As he relies upon a test to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance for trial.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

Millinery and Straw Business.

H. BRUMMETT.

WOULD return thanks to the ladies of Quincy and vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement extended to her the past year, and hopes by diligence and a faithful attention to her business to merit a share of public patronage.

Persons leaving work at this establishment, may apprehend no danger of having their Bonnets exchanged, as they are not sent out of the house to be done. Mrs. B. trusts that twenty years experience in the business is a sufficient recommendation.

SHROUDS, MOURNING BONNETS, etc., with a great variety of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

Quincy, April 1.

Cap Store.

At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manufactory, nearly opposite the Hancock House.

MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.

Cape made to order, at short notice.
JOHN FAXON, 2d,
JOSEPH FRYE.

Quincy, April 29.

Trusses! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish to all who need them, much cheaper than the same can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

For Sale, SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley, for further information, apply AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, March 1.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

E. BENT & Co., HAVE received some of the cheapest goods ever sold in town.

—AMONG THEM ARE— Handsome dark and light PRINTS, fast colors, from 6 1/4 to 25 cts. per yard. BROWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4 to 10 cts. per yard. A few pieces of CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, GAMBROONS, etc. Any one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for their interest to call.

Quincy, May 13.

Publishers

NUMBER 31.

JOHN A. GRIFFIN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance. TARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will previous to the payment of all arrears, the option of the proprietor. When subscribers stop, they will notify the editor, and at the time their subscription expires, every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent to the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place, unless he may have ordered it, until legal notice to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously placed at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertisement, and they will be continued until ordered charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisements is their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as legal advertisements, and advertisements of sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at a rate.

Business letters and communications to the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention. Single copies of the paper, Six Cents.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and requested to procure subscriptions:

JOSIAH BARBOCK, Jr., Quincy, Mass.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Quincy, Mass.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester, Mass.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth, Mass.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., South Weymouth, Mass.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree, Mass.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington, Mass.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate, Mass.
N. E. OSBORNE, Salem, Mass.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York.

MISCELLANY.

THE PORTRAIT.

A SKETCH.

Yes! at last I was fairly in love! what? A Portrait!—but such a one!

The Exhibition had only just opened, and I had gone to see it on the third day, and I had advanced a dozen paces into the room, when I felt myself riveted to the spot.

What the matter? I inquired. Arms heard him, but felt as if the faculty of was suspended. He repeated the question to no purpose. "Are you dreaming?" he exclaimed—"What is the matter with you?"

"Do you know the original of that portrait?"

"No."

"Look at the number in the book, what says it?"

"Portrait of a young lady, by E. F."

"And who is E. F.?"

"I know not."

"A plague upon all initials," exclaimed would give the world to know the name of the artist."

"I'll try and find him out for you, rejoined the kindest hearted fellow in the room."

"O, there are tones and looks that dart an instant sunshine through the heart. As if the soul that minute caught some treasure it through life had sought. As if the very lips and eyes Predestined to have all our sighs, And never be forgot again, Sparkled and spoke before us then!"

repeated I to myself, as I stood gazing at the voiceless, sightless picture!

"'Twas a full-length—a front view, titude of advancing—a maid of austere the complexion fair; the eyes, a d the lips—carminations—slightly apart, the sweet breath was issuing from them; the bosom—delicately full—s kerchief of gauze, all but one spot of whiteness; the waist tapering to a point, beyond which firmness and grace leave of tenacity, and from the zone the lines of the lower part of the figure outwards and downwards in a curve richness; an angle and an instep, like—symmetry! The arms, which v from something more than half way elbows, were beautiful; her right arm covered with a glove, and held another her left one the voucher of a virgin purity was on the finger."

"'Tis time to go," said Armstrong, me on the shoulder; "the Exhibition is at four."

Trade."



H. & CO.
HING WAREHOUSE,
Boston,
AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF

Simmeres,
thing,
ATES.

and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
me it was occupied by the **MECHANIC**
PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
our **IMMENSE STOCK** without

TEM.
will. The **MERCHANT, MECHANIC,**
allies, and without fear of imposition.

EXHIBITION as well as **SALE,**
from \$100 to

superior to none in this City.
being the most honorable, best conducted, and

EXHIBITION.
scription, to order; and our work will always
them all in the same store with us, and every

free of charge, as usual.
OURSELVES. [E]

Establishment.

CKARD

and vicinity, to his **LARGE STOCK** of
quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere,
to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
advertisement will be sold **CHEAP** FOR THE

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Trimmings,

get for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
reference to paying for their ready made, and

s, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
Printed Lawns, Bishop Lawn,

HECKED CAMBRIC, LINENS, DIAPERS,
NGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS,

opperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
Scarfs, Bosoms,

VELVET CAPS.

HER SLIPPERS—Children's Kid and Leather
SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
Quincy, May 13.

Business.

GILDING, GRADING,

PAPERING & GLAZING

&c. &c.

and the public generally, that he has taken the
will carry on the

Business

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in good style.

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MELVILL HOVELY.

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Quincy, Aug. 14.

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DOWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4
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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 31.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
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LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six
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of the year.

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FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB THIRRELL, JR.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY.	Wington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
N. E. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

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An instant sunshine through the heart;
As if the soul that minute caught
Some treasure in through life had sought;
As if the very lips and eyes
Protest to have all our sighs,
And never be forgot again,
Sparkled and spoke before us then!'

repeated I to myself, as I stood gazing upon
the voiceless, sightless picture!

'Twas a full-length—a front view, in the at-
titude of advancing—a maid of auburn tresses;
the complexion fair; the eyes, a deep blue;
the lips—carnations—slightly apart, as though
the sweet breath was issuing through them;
the bosom—delicately full—veiled by a
kerchief of gauze, all but one spot of dazzling
whiteness; the waist tapering to the critical
point, beyond which firmness and grace take
leave of tenuity, and from the zone of which
the lines of the lower part of the figure flowed
outwards and downwards in a curve of noble
richness; an ankle and an instep, like the rest
—symmetry! The arms, which were bare
from something more than half way above the
elbows, were beautiful; her right hand was
covered with a glove, and held another, leaving
her left one the voucher of a virgin palm! No
ring was on the finger.

'Tis time to go,' said Armstrong, slapping
me on the shoulder; 'the Exhibition closes
at four.'

Three hours had I been poring upon it!
'Four!' exclaimed I.

'It wants but ten minutes of it.'

'And have you found out the artist?'

'No.'

Not a day did I miss the Exhibition. As
soon as I entered the room, I took my seat be-
fore the portrait, and there I remained till eve-
ry one else was gone. No doubt I was the
object of frequent remark. I often heard a
whispering near me. Sometimes I caught a
glance of a smile, suddenly suppressed. On
one occasion I seemed to give no small im-
pression to a gentleman who stood in front of me.
A lady was leaning on his arm. I had heard a
sigh so deep, that, in spite of my absorption, it
attracted my notice. I withdrew my eyes from
the Portrait, and they fell upon the lady, who
was in the act of turning away; but I encoun-
tered the gaze of her companion, whose coun-
tenance betrayed an expression of mingled im-
patience and resentment so strong, that my
own began to lower, and I was on the point of
starting from my chair, when he looked another
way, and conducted his companion to the
opposite side of the room. She wore a cloak,

and was veiled. I was surprised at the inci-
dent. I never after entered the Exhibition
without looking about for the gentleman and
his fair friend; but I never met them there
again.

'Hang the Exhibition!' exclaimed Arm-
strong; 'you shall take a lounge with me this
morning.' I was on the point of walking in,
when he thrust his arm through mine, and took
me by main force along with him.

'That woman has a figure!' cried he. I lis-
tened, but noted not the object of remark. My
eyes were in the Exhibition.

'Her waist,' continued he, 'is as natural as
her neck—which she carries so well. She
doesn't squeeze it. There is too much pliancy
there for much constraint.' We were walking
Sackville street; which, from noon till dinner
time, may be called the Mall of Dublin. 'The
fall of her shoulders,' added he, 'is the most
graceful thing imaginable! Do you mark it?'

'Yes,' replied I, poring upon the figure in
the Exhibition-room.

'So much for her back,' resumed Armstrong.
'We have not seen her face yet; but the pleas-
ure is at hand. She'll be sure to turn at the
end of the street. Depend upon it, she and her
fair friend have not put on their bonnets and
shawls for nothing, but a walk to the Rotunda
and back again. Slacken your pace,' continued
he. 'Now for it! Has a well-turned ankle
never played you a trick? For once that I
have been obliged to one for a handsome face, I
may reckon fifty introductions to a homely one.
Now for it, my lad! Right about, wheel. By
Jupiter, she is an angel!'

I mechanically raised my eyes. There was
the portrait in living flesh and blood before me!
Our eyes met—I stopped short—she hesitated
too—colored—and the next moment she and
her companion passed on. We followed.

How my heart beat! Its agitation became
almost insupportable as we drew near the other
end of the street, where I hoped they would
turn again. They were within three or four
yards of it—they slackened their pace. Kind
fortune! 'Are you ready?' exclaimed a voice.
They stopped—a gentleman had accosted them
out of a barouche, that had drawn up to the side
of the flags. 'Twas the identical individual,
the peculiarity of whose deportment had struck
me in the Exhibition-room. He sprang out of
the carriage, handed the fair partner in, and,
stepping in after them, they drove off.

'Whether are you going, like a madman?'
exclaimed Armstrong.

'I'll follow them!' replied I, scarce conscious
of what I was saying.

'Follow your dinner!' rejoined he; 'or
rather wait upon it. You are engaged at six
o'clock, and have to go home, dress, and be at
Kingstown in that ample space of time.' It was
five. 'Come,' continued he, 'is it tumbling
into love you are about? And do you think
there is but one beautiful woman in Dublin?'

'But one in the world!' exclaimed I.

'Then, by my conscience,' rejoined he,
'there is no such place in the world as Dublin!'

I went home, dressed, and drove in a car to
Kingstown. A joyous party—but nothing
could get me out of Sackville street. I was ab-
stracted, restless, impatient of the restraint of
company; anxious to be gone, without knowing
whither to go. The evening had scarcely com-
menced when I stole away. I hastened home,
and flung myself into bed—and, in bed, I was
still in Sackville street.

Sackville street—Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-
day—every day in the following week; but
not a glimpse of the living portrait. 'Hang
you!' exclaimed Armstrong, planting himself
right before me, about half an hour after I had
commenced another week's promenade. 'I
never saw such a fool when you take a fancy
into your head! I want a pair of gloves—
step with me to Grafton street.' And to Grafton
street the incorrigible Armstrong literally
dragged me. 'This is the shop,' cried he, en-
tering one upon the right hand; 'and, by the
powers! there stands your Venus herself, fit-
ting her fair hand! Up to her, my Mars!' whis-
pered he. There stood, indeed, the incompar-
able original of the portrait—her female com-
panion along with her. She had been choosing
some gloves from several parcels, which lay
open upon the counter. She had just taken up
a pair—one of which she was about to try on.
It fitted her. 'This will do,' remarked she to
the mistress of the shop. 'I shall take half a
dozen pairs, and send three dozen of different
sizes after me.' The gloves were white. Just
then our eyes encountered. Her face in a mo-
ment became crimson, and then all at once
turned a deadly pale; she seemed gasping, as
it were, for breath. I saw she was ill, and
sprang forward, and caught her as, I thought,
she was about to drop. She looked in my face
as her color slowly returned; gently, and
without any expression of displeasure, disen-
gaged herself, and snatching the arm of her
friend—'Come,' said she, heaving a sigh, which
reminded me of the one which I had heard in
the Exhibition-room.

My heart was in a tumult. The look of her
male companion—the sigh—the blush—the
blush again—the strangeness of its sudden van-
ishing—and then the sigh again! What was
I to conclude? They had scarcely got into
the street when I followed them.

They proceeded up Grafton street into Ste-
phen's Green. I kept about half a dozen yards
behind them. They took the right hand side
of the square, and in crossing the end of Cuffe
street, passed one of those semi-gentlemen,
whose only occupation is idleness, and who

instantly followed them, keeping between them
and me. He drew nearer—I saw what he was
about—and scarcely had he touched the arm of
the fair creature, when I collared him. I had
caught a Tartar! He was accomplished in an
art in which I had never felt any ambition to
excel. I let him go, thinking I had a gentle-
man to deal with, and scarcely was he at liberty,
when I was stretched, in a state of insensibil-
ity, upon the street.

When I came to myself, the first thing of
which I was sensible was the pressure of a
hand upon my temples. I looked up. It was
hers—she was chasing them. The sight of her
recalled at once the full possession of my facul-
ties. I looked around, and saw we were alone.
I sprang from my couch, upon which I had
been stretched, and throwing myself at the
fair creature's feet, poured forth the passion
of my soul in a strain of vehement eloquence,
of which, before that moment, I had never been
the master. She listened to me without lifting
her eyes, till I stopped; then, slowly raising
them, she fixed them upon me with an expres-
sion that pierced me to the soul, and gave me
indescribable anguish. 'The designs of Providence
are inscrutable,' said she, with another
deep-drawn sigh. 'I know not to what it has
destined me! Forget me, sir! Forget me!'
Would to Heaven—!

'I can wait no longer!' said her friend, look-
ing into the parlor.

She started upon her feet—for she had been
sitting—and hastily moved a step or two to-
wards the door. I was hastily followed her, catch-
ing her by the hand to detain her—Would to
Heaven, what? I exclaimed.

'That I had never seen you,' was her reply;
and by a sudden effort she withdrew the hand
which I was holding.

'Follow me not!' added she. 'Attempt not
to detain me!' Her hand was upon the lock
of the door. She paused—looked at me till her
eyes seemed to strain again—raised her right
hand to her lips. I waited not to allow her to
complete the action which I anticipated—I
sprang towards her—she vanished, closing the
door after her; in the act of re-opening which,
I heard the hall-door shut; I followed and tried
to open it. In my trepidation I could not find
the way. It was presently opened from with-
out, and the servant entered, followed by a per-
son whom I concluded to be her master, and
who opposed my egress. An explanation en-
sued. It was a medical gentleman, whom the
servant had gone to fetch. She had been alone
in the house, immediately opposite which I had
been knocked down—had witnessed the trans-
action—and readily suffered me to be brought
in, attended by the lovely being in whose cause
I had suffered. I hastily recompensed each,
and sallied forth, but all trace of the dear un-
known one was lost. It totally escaped my re-
collection at the time, that by applying at the
glove shop, I could have got a clue to her.

I rose the next morning in a state of bodily,
as well as mental fever, and wandered through
the streets as chance directed me. In turning
a corner, I came right against somebody.

'Hallo!' cried Armstrong. 'Are you walk-
ing in your sleep? Rouse you, my merry
man! Heavens!' he exclaimed, when I look-
ed at him, 'what the mischief is the matter
with you?' I unburthened my heart to him
as we walked together. As we were passing
St. Thomas's, a friend of his, apparently in a
state of considerable excitement, issued from
the church. 'What's the matter with you?' ex-
claimed Armstrong.

'A murder is doing in that church!'

'A murder?'

'Yes; they are sacrificing a young heart to
Plutus. I know the parties. The story is told
in three words. It is the daughter of an En-
glish gentleman of reduced circumstances. She
has taken the fancy of a young man of fortune,
who has just returned from his travels. Her
heart was disengaged, and her parents prevailed
upon her to accept him. She refuses the consent
which has been wrung from her. They have
brought her to the church. For this half hour
they have been trying to prevail upon her to
allow the ceremony to proceed. I never saw
such a scene; how they can stand it, I know
not; but, for my part, it was too much for me,
and I was obliged to come away.'

The truth flashed upon me. I broke from
Armstrong, and rushed into the church. It
was she! I met them bearing her fainting
from the altar, supported by the man whose
sowl I had encountered in the Exhibition
room. The knot had been tied! As they pas-
sed by me, I stood like an idiot—I spoke not—
moved not. They went out of the church. All
power of reflection or action seemed to have
deserted me. I mechanically submitted to the
guidance of Armstrong, who, with his friend,
conducted me home.

'Come,' said I, suddenly starting up, after I
had sat, as Armstrong has assured me, for up-
wards of two hours without speaking—'Come,
I shall embark to night for England!'

He did not attempt to dissuade me. 'I shall
accompany you, my lad,' said he.

We had but few arrangements to make;
nevertheless, when we arrived at Kingstown,
we were too late for the packet, which had
sailed half an hour before.

'What shall we do?' asked Armstrong.

'Take up our quarters here till to-morrow
evening,' replied I. 'I shall not set foot in
Dublin again.'

'Content!' rejoined Armstrong.

It came on a dreadful night—wind, rain, and
thunder. 'Twas a relief to the chaos of my
heart—the tempest was in unison with it. I

watched an opportunity, and, stealing out,
went down to the beach. The night was ter-
rifically grand. As far as the eye could reach
there was nothing but one undulating, smoking
sheet of foam. You could scarcely hear the
thunder for the breakers. I discerned a party
at a distance, busy about something. I ap-
proached them. A vessel, in the offing, was
on the bar, and they were about to launch the
life boat; they had almost accomplished their
purpose, when one of the crew was struck
down and stunned—they could not tell with
what. Oteying an impulse, for which I could
not account, but which probably owed its origin
to an utter recklessness of life, I made a rush,
and leaped into the boat—I can pull an oar,
my lads,' I exclaimed—'Lay to, and tug
away!'

We slowly approached the ship. As we
neared her, we saw that the crew had taken to
the boat, which was pulling from her. We
hailed it. Our cry was answered. It disap-
peared; we hailed it again—again! No reply.
It had gone down! We looked at one another
and shuddered, but spoke not. We were now
alone. Upon the poop—the only part
above water—stood two individuals, who
watched us, without speaking. We rowed to
leeward of the vessel, took them off, and after
ascertaining that there was not another soul on
board, made back and reached the shore.

It was a man and a woman whom we had
rescued. We conveyed them to the inn. The
female was consigned to the charge of the land-
lady. Armstrong and I undertook the task of
attending to her companion, whom we soon
equipped with dry apparel from our own trunks,
and easily prevailed upon to take a seat at our
board, which was spread for supper.

He spoke little at first, except to thank us—
especially me, who had been instrumental in
preserving him. He was a Portuguese, but
spoke English with considerable fluency.

'Many a time, sir,' said he, 'have I cursed
your country, but now I bless it.'

'Cursed it!' echoed Armstrong.

'Yes, sir; I'll not deny it, nor need I. That
girl whom you have saved from a watery
grave is my sister; death perhaps would have
been a blessing to her—and to me. Yet is it
an appalling thing when it comes.'

We wished for an explanation of this; but
from delicacy were silent. It came, however,
of its own accord. A foreigner had fallen in
love with her—married her—and deserted her
a few months after their nuptials. Her brother
and she were in pursuit of him, and after trac-
ing him through Spain, France, Italy and
Germany, had at length got a clue to him in
this country. The story was an exceedingly
affecting one, and proved the darkest obliquity
of principle upon the part of the offender.

Scarcely was it finished, when the landlady
abruptly entered the room—

'Gentlemen,' said she, 'what is to be done?'

'My sister!' exclaimed the young man,
starting up in agony of apprehension.

'Your sister is safe and well, sir, and sound
asleep, for what I know; but there is another
in the house who, if I mistake not, would give
all she is mistress of to be the occupant of her
bed.'

At this moment we heard a shriek. It came
from the room below. Armstrong and I rushed
down stairs, followed by the stranger and the
landlady. The cry was repeated.

'He will use force!' exclaimed the land-
lady. I heard no more. I was foremost—I
burst open the door of the apartment. What
were my emotions at beholding the mistress of
my heart—the fainting bride of the morning—
on her knees before the man who had espoused
her. He was holding her. At sight of me
she sprang upon her feet, and rushed into my
arms.

'I will not be his wife!' she exclaimed. 'I
have been forced to the altar, I knew not what
I did. It was mockery. I will not be his wife.
They deceived me into accompanying him.
Deserted me, and left me in his power. I will
not be his wife!'

He stood pale and trembling with rage. We
all remained motionless, looking now at him,
and now at one another. He cast his eyes
about the room, as if in search of something;
they rested upon a trunk which lay upon one
of the chairs—he approached it—opened it—
took out a pair of pistols—cocked them, and
approached me. At this moment the Portu-
guese rushed past me, and caught him by the
throat.

'Villain!' exclaimed the Portuguese. The
pistols fell on the ground. They knew each
other. The conclusion of the scene may be
imagined. Imagine the scene that followed it
in little more than a month, when I saw the
Portrait in my own room—and the Original at
my side—my willing wife!

'THIS COLD.'

Calamities of any kind, coming singly, chal-
lenge sympathy and condolence, but where the
same thing is general all such advantages are
lost. Whatever the ill may be, the individual
must bear it alone. He can hope for no com-
miserating glance of the eye, giving warrant
for a fresh groan, no condoling tone of voice
whereby his own sighs justified to a fainter
treble, no housewife tale of similar experience
deluding him into making his complaint
known. Alas! he must bear his grief alone,
for his neighbors are intent on nursing their
own.

Every body knows that a solitary cold is a
thing attended with some eclat, (pardon, dear
reader, the anti-English phrase, it was acciden-

tal.) There is the surprise of every one—the
wonder 'how in the world could you get it?'
Did you damp your feet? did you sit in a draft
of air? did you walk in the moonlight with
Miss Diaway? did you night cap slip from its
allegiance? Dear me, it is so strange how you
could get such a cold! Then comes the pep-
per tea, the boneset, the pennyroyal, the sage
tea, one and all, the foot bath, the flannels, the
comforters, the coverings, the pities, the hur-
ryings—your cough candy, liquorice, gum
Arabic, every thing is in requisition. Dear
me! a cold is a great affair!

But this is a cold 'alone in its glory.' Let
but the scene change, set a whole population
to sneeze, to cough, to toss with fever, and all
this pitting is at an end. 'So you've got this
cold, and a laugh rewards your unconscious
appeal to sympathy. You sneeze, and your
neighbor's eyes sparkle with delight; you
cough, he rubs his hands with a chuckle of
pleasure. 'Not half so bad, sir, as I had it,
yours is nothing at all—why I'— If you are
wise you will escape the detail. Who cares
for a particular pain, when every body is hav-
ing the like? Why, misery is nothing if shared
with a thousand; give me the solitary pang—
the grief apart, the especial sorrow.

I cannot abide these epidemics. It is wrest-
ing democracy from its rightful channel. It is
killing sympathy; it is doing away the senti-
ment of a grief.

'There is but a step from the sublime to the
ridiculous,' so said Napoleon. Isn't there
something sublime in the idea of a hundred
thousand people in the city of New York, all
coughing in concert? But then for the de-
tails.

'Sparkling and bright, in liquid light.'

The author would have been any thing but
flattered at the voice that got thus far, and was
stopped short by a fit of coughing.

'On the banks of A!'—

that cough, it was the death of the song, and
the incipient love was expelled with it.

Why will not people be wise? Let the epi-
demic have its day; put poetry, sentiment, all
the luxuries of being, upon the shelf, and quietly
submit to the fates, recognize the dire necessity
and if they will, in memory of the past, walk
in starlight, (happily the moon is invisible,) and
quote poetry, let them be content with the
following:

'Coughing in a shady grove
Said my Juliana;
Lizzy gave me love,
Ere I was here.'

Talk of the inconvenience of 'this cold,' in
matters of sentiment; why, this is nothing to
the positive evil endured by the vendors of all
kinds. The newshyts hardly lift up their voi-
ces. If an unlucky witty essay, 'Sunday
Met—' just to try the material of his lungs,
straightway a wheezing laugh echoes on every
side from his brothers in calamity.

'Strawberries, I was able to detect uttered
in a voice as if coming from the folds of a blan-
ket.'

QUINCY PATRIOT.

It is therefore, with much satisfaction we are able to announce to the friends of the cause, that, pursuant to a notice which we are happy to say was published from every pulpit in Milton and from most, if not all, in Quincy and Dorchester, that a meeting was held at the Rail Way Meeting House in this town, where a large and respectable audience were addressed by our talented friend and eloquent advocate of the old school Abolitionists, Wendell Phillips of Boston.

Mr. Phillips treated the subject generally, glancing merely at the more important points which for the want of time he was unable to go into more fully and in detail. He spoke of the injustice and cruel wrongs done to the slave, not so much as to what related to their physical suffering, however intolerable these might be, but to the more cruel robbery perpetrated upon them by slave law and by the slave master, by which they were deprived of acquiring knowledge necessary to promote their present happiness, improve their moral condition, or secure their eternal well being through an acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, which the Apostle Paul affirms "are able to make us wise unto salvation;" but of all such advantages they are robbed and despoiled and their very intellect virtually blotted out.

He noticed the lamentable and mortifying fact, that so large a portion of the Church and the professed Ministers of the Gospel were lending their influence, directly or indirectly, in support of this man-environment, soul-destroying and God-dishonoring system of fraud, robbery and oppression. He mentioned the case of an Agent of the American Bible Society in New Orleans, who, for proposing to give a Bible to a slave was brought before their courts and only escaped the vengeance of their slave law by pleading ignorance of its heathenish prohibitions in which plea he was sustained by officers of the society, whose professed object it is to give the Bible to all the world of mankind, in stating to the Court that they had no intention whatever of giving Bibles to the slaves, so the agent was discharged with a severe admonition to beware in future. He showed clearly, that the north as well as the south were responsible for these heaven-daring deeds of wickedness, barbarity, injustice and cruelty perpetrated under the assumed institution of American Slavery, as nothing of the kind could be enacted in the District of Columbia and the capital of the United States, but by the concurrence of northern Senators and Representatives. But it were vain for me to attempt to do him justice in a mere bird's-eye view of his deeply interesting and eloquent address; he must have been heard to have been appreciated. May God bless him and his faithful coadjutors for their untiring labor and stirring appeals in favor of the poor afflicted bondsmen, and may his faithful exposition of the glaring hypocrisy of the nominal professors of Christianity prove a word in season and lead many to a serious examination of themselves and their course and result in their conversion to that religion which is pure and undefiled with the plague-spot of slavery and its numberless sins and foul corruptions.

We rejoice in the increasing sympathy manifest among the people in this vicinity in favor of Emancipation, liberty and equal rights, irrespective of cast or color, and earnestly hope and pray that abolition may thus continue to go down and go round until it has gone down deep into every heart and round the whole length and breadth of the land and in every circle of society, and then will every yoke be removed from the necks of the oppressed and every chain and fetter be broken from their limbs and the shout of joy and thanksgiving ascend up to God. May God in his mercy hasten the consummation. Yours with respect,

JOHN RAND.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TEACHERS' MEETING AT GERMANTOWN.

On Monday evening last, it was the pleasure of one, and I presume of all, to the number of twenty-five, teachers connected with the Unitarian Sabbath School in this town, to make an excursion to Germantown, to attend a meeting. The excellent accommodation afforded by the proprietor of the Omnibus, "John Adams," to convey them to and from the place of meeting, rendered a ride just as the sun was descending into obscurity, after a fine rain, delightful; and, in addition to this, while breathing the pure air of a summer's eve, occasional singing served to enliven all hearts and make us feel how pleasant it was to be there. May we again have the privilege and the pleasure of a similar excursion to this beautiful summer retreat.

But does not there need a new interest to be awakened in these meetings? It must appear evident to most of us, that we want a pervading feeling that it is for our good to be thus engaged. We are as shepherds over a flock, who will, if life be spared to them and we do our duty, call us blessed. We are sowing the seed which may chance to be of wheat, and shall the superintendent and teachers have all aid withheld from them in their responsible vocation? Let it not be so in this age of christianity. The Sabbath School is an institution which requires pecuniary aid and also that of the pastor and parents; one to procure books and the other to speak an encouraging word which will be an incitement to press forward for the prize promised in holy writ. When we consider the principle which actuated the philanthropic founder of the Sabbath School Institution, let it not be suffered to remain in its present state, but exalted to one of more enlarged and beneficent character. All sources of good need help, and the Sabbath School is one of those from which great and permanent good can be expected. It is not to be supposed that the superintendent and teachers alone are to overcome all obstacles in accomplishing their object. Children need preparation for each coming Sabbath, or of what avail is it that they attend? The library furnishes one inducement, but let not this be the only one. If the Sabbath School is of any consideration it is worthy of serious attention. The School and also the teachers' meetings may appear to some of trifling importance, but are they not capable of becoming, through the aid and good wishes of all, of great and lasting value? Then will the surmounting of difficulties be comparatively an easy task to the superintendent and teachers.

In conclusion, I ask, can nothing be done that will make an essential improvement in our school and meetings, or are they to remain stationary and finally dwindle into obscurity to the shame of our community? Let us have an answer to this question which will serve as an impulse to renewed exertions, and thereby make the Sabbath School what I think must be desired, an honor and a blessing in our midst.

A TEACHER.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

The La Grange House, Union Street, Boston, kept by that polite and gentlemanly landlord, J. Bryant is a popular place of resort and its "mine host" a favorite with all who have ever experienced his attention. His larder is well stored with all the luxuries the season affords; the tables well set with those set at any of the crack stage houses in the city; the charges are reasonable; the rooms airy and pleasant; servants attentive and obliging. During our stay at this public house, the attention and politeness received, was such as to warrant us in a recommendation to the favorable notice of any of our townsmen who visit Boston and desire a good stopping place, and we feel confident they will not regret the acquaintance thus formed.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

THE SLAVES' JUBILEE. The first of August was celebrated in Dedham, in such a manner that told every observer that anti-slavery was going down—"down into the hearts of the people." The procession was as grand and imposing as that of the celebrated temperance picnic in Quincy. The day, the music (vocal and instrumental), the banners, the speaking, the table, were good—very good. Much credit is due to the Committee of Arrangements. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Allen of Northborough. Rev. Messrs. John Pierpont and Waterston of Boston, Stetson of Medford, Thompson and Damon of Dedham, addressed the meeting; also, N. P. Rogers of New Hampshire, Lewis Clarke, the fugitive slave—and others. Invitation was extended to all. Every true friend of the slave must have had his heart swell with gratitude to Almighty God to see people beginning to awake. The following hymn, from the pen of Rev. John Pierpont, was sung on the occasion.

Thy voice, O God, is on the air,
As it stirs the leaves of every tree,
That stands around us, while at prayer,
For the negro captive's liberty.
That's well! That's well!
For, louder is thy voice, O God,
Than the voice of all, who ply the rod.
Thy hand, O God, hath raised the grove,
That, above us, lifts its leafy shield,
While, in our armor, truth and love—
We are here, on Freedom's holy field.
That's well! That's well!
For, stronger is thy hand, O God,
Than the hand of all, who ply the rod.
Thy smile, O God, is in the light,
That around us shines, from all the sky,
When, or at noon, or at night,
To the slave we speak of liberty.
That's well! That's well!
For, brighter is thy smile, O God,
Than the smile of all, who ply the rod.
Thy word, O God, "Well done!" Well done!
Is forever heard, nor heard in vain,
When man casts off, and tramples on
His iron yoke, and broken chain.
That's well! That's well!
For, mightier is thy word, O God,
Than the word of all, who ply the rod.
The frown, O God, on him doth rest,
Who retards, bound, the hunted thrall;
Though in a robe of ermine drest,
And the highest in a judgment hall.
That's well! That's well!
Though darker is thy frown, O God,
Than the hue of all who feed the rod.

THE SLAVES' INDEPENDENCE. The first of August—the emancipation of the slaves in the British West India Islands—was celebrated in a spirited and appropriate manner by the friends of universal freedom at Weymouth. Pathetic and interesting remarks were made by several speakers. The following lines were sung on the occasion:

Watchman! tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are,
Traveller! o'er yon mountain's height,
See that glory beaming star!
Watchman! does its beauteous ray,
Aught of hope or joy foretell?
Traveller! yes! it brings the day,
Promised day of Israel.
Watchman! tell us of the night,
Higher yet that star ascends,
Traveller! blessedness and light,
Peace and truth its course portends!
Watchman! will its beams alone
Gild the spot that gave them birth?
Traveller! Ages are its own,
See! it bursts o'er all the earth.
Watchman! tell us of the night,
For the morning seems to dawn,
Traveller! darkness takes its flight,
Doubt and terror are withdrawn.
Watchman! let thy wanderings cease,
Hie thee to thy quiet home,
Traveller! let the Prince of Peace,
Lo! the Son of God is come!

MARCO PAUL'S TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES. Mr. Gill has laid upon our table, Nos. 7 and 8 of Marco Paul's Travels and Adventures by the author of the Rollo Books, Jonas's Stories, &c. In this series Mr. Abbott fully sustains his well earned reputation as a writer for the young. Our young friends can find no better, more useful or more entertaining books than Marco Paul's Adventures. By purchasing the series they may follow Marco to the city of New York, on the Erie Canal, with him to Boston, journey with him to Vermont, visit the Springfield Armory, and in all his rambles they will be highly entertained and much edified. The work may be obtained at the Quincy Bookstore, in numbers at 12 1-2 cents, or in neatly bound volumes at 37 1-2 cts.

SINGULAR. It is said that the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, near Port Winnebago, on the Wisconsin, run parallel to each other, though in different directions. The distance between each is but a mile and a quarter. They are simply separated by a plain or flat piece of ground, and, what is remarkable, in high water they run into each other and thus become united. Almost ever since the snow melted this spring, says a contemporary, they have been thus connected. The flat separating them has been covered with water to the depth of four feet—some say six—the present season, or sufficient to admit a steamboat to navigate up the Wisconsin, across the flat, and thus find its way down the Fox river into Lake Michigan at Green Bay! A canal could easily be constructed, one mile and a quarter in length, which would most effectually unite the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Great Lake.

THE FALL RIVER FIRE. The Fall River Monitor states, that the loss on buildings at the late fire in that town was \$257,000; on other property, \$256,300; total, \$513,300. There was insured on buildings \$100,000, on other property, \$86,000. The number of persons living in the burnt District, exclusive of those doing business in that District and living in other parts of the town, is stated at 1650.

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS. Wendell Phillips of Boston, addressed the citizens of this place, last Sunday evening, at the Town Hall, in reference to the emancipation of the slave in the British West India Islands. His remarks were to the purpose, well calculated to arouse the mind dormant on this subject, and to impress by his argumentative strain of facts and eloquence the justness and importance of helping the cause along.

No lecturer is better qualified to awaken an interest in this heaven-born movement than Wendell Phillips, and all we wish is that every one hitherto in the cause of the colored man would attend and listen to the truths which he utters.

JOURNEY OF EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS. We are justified to state, that our respected friend and townsman, Ex-President Adams, during his tour to the Falls and in Canada, has been every where received with the most unequivocal demonstrations of respect and esteem, by the people of every class and party. His reception in every town which he has entered has been that of a patriot universally honored by his countrymen for his virtues and his services, and as the tokens of esteem with which he has been greeted can not, by any possibility, be attributed to interested and insincere motives, they must be as gratifying to the "old man eloquent," as they are honorable to all concerned.

A COLORED SETTLEMENT. A flourishing Colony of Colored People exists at Cartingena, (Ohio). Having left the menial occupations (which popular opinion assigns to colored people), "they resolved to do something" for themselves, and have abundantly reaped the rich fruits of labor, frugality, and temperance. They have secured thousands of acres, built comfortable houses, cleared farms, have cattle and sheep, and manufacture most of their own clothing.

EXCELLENT MOVEMENT. The Washingtonians of Boston, have commenced holding meetings on board of vessels, in the morning and evening of Sundays. A large audience have been in attendance with the most happy results. This new and highly commendable movement of our Washingtonian brethren, to benefit the "hardy sons of the ocean," and that class of persons who visit the grog shops in the vicinity of the wharves, on the Sabbath, in Boston, will greatly promote the cause of morality and temperance, in that goodly city.

LIGHTNING. While so many deaths by lightning are occurring in different parts of the country, it is important, says the editor of the Hingham Patriot, to remember one simple prescription, viz. when a person is struck down with lightning, lose no time in dashing cold water upon him, even if he is apparently dead. By this means many lives may be preserved which would otherwise be lost.

SUMMER SICKNESS. It should be remembered that during the intense heat of Summer the process of digestion is performed with such extreme languor that our food, instead of being speedily dissolved and converted into nutriment for the body, often becomes actually spoiled, or putrid in the stomach. Hence bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, cholera pains, dysentery, cholera morbus and other dangerous complaints.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN. The Rev. Francis William Pitt Greenwood, Pastor of King's Chapel, in Boston, died Wednesday morning last, at his residence in Dorchester. He has been in ill health for some time past, but his demise was somewhat sudden.

SHERIFF OF BARNSTABLE. David Crocker Esq. Sheriff of Barnstable County, and President of the Barnstable Bank, died on Saturday last, in the sixty fourth year of his age.

LIBERality OF DEDHAM. The sum of four hundred and fifty dollars has been collected in Dedham and forwarded to the Fall River Sufferers.

FIRE. A fire broke out in the woods in Marshfield, on the 22d ult. and burned over a tract of fifty acres before it was subdued.

APPOINTMENT. Col. Seth J. Thomas of Charlestown, has been reinstated in the office of Naval Store Keeper from which he was removed in 1841 to make room for Paul Willard.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY. A chap at Buffalo, (N. Y.) a short time since, contrived a plan to pocket some money out of somebody by issuing handbills offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the recovery of a lost trunk containing "twenty two square gold bars, about four inches long, one pair of eagle balances, one razor, &c." While these were attracting public attention, he was detected in ordering some brass bars, to be cast at the Buffalo Steam Foundry, of the same size and number as those described in the hand bills, and thereupon arrested. He confessed that his plan was, with an accomplice, to prepare a trunk answering the description of that advertised, deposit the bars in it, and then pretend to have found it. The advertiser was to be out of the way when they brought it to light, and they designed to get some individual to advance them five thousand dollars or so on a deposit of the trunk and contents, the latter to receive the whole reward if the owner appeared, and if not, to have possession of the trunk of gold. The balance and razor were found in the fellow's pockets, but as no offence had actually been committed, he was sent to jail for thirty days as a vagrant.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston the present week, bringing news fifteen days later from Europe, from which we glean the following items:

A good deal of uneasiness was felt at Liverpool on account of the non arrival of the Columbia, but it was thought best not to detain the Acadia.

Papers held before Parliament recently show a large decline in the trade with America, during the last six months.

With reference to the Ashburton Treaty, Lord Ashburton has publicly declared that "a slave arriving in the British territories never can be claimed, or rendered liable to any personal service."

The prospects of trade, although not quite so satisfactory as could be desired, are, nevertheless, more cheering than any we have been enabled to quote for some time past.

The crops in England are on the whole rather deficient. In many parts the drought has greatly affected them, and the protracted cold weather of the spring has brought on a late harvest. Appearances now indicate that a large quantity of bread stuffs will be wanted from abroad.

O'Connell still continues his Repeal agitation in Ireland with activity, and with his usual eloquence and effect. It is evident that his cause is fast gaining ground, even among those who had been counted upon as firm supporters of the English domination.

The Government appears to remain passive, yet firm, and seems determined to guard itself thoroughly against surprise or popular outbreak. The work of repairing the forts goes on with much vigor, under the superintendence of experienced engineers, and the garrisons are constantly increased by the accession of new troops from England.

IRISH REPEAL. An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Ireland was held in this town, last Saturday evening, which was eloquently addressed by the Hon. I. H. Wright of Roxbury. Thirty five dollars was collected towards aiding the glorious cause.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.
Original and Selected.

A gentleman near Charleston, (S. C.) has raised a water melon which weighed, after being pulled, sixty seven pounds. He raised three others besides the above, and the weight of the four was two hundred and twenty two pounds.

It is stated that in Great Britain fifty six thousand houses are licensed for the sale of beer and spirits, independent of forty four thousand beer shops; making a total of one hundred thousand.

A bill has been introduced into the Mississippi Legislature, to wind up all the banks in the State by judicial proceedings.

Smithfield, where John Rogers was burned, in the presence of his wife and ten small children, is now almost the centre of the city of London!

Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Bank of Brunswick, (Me.) are in circulation.

Foreign fruit and new vegetables in New York, have occasioned numerous and violent cases of cholera morbus.

The fathead, six foot, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure is four inches.

A horse remained recently in a stable in New York fourteen days without food or water. The animal by careful treatment since, is doing well.

A frightful collision recently took place on the Philadelphia and Pottsville Railroad, about two miles above Reading, between a train of empty ascending cars and a train of descending burden cars loaded with coal, breaking every thing to splinters! Two men were instantly killed, and several others frightfully wounded. Cause: Carelessness of the agent who allowed the uptrain to start before the arrival of the burden cars.

The man who shows the Bea Constructors and Anacandis in Raymond & Co's Menagerie, has been badly bitten on the cheek by one of them.

The case of A. Lawrence and others of Boston, against the city of New York, for damages for property destroyed by the blowing up of stores to stay the great fire in 1835, has been decided against the plaintiffs upon appeal to the Supreme Court.

A drove of seven hundred Sheep, recently stopped at Bealsville, (Pa.) after a day's drive, and the next morning four hundred and five of them were found dead, in consequence of fatigue.

Elderberry leaves, laid upon the shelves of a cupboard, will drive away roaches and ants in a short time.

If you see a married couple in company, constantly using every endearing term, in addressing each other, be assured that one is a tiger and the other a tigress, at home.

The Dedham American states that the Silk Manufacturing Company are making calculations to set their Factory in that village in operation again.

Hon. James G. Birney has not declined being the Abolition candidate for the Presidency at the coming election? He has simply declined the unconditional nomination of the Convention of last year, and defers his claims to the decision of a National Convention to be held the present month.

Napoleon was opposed to incorporations, for business purposes; free trade and no monopolies, was his creed.

Oliver Cromwell was born on the third of September, on that day fought his three great battles of Marston Moor, Worcester and Dunbar, and on that day died!

The Supreme Court of Alabama has refused to reverse the decision of the Perry County Circuit Court, sentencing a man named Jones to the penitentiary for ten years, for *whipping one of his slaves to death.* Jones is a man of extensive family connections and great wealth.

There is a respectable colored gentleman in London, (Eng.) who is practicing law before the Courts there with honor and success. It is but a few years since there was one in Berkshire County in this State, a son of the Rev. Mr. Haynes of Vermont.

M. M. Noah of New York, who has belonged to almost every political party in the country, and who not long since flung up the "Union Newspaper," established to support the interests of President Tyler, has recently commenced a new literary and political journal, entitled "Noah's Weekly Messenger." It takes decided ground against Mr. Tyler as a candidate for the Presidency.

The total receipts of the American Colonization Society, during the month ending the 20th June, amounted to \$3,195, 10.

Sargent's New Monthly has given up, or rather has been united with Graham's Magazine. The business of publishing magazines is overdone. The supply is greater than the demand.

There is a singular contrast in the value of real estate in New York and Boston. In Boston rents are high, and real estate is the best property in the market. In New York the reverse is the case—real estate is unsaleable, and rents are low.

A farmer says that after a trial of five years, he has satisfied himself that irreparable injury is done to corn by pulling off the suckers, as the produce of fodder and grain are both greatly diminished.

A woman at Albany, (N. Y.) was lately found dead in her bed, she having retired the night before in good health. She died apparently from a rush of blood to the head, and without a struggle, the bed clothes not being in the least disarranged.

There is a horse driven in New York, every day, which, though forty two years old, is as surefooted, sprightly, and playful as a colt.

It is said that a mixture of two ounces of sub-carbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts, dissolved in a quart of rain water, and poured into a cow swollen with over feeding, gives immediate relief.

The Mackerel Fishery, says the Hingham Patriot, bids fair to be more successful this season than for many years.

Spirituous liquors have been banished from the United States ship Levant, except in the surgeon's department. The officers have abolished the use of wine, and the crew have stopped their grog.

The Canton (Ohio) Repository states that, notwithstanding the severe drought, a frost occurred there on the night of the twenty first of July, which actually killed large quantities of corn in low places.

George R. Davis, late Speaker of the New York House of Assembly, has been appointed Postmaster of Troy.

The Philadelphia and New York papers speak of a bountiful supply of rain on Sunday last.

NOTICES.

An Address will be delivered at the Railway Meeting house, in Milton, on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, on the subject of American Slavery, by Wendell Phillips of Boston.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Languor of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by
Quincy, Aug 5. CALEB GILL, Jr. 3w

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER,
WILLIAM D. GRAY,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

MARRIED.

In Dedham, by Rev. Mr. Darter, Mr. Levi H. Paul, formerly of this town, to Miss Mahala Kent of Boston. In Springfield, 25th ult. Mr. Edmund P. Tidston of Dorchester, to Miss Helen F., daughter of Hon. David Cummins of the former place.

A CARD.

Expenses of Proceedings under the Insolvent Law of this Commonwealth, before the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

COMPENSATION ALLOWED ASSIGNERS. A commission of ten per cent. on the first \$200 of the proceeds of the property, five per cent. on the next \$300, two and a half per cent. on the next \$500, and one per cent. on all over \$1000. For travel to attend meetings of Creditors, six cents a mile. For every account settled, \$1.00, and the same sum for every deed of conveyance or Real Estate.

FOR THE SERVICES OF THE JUDGE, CLERK, AND MESSENGER. When the business is completed, at the meetings of the creditors, about \$15, at three meetings, about \$22. But when the Debtor has no property to assign, no charge for their services will be made.

The Debtor should produce complete schedules of his debts, and of his property, when he applies for the benefit of the act. Suitable blanks for schedules and petitions, may be had at any time, on application to the Judge. S. LELAND, Judge of Probate. Roxbury, March 25. 5w

VIOLENT ASSAULT. An attempt was made to assassinate the Postmaster General on Washington, by a son of Col. Gard, pointed office-seeker and believed to be the wound is not dangerous.

The Astronomical Society of Cincinnati have voted to erect a new observatory and to invite Hon. John Quincy Adams to corner stone.

DIED.

In this town, 31st ult. Olive Reheers, late Mrs. John Chidwick, aged 3 years. In Pepperell, 2d inst. Sarah Crane, a native, aged 37. She was buried in this place last day.

In Roxbury, 31st ult. Mrs. Deborah D. Joz, aged 54. Her remains were entombed in the same place.

In Dedham, 18th ult. Matilda Caples, In Dedham, Dr. Simeon B. Carpenter.

In this town, on the 26th ult. Col. Edward aged 65 years. The good traits in this worthy man, shone in the every day of his life. He had no enemies for he lived with all men. Few were blessed with more of mind and comeliness of disposition than Col. Glover; in part, doubtless, it was nature that he possessed his mind and was endued through the fluctuations of a long life with a calm, when not moved by a breath of the Heaven. The kindness of his heart, the neighbor and the virtuous dignity of a joined its immaculate origin to blazon through the rounds of eternity. As he improved in his neighborhood, part of the erection of the Railway Church and the erection of the Turnpike and Bridge, was prominent with others. Benevolence was conspicuous in all his dealings, emphatically, "an honest man the noblest God."

Family School.

MISS SULLIVAN propose continuing her Family School at Germantown.

Should the number of pupils render it, Miss Mary A. Rice, formerly teacher of the Charlestown Female Seminary, will be connected with them.

The Fall Term will commence on Monday 21st, and will continue twelve or fourteen weeks.

CHARGES FOR A TERM OF TWELVE WEEKS: Common English branches, - - - \$3.00

Higher English branches, - - - 5.00

Languages, each, - - - 1.50

Drawing and Painting, - - - 1.50

For 24 Lessons, - - - 10.00

Board, including washing, riding to attendance, &c. \$2.00 per week.

The location of the School is eleven miles from Boston, in a retired and beautiful spot, many facilities for healthful recreation, and sea bathing.

Germantown, (Quincy,) August 5.

New Books.

THE Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis. "Wives of England," &c. &c. The Miser, or The Confessions of an Man, by Henry D. Inglis, Esq. author of "Spain, &c."

Mary, the Maniac. The Cruise of the Sequel to the "Dancing Feather," by Pringleham.

The Scottish Heiress. For sale at the Quincy, August 5. 3w

Executrix's Sale.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

BY Order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of 1843, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the last day of the term of the Court, the late occupied by Thomas G. Vose of the county, situated at Algerine Corner, Union said Milton, will be sold to the highest bidder articles of Groceries, and other articles, on part of

Rice, Salt, Spices, Powder and Shot, Gun Coffee, Tobacco, Earthen Ware, old Clothing, Cows, Pigs, Sticks, Candles, Saws, &c. &c. Also—One excellent family Horse, sound free from ticks; one Covered Wagon, very new from ticks; one Farm Wagon; one Stage Harness; two Buffalo Robes and Belts; Barn and Farming Utensils; quantity of V of Hard Coal; one Cylinder Stove; quantity Cart Rope, and a variety of other articles.

Also—Sundry articles of Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Crockery and Glass Ware, Lamp Furniture, &c.

Also—Empty Barrels, Kegs, Boxes, &c. &c. By order of the Executrix, GEORGE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

Also—Immediately after the above, at place, sundry articles belonging to the estate of deceased, by order of an administrator, Cows, two old Chaises, Carriage, Gig, Sleigh, Cart Shafts, new Iron Ware, Ploughs, Ox Ware, Bedsteads, Desks, old Wheels, Fire Lamps, Gimlets, Sticks and Pencils, Knives, Trunks, Candlesticks, Sitter, &c. &c. By

POETRY.

THE LOVE OF WOMAN.
A woman's love, deep in the heart,
Is like the violet flower,
Which lifts its modest head apart
In some sequestered bower.
And blest is he on whom that bloom
Reflects its gentle sweets;
He needs not life's oppressive gloom,
Nor all the care he meets.

A woman's love is like a spring
Amid the wild alone—
A burning wild, o'er which the wing
Of cloud is seldom thrown;—
And blest is he who meets that fount
Beneath the sultry day;
How gladly should his spirit mount,
How pleasant be his way!

A woman's love is like a rock,
Which every tempest braves,
And stands secure amidst the shock
Of ocean's wildest waves.
And blest is he to whom repose
Beneath its shade is given;
The world, with all its cares and woes,
Seems less like earth than heaven.

WOMAN'S SMILE.

Through every weary stage of life—
Through every care—through every strife,
Kind heaven relief may send;
But naught can beguile
The heart of its toil
Like the smile of a woman friend.

'Tis night-rain to the parched tree;
'Tis honey-dew to the eager bee;
'Tis zephyr to the opening rose;
'Tis heaven's own light
To him whose night
Has saddened amid the polar snows.

'Tis white cliffs of their native land,
At morning seen by the sailor hand;
Who long have toiled upon the main;
Or bubbling spring
To him wandering
O'er Zaza's wild and scorching plain.

'Tis freedom to the dungeon bound;
'Tis coolness to the throbbing wound;
Or health to a plague tainted air;
'Tis morning breaking;
An infant waking;
'Tis everything that's good and fair.

WISHING.

I wish, I wish,—'tis a hopeless wish—
For a kindred heart to own,
That 'neath the crystal dome of heaven
Friendship can find a home.

I wish, I wish,—'tis a maddening wish—
I wish for the days gone by;
For the friends that my young warm heart did love
For my childhood's cloudless sky.

I wish, I wish,—'tis a heavenly wish—
For a soul like those above;
For an eye that ever would sparkle bright
At thoughts of me and love.

I wish, I wish,—'tis a futile wish—
For a wand of magic power,
To touch the gay strings of my heart
Even for a day—an hour.

I wish, I wish,—'tis a solemn wish—
'Tis the wish of the good and brave—
I wish for the home of the Christian soul;
For joys beyond the grave.

MEMORY.

Yes, Memory! beautiful dream of the mind,
As in thy happy visions our fancy may stray,
The shades of dead flowers oft bloom intertwined
With thorns that encircle our journey to-day.

And on those smiling shadows with lingering eye,
We gaze while the lovely illusion may last,
Oh, and that we'er should awake with a sigh,
And reality tell us the vision is past.

ANECDOTES.

A story is told of a preacher who always borrowed a five dollar bill on Saturday night, and returned the identical bill on the Monday following. He was asked by his friend the reason why he borrowed and invariably returned the same bill: "My dear sir," said he, "it makes me feel good and comfortable to have a five dollar bill in my pocket, while I am preaching; moreover, I can preach a great deal better when I dare in my possession a little worldly independence."

A prisoner being brought before the Police Court, the following dialogue took place between him and the magistrate: "How do you live?" "Pretty well, sir; generally a joint and pudding at dinner." "I mean sir, how do you get your bread?" "Generally at the baker's, your worship." "You may be as witty as you please, sir; but I mean simply to ask you, how do you do?" "Tolerably well, I thank your worship; I hope your worship is well." The culprit was remanded to prison.

An honest fellow was introduced into the most fashionable circle of a country village; and though he was neither learned nor brilliant, yet he passed off very well. But he had one incorrigible fault; he always staid so as to be the last person who left the room. At length he was asked categorically why he always staid so long. He replied, with great good nature and simplicity, that as soon as a man was gone they all began to talk about him; and consequently, he thought it always judicious to stay till none were left to slander him.

A young fellow dropped in at one of our meetings a few evenings since, after being absent for some time, and while there he espied a pretty girl with whom he used to be acquainted. When meeting was over, he stepped up to her, and asked, "Shall I walk home with you, Miss —?" "Stop! I will ask my husband!" was the cool reply.—*Dedham Democrat.*

"I understand," said a deacon to his neighbor, "that you are becoming a hard drinker." "That is a slander," replied the neighbor, "for no man can drink easier."

"Now I understand why riches are said to have wings," said an Englishman, when he first saw United States money, with the eagle upon it.

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,

NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as a quackery Empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisers, who have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of "billingsgate," in the false description of their infallible specifics, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid.
Dr. A. S. BUTLER.
Boston, June 17.

Hingham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Fin-
ished, in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.
All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'

Vegetable Indian Arcanum,

FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obstructed Catarrhus, Eruptions, Pimples or Pusules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The Compound is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practising as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernand himself; consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results on the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bottle of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNAND, Indian Physician
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.

From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant
Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine:

SIR:—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast en-tailing upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption, and I have vainly tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 34, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy
Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 24, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House,
Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:

I do most cheerfully testify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health as he has stated, has been to the decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 24, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Only Office in Boston, No. 51-1-2 Hanover Street,
(up stairs.) People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through
conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.

Boston, May 20

Parasols.

A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received
by
E. PACKARD.

Quincy, June 3.

New Prints.

30000 Prints, American, London and French
hand-colored, in great variety, and of the most
famous to 30 cents per yard. For sale by
Quincy, April 12.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 12.

Wood for Sale.

JUST landed, thirty cords of black Maple Wood
at Quincy Point, delivered at any part of the town,
at \$5.50 per cord, for cash.
also—Spruce Wood at \$4.00
Inquire of
Quincy Point, May 20.
ALBERT HERSEY.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

THE subscriber having assumed the management
of the stable near Joshua Jones' Harness Shop,
respectfully informs the former patrons, his friends and
the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent
horses, and to repair and renovate old ones, and
desires to promote the establishment, the propriety
of which will be evident to all who call on him to
extend the work of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove his advertisement
to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
give him a chance to substantiate it.

GEORGE J. JONES.

Quincy, Oct. 1.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

MINOTT THAYER.

DAILY ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

THE subscriber designs to run a Stage between
Quincy and Boston, for the purpose of attending
to such orders as may be entrusted to his care. The
most attention will be given to the prompt discharge
of business, and to the good usage of all articles for
transportation.

At the office of the Store in Quincy, or at
No. 7 Elm Street, Boston, will receive communications.
It will commence running on Monday, Jan. 24, and
will leave Quincy at about three o'clock in the afternoon,
and Boston at about three o'clock in the morning.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

MINOTT THAYER.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of
Quincy and vicinity, that they have just com-
menced business at the Shop a few rods south of the
residence of Mr. Elisha Packard, on Granite Street, and
nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham
& Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders
in their line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy
PAINTING.
Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing, Paper-hanging,
Imitations of Wood and Marble.

Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand.
By strict and personal attendance to business, we
hope to receive a share of public patronage.

W. & L. LITCHFIELD.
Quincy, April 15.

Cabinet Business.

Near the Hancock House, Quincy.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the patronage he
has already received, and takes this opportunity
to inform his friends and the public, that he still con-
tinues to manufacture and answer all orders connected
with the Cabinet making business, in its various
branches.

Also—Furniture REPAIRED and VARNISHED in
the neatest and best manner.

Individuals who wish to purchase any article of
Furniture, can rest assured that it will be made in a
workmanlike manner, and warranted superior to that
which may be bought at the warehouse in Boston, con-
sequently they are invited to call and examine before
they buy elsewhere.

N. B.—Mahogany and Pine COFFINS made at
short notice.
WASHINGTON M. FRENCH.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage
and procure a larger amount of reading
than can be obtained for the same money
elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of
postage, the following Periodicals at the regular
subscription price, and in addition subscribers will
have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Li-
brary which contains a large number of popular and
interesting books, and which will receive additions of
the most popular works as they are published.

Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and
Gentlemen's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3;
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review,
\$5; United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knicker-
bocker, \$5; Boston Miscellany, \$3; The Artist, \$3;
North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3.

By this arrangement subscribers will have greater
advantages than are offered by any other establishment,
or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received
to the following works,—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2;
Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young
People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mer-
cy's Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1.

Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be en-
titled to a privilege to the Library in addition.

Quincy, Dec. 24.

CALEB GILL, Jr.

Veterinary Hospital.

DAVID EDWARDS,

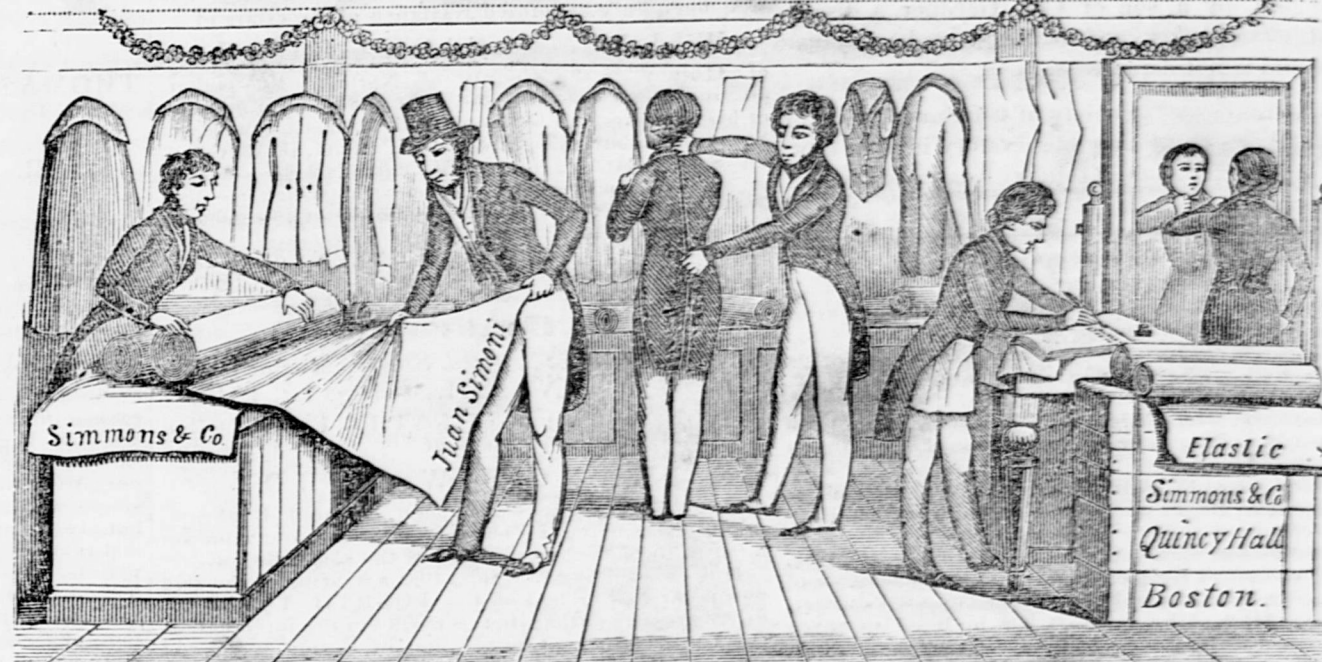
VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER,

WOULD give notice to his friends and the public,
that he has removed to Quincy Point, a few
rods above the bridge, where he continues his business
as Surgeon and Farrier. Having a large and con-
venient Stable with all other necessary appendages, he
flatters himself that from his well known and success-
ful experience he shall, by a faithful and prompt at-
tendance to business, merit the encouragement of a
liberal public.

N. B.—Horses boarded at reasonable rates, and
medicines of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Quincy, May 27.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.

QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,

SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

Vestings and

Ready-Made Clothing,

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of

Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.

The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS'

ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are

arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without

delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC,

FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE,

and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS AND VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City.

Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and

CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always

garment receives our personal attention.

N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.

PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Boston, June 10.

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
louder than he can, but such goods as are named in this advertisement will be sold CHEAP for the
CASH, woollen goods especially.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings.

Will be sold at so low a price for cash, as will make it an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
for their clothes and get them manufactured in Quincy, in preference to paying for them ready made, and
which are liable to be of an inferior quality.

ALSO—

Beaverettes, Woolinets, Rouen Cassimeres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,

Moulin de Laine, Calicoes, Gingham, Printed Lains, Bishop Lawn,

LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE CAMBRICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,

CRASH, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS,

Linen Table Covers, Colored Cambrics, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,

Fancy Hdks., Silk Hdks., Scarfs, Bosoms.

MOLE HATS, CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS; Children's Kid and Leathers
BOOTEES, SLIPPERS AND TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
too numerous here to particularize.

Quincy, May 13.

Removal—Painting Business.

COACH, CHAISE, SIGN

GILDING, GRAINING,

PAPERING & GLAZING

AND

HOUSE PAINTING;

&c. &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the
shop formerly occupied by Thaddeus W. Cross, where he will carry on the

PAINTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to receive public patronage.

N. B. AD kinds of GRADING done at short notice and in good style.

As he relies upon a test to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
give him a chance for trial.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

MELVILL HOVEY.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

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Publishe

NUMBER 32.

JOHN A. GREEN

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—
EARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the
month—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the
end of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be
previous to the payment of all arrearages
the option of the proprietor. When subseri-
their papers stopped, they will notify the pro-
that effect and at the time their subscrip-
Every subscriber will be held responsible for
ment of his paper as long as it is sent to him
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place
where he may have ordered it, until legal
to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously
ed at the customer's price. The number of
required must be marked on the advertisement
wise they will be continued until ordered
charged for accordingly.

of Trade."



S & CO.
THING WAREHOUSE,
et, Boston,
EST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
ssimeres,
nd
othing,
STATES.

rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS**
NE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
to examine our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
STEM.

at will. The **MERCHANT, MECHANIC,**
as alike, and without fear of imposition.
EXHIBITION as well as SALE,
Goods from \$400 to

Establishment.

ACKARD

Quincy and vicinity, to his **LARGE STOCK** OF
the quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
advertisement will be sold **CHEAP** FOR THE

ets, and Gambroons.—Velvets,
Trimmings,

for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
preference to paying for them ready made, and

es, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
Printed Lurins, Bishop Lawn,
CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
INGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS,
opperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
s, Scarfs, Bosoms.

ED VELVET CAPS.

HER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
Quincy, May 13.

ing Business.

GILDING, GRAINING,

PAPERING & GLAZING

&c. &c.

and the public generally, that he has taken the
will carry on the

SSINESS

to receive public patronage.

in good style.

correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
MELVILL HOVEY.

Trusses! Trusses!!

WOODWARD has just received a supply of
Trusses from different manufacturers, which he
to all who need them, much cheaper
the same can be purchased in Boston or else

Quincy, Aug. 14.

For Sale,

FIFTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for
other information, apply

AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, March 1.

cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

E. BENT & Co.,

WE received some of the cheapest goods ever
sold in town.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

doomed dark and light PRINTS, fast colors, from
25 cts. per yard.

OWN SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS, from 4
cts. per yard.

DOZENS OF CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
BROGUES, etc.

one purchasing Dry Goods would find it for
interest to call.

Quincy, May 13.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 32.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dol-
lars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six
months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expira-
tion of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at
the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where
soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified
to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, insert-
ed at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to
the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN.	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY.	Sharon.
SAMUEL A. TURNER.	South Scituate.
N. E. OSBORNE.	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE EMIR'S DAUGHTER.

'Sing again, Christian,' said the Emir's
daughter to the captive who knelt at her feet.

'What shall I sing?' asked the minstrel,
starting from a reverie, and carelessly running
his fingers over the instrument, giving utterance
to a prelude of wild but exquisitely melo-
dious tones.

'Shall I sing of war, or of love, or,' and his
voice became suddenly sad, 'of captivity.'

The princess turned her large dark eyes on
the speaker, and involuntarily sighed, for she
felt how much that little word meant.

'No—no, not of captivity—sing of some
gayer theme—let—let it be of love,' she con-
tinued, and the blood mounted to her forehead
as she spoke.

'There is but one song I remember of that
kind,' replied the minstrel in a sad but musical
voice, whose softened accents told how
grateful he felt for the sympathy of the maiden.

'There is but one song of that kind I remem-
ber, and it is of my own far off home. Lady,
I know not that I can sing it, for it fills my
heart with tears when I think of it now, but
your wish is my law,' and again running his
fingers over the instrument, he evoked a strain
of melody that might have been from the
stars.

The maiden leaned her face on her hand to
listen; and as she reclined thus, the minstrel
thought, he had never seen any thing so beau-
tiful. If there was majesty in that face, there
was also grace. If the classic features made
it for a moment seem stern, the kind smile and
softened look of the eyes relieved you instantly
from the feeling. And now as she gazed on
the minstrel, there was a dewy tenderness in
those full dark orbs which might have said vol-
umes to him if he had noticed them closely,
which perhaps he did. He raised his head and
spoke:

'The words are my own language, but the
music you can understand.'

The princess nodded and he began. The
song was mournful, and before the minstrel
had finished, he had drawn tears into the eyes
of the listener, merely by the touching pathos
of his voice. A pause ensued.

'Sir minstrel,' she said suddenly, 'you pine
for your country—do you not?'

'Can I forget home where I was born, or the
church yard where my father sleeps?' he an-
swered sadly. Again there was a pause, and
there seemed a struggle in the lady's bosom.

When she spoke, there was a deep emotion in
her voice.

'And would you run the peril of reaching
the Christian camp, if your escape thence was
connived at?'

'Dear Lady, yes!'

'You shall go. To-night there will be one
at the seaward postern—you are allowed the
freedom of the interior—the gate will be open-
ed for you, and the boat at hand. And may
the God you worship bless and preserve you—
and she turned away to hide her tears.

A new light broke in on the minstrel. Could
it be that he was beloved? Was this the
cause of the kindness with which he had been
treated? With a sudden hope he was about
to fling himself at the feet of the princess,
when one of her father's eunuchs entered the
apartment, and he was forced to resume his in-
strument in order to conceal his emotions. No
further opportunity to speak with his mistress
occurred during the day, and he left her pres-
ence towards the evening in despair.

'Should he avail himself of her offer to es-
cape? If he were certain of her love, nothing
could induce him to fly without her; but did
she love him? This question the captive could
not answer. Harassed with doubts, he saw
the appointed hour arrive without having come

to any conclusion. A new hope now arose.
Alas! there was no one there but an eunuch
whom she had bribed, who was perversely
silent. The minstrel was still in doubt, when
lights were seen in the garden, advancing to-
wards the postern. No time was to be lost.

The eunuch pushed him into the boat, the crew
of which instantly rowed off from the land; and
the captive, yielding to his fate bade fare-
well for ever to the Emir's daughter.

But he could not forget her. Even after ar-
riving at the Christian camp, and resuming his
round, (for all had thought him dead) his only
thought was of the Saracen beauty; and long
he lingered in Palestine when his interest
should have called him home, hoping to hear
of her. But despair at length took possession
of him, and he returned sadly to Europe, where
the fairest ladies of his own gay province strove
in vain to win him by their smiles.

Oh! had he known the agony with which
the Emir's daughter watched from her tower
his departure; had he been told how, day by
day, she sought to glean some intelligence of
his arrival at the Christian camp; he would
have left his broad possessions at once, and
found his way back to her, through a thousand
perils, rather than she should consider him un-
grateful. But little did she imagine the sacri-
fice she had made. Since the day she had
seen the pale but still noble looking captive, she
had surrendered to him her heart, and the offer
of his freedom sprang from a heroic wish to
see him happy, even at the sacrifice of his com-
pany. Had he spoken his love then, and she
almost wished he would, few words would have
induced her to sacrifice father, country and
faith, to follow him; but he was silent, and
she feared her love was despised. Still, her
noble heart refused to take its revenge by in-
terrupting his escape; but she watched his de-
parture, hoping to the last that he would com-
municate with her, and when she could no
more catch the shadowy figure of the receding
boat, she flung herself on her cushions and
wept as if her heart would break. From that
day her attendants noticed that she grew paler
and thinner, as if some secret malady was eat-
ing out her life. But none suspected the
truth.

In the proud castle of Limoges sat the owner
leaning his head on his hand. He was think-
ing of her who had set him free from Moslem
slavery, and when he recalled her beauty and
gentleness, he felt as if it would be no sacrifice
to surrender houses, lands, and knightly hon-
ors, to be again the captive minstrel at her feet
enjoying her smiles and her sympathy, even
though denied her love.

'It is in vain,' he said; 'I can find no hap-
piness here. Beauty has no charms for me. I
will go again to Palestine, and never return
until I see her.' He was about to summon his
squire, when that individual entered the room.

'There is a page, my lord,' he said, without
who wishes to see you on urgent business.'

'Let him enter.'

A youth, apparently of Italian origin, appear-
ed and stood humbly at the door, until the
knight signed him to advance. The page look-
ed at the Squire, when the master, understand-
ing the hint, ordered him to leave the room.

Then, hastily advancing, the youth threw off
his hat and exposed to view a countenance of
singularly feminine beauty, for one of her sex.

'Henri! Henri!' said the page, bursting
into tears, and falling at the knight's feet.

'My own Zorona!' and the knight clasped
her to his bosom; for it was the Emir's
daughter.

'And how did you thread your way through
such innumerable dangers?' the knight asked,
using her own tongue; when, after weeping
long upon his bosom, she was somewhat com-
posed.

'I know not. Your God—for him I now
serve—protected me. I fled, bearing with me
a few jewels, determined to seek you out, and
be your minstrel as you have been mine. I
assumed this disguise, and knowing nothing
of your language but your name and nation, found
my way hither, where for three months I have
wandered up and down, repeating the name of
Henri de Limoges. At length a jewel of some
price induced a man to bring me hither, and
now—now may I be your minstrel, any thing?
only do not send me away.'

'You shall be my own bride!' And so it
was; never in Languedoc was a more beau-
tiful couple than the Count de Limoges and the
Emir's daughter.

HASTY SPEAKING.

I said in my haste all men are liars.—David.

It was in haste that the devout psalmist came
to this uncharitable conclusion. Perhaps he
was smarting under some new and glaring in-
stance of domestic or civil treachery; and in
the freshness of the wound, he may have given
utterance to feelings which could be habitu-
ally cherished by none but haters of their race.

Or perhaps he himself had been guilty of a
grievous sin; and in a moment of despair, he
may have been induced to pronounce the same
sentence of condemnation on all his kind which
he felt resting on himself. But whatever called
forth this sweeping denunciation, it was evi-
dently uttered under the influence of a gloomy
excitement. It betrayed a spirit soured and
disappointed—it was a rash and wicked ebulli-
ence of feeling, unworthy of any man, much
more of one who was ordinarily devout and
pious. Such it was, evidently felt to be by the
monarch of Israel. He penitently confessed
that it was spoken in haste, and wondered that

he could for a moment entertain such an opin-
ion of his fellow men.

But the psalmist is not alone in the indul-
gence of this hasty spirit. There are probably
few Christians who are altogether strangers to
the same feelings. Of all men, he who is ac-
quainted with himself will be most likely to
see the world in its true character. He will
discover and dwell upon the darker as well as
the lighter shades in the picture. He has
learned from experience as well as observation
that his fellow beings are strongly inclined to
the most sordid selfishness. In whatever direc-
tion he turns, he witnesses a deplorable want
of moral rectitude. The ruins of the fall are
every where apparent. Bickering and strife,
crimination and recrimination, murder and
bloodshed, he sees to be but a few of the bitter
ingredients that are pressed into the cup of hu-
man life. Even within the circumscribed
sphere in which he moves—in his own neigh-
borhood, and perhaps in his own house—he
sees that a thousand festering ills, too insidious
to attract the public eye, are constantly pro-
ducing their fatal effects. To remove these evils,
and make his fellow men better, he soon finds
it up hill work. Even so omnipotent a principle
as the gospel scarcely avails to cast out the
unclean spirit, and restore the mind to a healthy
state. It is, in fact, wholly powerless to pro-
duce this effect, until its sanctions are urged
home upon the heart by the energies of the
Holy Spirit. And hence the Christian, after
laboring for years, perhaps, for the salvation of
his fellow men, with comparatively little effect,
is peculiarly liable to the rash and uncharitable
spirit of the psalmist, when he said, "All men
are liars."

"In haste" is he sometimes almost disposed
to abandon the work, to cease the struggle, to
give over the object to which he has devoted
his life. The world is so bad that he despairs
of its reformation; and for the time, feels an
involuntary impulse to "call down fire from
heaven, and destroy" those for whose salva-
tion he should never cease to labor and pray.

"In haste" he forgets the arm on which he
leans for strength, and the conditional prom-
ises, "Ye shall reap in due time, if ye faint
not;" "Cast your bread upon the waters, ye
shall find it after many days." He forgets that
in all his dealings with the world, God has
made a most wonderful exhibition of his pa-
tience and long suffering. Hear his touching
rebuke to Jonah, who murmured because the
city against which he prophesied was not de-
stroyed: "Thou hast had pity on the gourd,
for the which thou hast not labored, neither
madest it grow; which came up in a night and
perished in a night: And should I not spare
Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than
six score thousand persons who cannot discern
between their right hand and their left hand?"
—Zion's Advocate.

RESPECT REMEMBERED.
"Whenever a Russian meets a funeral procession
he takes off his hat and stands uncovered until it passes—
a mark of respect for the dead, which is becoming,
and worthy of imitation."

It is a custom worthy of commendation.
If the heart is ever softened to a delicate im-
pression, it is when wrung by the loss of some
cherished one. Then the most trifling kind-
ness, having the deprivation as a motive, is
dearly felt, and lastingly cherished. And he
who, in the hour of agony for the death of a
relative, comes to us with sympathy, or only
at a distance denies himself an ordinary indul-
gence, that he may show respect to our grief,
may ever after claim our kindest consideration.

More than forty years ago, there was seen in
the county of Plymouth, a funeral train mov-
ing solemnly along the highway, towards the
common burial ground of the town. They
were carrying to the last earthly abode one
who, in the fullness of years, had sunk away
to rest after a life of constant excellence, of
much active benevolence, of more passive vir-
tue. The neighborhood had shared in her
bounty and devotion, but her family had wit-
nessed her patient resignation, her pious hope.

When such an one is buried in the primitive
Society that then distinguished that portion
of the State, a solemnity pervades the vicinity,
and accordingly, the cortege was long; and as it
passed upwards towards the burial place it
seemed from the silence around, as if every one
had lost a mother, and was cherishing the re-
collection of her eminent virtues.

In the train was a boy, then about ten years
of age. He was pale with much grief and long
anxiety, and nervously sensitive to all that was
around. He had lived in the measured kind-
ness of the deceased, and had thought then as
he thinks now, that her virtues had been equal-
led by few on this earth; and the respectful
quiet that marked the solemnities of the after-
noon, was soothing to his boyish feelings, and
he hoped that nothing would disturb the tomb-
like silence that pervaded the scene. Not a
sentence he knew would be spoken at the grave
save the few words of the sexton, who, lifting
his hat when the coffin had been lowered into
the narrow house, would say, as he always had
said, "I will see that the rest be done in de-
cency and in order." The solemn bow of the
chief mourner was the only response, and then
the procession would return in silence, as it
had come. It was soothing to the child to
think that his feelings would not be disturbed,
nor his grief rendered clamorous by pointed
allusions to the virtue of the dead, and to his
own irreparable loss.

But as the procession gained the brow of a
gentle rising in the road, there was discovered
approaching a large team of oxen, dragging

timber to the ship yard, and driven by a young
man, who to ignorance added drunkenness, and
its consequent manners. His passage through
the village was invariably marked by the loud
utterance of every kind of indecency, vulgarity
and profanity; and the threats to make him
amenable to the law, had only been answered
by oaths to take private vengeance on the com-
plainant.

The child, who knew this, trembled at the
desecration which was likely to ensue. He had
seen female delicacy outraged by the black-
guard; and "the hoary head," which in that
section of the country was "a crown of glory,"
insulted by his indelicate jeerings; and the
funeral train of one so much respected—the
wife, too, of the very man who had threatened
to punish his impieties, would be an opportu-
nity to display his contempt for the decency
of society, and his revenge for wholesome admoni-
tion, too good, too rare, to be neglected. His
voice was heard at a distance shouting to his
cattle, and the wind bore towards the mourners
several of the wretch's favorite blasphemies,
and gave a sickening foretaste of what was to
shock their feelings.

At length the head of the funeral was op-
posite the team, and the mourner had trembled at
the thought of the outrage to which his feelings
had been subjected. He would have stepped
forward, and besought the teamster to spare
him; but if age and station had been powerless
what could a child do? and he turned his tear-
ful eye upon the offensive man, and moved on-
wards with his fellow mourners.

The noisy driver stepped rapidly forward
and stopped his cattle without uttering a word.
Then moving slowly backward towards the
wagon, he turned himself towards the funeral
train, shifted his whip to his left hand, bared
his head, and stood half bowed in respectful
silence until the whole procession had moved
past; then slowly covering himself, he silently
goaded his team into motion, and went forward
on his business.

The feelings of the boy at that moment can-
not be described; but he made, as an offering
to the manes of the beloved dead, a solemn vow
that he would, should circumstances ever war-
rant the act, repay that man for his timely re-
membrance of the virtues of the departed, and
the grief of the mourners.

But the boy was not likely to find the opportu-
nity of repaying that debt which he never
forgot. He found a residence hundreds of
miles from the fixed home of the man.

Thirty years after that event, he who in boy-
hood had registered the vow under such cir-
cumstances, was in the city of Boston on a
visit; and willing to compare the appliances of
the government of that city with those of a
southern metropolis, with which he was con-
nected, he took his seat one morning in the
Police Court. One person, about fifty years of
age, had, at his request, his case postponed un-
til all of his fellow offenders should be dealt
with.

'What is your name?' said the magistrate.
'Johnson, sir; James Johnson is the name
by which I shall go to day.'

'You are charged,' continued the magistrate
'with very riotous conduct, resulting in de-
struction of property to the amount of five dol-
lars. What have you to say for yourself, James?'

'Nothing—nothing at all; but that having
lived a life of wretched dissipation, making
miserable my relatives and especially my
neighbors, I came into the city yesterday, and
a rum acquaintance led me off.'

'You will be fined,' said the magistrate,
'only two dollars, and stand committed until
that and the five dollars injury are paid.'

Johnson had no seven dollars—and he took
his handkerchief from his hat, at his side, and
wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

The stranger from the south looked into his
hat, as he leaned over the railing, and saw
written 'Homer ———'. The first was an
unusual name, and the whole was that of the
noisy waggoner. Leaning forward, he whis-
pered into the ear of the prisoner the inquiry
whether he was from B—?

'The man stared, but seeing only a stranger,
he said 'he had lived there once.'

'Then,' said the other, 'there are seven dol-
lars to pay the magistrate.'

The man paid the Clerk, and met his friend
at the door.

'You were trusted with money when you
came to the city?'

'Yes, but I have lost it, and with it I lost all.
Nine out of ten sneered at my professions of
reform, and the tenth who trusted me, and has
been deceived, will now be my enemy.'

'How much is the deficiency?'

'It is ——— dollars, a sum wholly beyond my
means, and as effectual to destroy me as if it
were thousands. My wife and my children,
too, who had begun to rise in the community
by my proprieties—they must fall, and I am
doubtly lost.'

'There are ——— dollars,' said the stranger.
'Your name is not James Johnson, though
there scarcely needs an apology for concealing
your real name.'

'But who are you that thus rescues a stran-
ger from distress, and permits him to continue
to hope for respect?'

'Do you remember the funeral of Mrs. ———
in K—, thirty years ago, when you paused
to let the train of mourners pass, with unwon-
dered evidences of respect?'

'I scarcely remember that, but never did my
folly betray me into disrespect in the presence
of a funeral. That was the last spark in the

ashes of my homely virtues. It was never
quenched, and it was at the grave of a friend
that spark kindled anew the flame of propriety
in me, and led to those good resolves which I
last night broke.'

'It is that particular act, my friend,' said the
stranger, 'which after thirty years I am ena-
bled to notice.'

T— returned to his family, and five years
afterwards died a decent man, in the midst of
the respect of the nine that had distrusted his
repentance.

RESULT OF ACCIDENT. Many of the most
important discoveries in the field of science
have been the result of accident. Two little
boys of a spectacle maker, in Holland, while
their father was at dinner, chanced to look
at a distant steeple, through two eye glasses
placed one before another. They found the
steeple brought much nearer the shop win-
dows. They told their father on his return;
and the circumstance led him to a course of
experiments, which ended in the Telescope.
Some shipwrecked sailors once collected some
sea-weeds on the sand, and made a fire to warm
their shivering fingers, and cook their scanty
meal. When the fire went out they found that
the alkali of the sea-weed had combined with
the sand and formed glass; the basis of all our
discoveries in astronomy, and absolutely neces-
sary to our enjoyment. In the days when every
astrologer, and every chemist was seeking
after the philosopher's stone, some monks care-
lessly making up their materials, by accident
invented gunpowder; which has done much to
diminish the barbarities of war. Sir Isaac
Newton's most important discoveries, concern-
ing light and gravitation, were the result of
accident. His theory and experiments on light
were suggested by the soap bubbles of a child;
and on gravitation, by the fall of an apple as
he sat in the orchard. And it was by hastily
scratching on a stone, a memorandum of some
articles brought him from the washerwoman's,
that the idea of lithography first presented it-
self to the mind of Senefelder.

New Microscope. A celebrated optician
has recently constructed a new oxy-hydrogen
microscope of immense power. The vast im-
provement which has been effected in this sin-
gularly interesting scientific instrument may be
estimated, when it is known that formerly the
utmost power of microscopes did not magnify
objects more than four or five thousand times,
whereas the microscope in question consists of
six powers, increasing from one hundred and
thirty times to seventy-four millions of times.
The application of the oxy-hydrogen light,
which is now too generally known to require
description, produces an intensely brilliant flood
of rays upon a disc twenty-seven feet in diame-
ter. Upon this disc the minutest objects are
magnified to a monstrous size. The eyes of a
common house-fly, which a pin's point would
cover, is so magnified as to cover the entire
disc, its seven hundred and fifty lenses appear-
ing like the regular spots in a large carpet
hung against the wall. The wings of locusts,
the sting of the common bee, and other varie-
ties of insect architecture, are beautifully dis-
played in this extraordinary expositor of the
minute wonders of nature.

ICE CREAM. To two quarts of milk, add
three beaten eggs, stir them together, and place
over a fire till brought by stirring and a gentle
heat to the consistency of cream. When warm,
add a table spoonful of diluted arrow-root or
starch; then sweeten and flavor to your taste
with lemon, peach leaves, or vanilla, and set
by to cool. When cold, pour the cream into a
small pail, which insert in a larger one, well
covered on the bottom with ice, and sprinkled
with salt, put ice in the space between the
pails, and add salt to it as before. As the mix-
ture freezes, stir it occasionally, till all is
equally frozen. The above is improved by
using half cream. If you flavor with peach
leaves or cinnamon, put them over to warm
(not boil) with the milk, and then strain before
adding the sugar. The ice must be put into
the form after it is thoroughly congealed.

OLD SUFFOLK. Suffolk County was incor-
porated in 1643. At that time, it comprehended
all the territory now within the Counties of
Suffolk and Norfolk, together with the towns
of Hingham and Hull in Plymouth County.
The County of Suffolk, as is well known, now
includes only the city of Boston and the town
of Chelsea, with the islands appertaining to
each. Its greatest extent from the northern
extremity of Chelsea to the Dorchester line is
about eleven miles, and from West Boston
Bridge to the outer harbor about ten miles.
The value of property within these limits and
the resources of our monied men will compare
favorably with those of any other like portion
of country in the United States.

How to be Rich. Nothing is more easy
than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody;
to befriend none; to get every thing, and save
all we get; to stint ourselves and every body
belonging to us; to be the friend of no man,
and have no man for your friend; to keep in-
terest upon interest, cent upon cent; to be
mean, miserable and despised for some twenty
or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as
will disease and disappointment.

NAMES OF DAYS. The Quakers refuse to countenance the general custom of calling the days of the week by the names Monday, Tuesday, etc. choosing rather to designate them as first, second, third, etc. This aversion to the names of the days has its origin in the heathen significance of those names, the ancient Saxons having bestowed them in honor of their deities. Thus Sunday, or Sunan day, was so called because dedicated to the worship of the sun; Monday for Monan, the moon; Tuesday from Tuisco, the most ancient god of the Germans; Wednesday for Woden or Oden, a god of the Scandinavians; Thursday from Thor, or the Thunderer, a son of Oden; Friday, from Friga, the wife of Oden, and Saturday from an idol named Sator.

BLACK RUST ON PLUM TREES. Shave the excrescence close to the wood, being particular to scrape out every particle of the watery substance, and cover the wound with wax, and it will soon heal over. In this manner, the limbs can all be saved, and the health of the tree preserved.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CENTRE SCHOOL TROUBLES.

MR. EDITOR.—A writer in the Patriot of the 29th ult. over the signature of "a Citizen of the District," pretends to give a fair statement of the difficulties existing in the Centre School District of this town as it relates to the Prudential Committee and the teachers employed. Why not explain the whole affair and inform the public who first commenced the persecution, as the writer has been pleased to term the legal proceedings instituted in the matter. To what "hot and rebellious" party did the individuals belong who secretly canvassed the District in order to remove the teachers of the past year. What ingenious arguments were employed to induce voters to attend the meeting, and thus add the duplicity and malevolence of those persons who deceived them. What was the only and weighty objection to the teacher of the Primary School the last year. Will "A Citizen of the District" answer these questions. This matter has assumed the character of a controversy, and now let the whole truth be made known.

The writer knows that the gentlemen added to the Prudential Committee at the adjourned meeting were legally chosen, and moreover he is well acquainted with the notice they receive from the "Committee-man" elected at the first meeting. Is this writer ignorant of the subject upon which he attempts to enlighten the public, or does he design to misrepresent, when he should have made a correct statement concerning the engagement of the person who he tries to prove is the regularly contracted teacher of the Primary School.

The apparently plausible statement of this writer and his endeavor to create a sympathy in behalf of his side, will in the end show that he has labored with a lever not of sufficient strength to resist justice in the execution of its duty.

FAIR PLAY.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

FALL RIVER SUFFERERS. A letter appears in the last Boston Trumpet from Rev. John Gregory of Fall River, complaining that the "Relief Committee" of that place are very partial in the distribution of the money, etc. contributed in aid of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire. He states that only four out of the eleven religious societies are represented in the committee, and that two of them have the majority. In dealing out to the poor and needy the relief generously given for all the sufferers, a distinction is made in favor of the committee's own religious friends to the neglect of others equally deserving. As the reverend gentleman is ready to prove his statements, the public as the matter now stands should withhold their generosity until arrangements be made for a more just and equal distribution.

The committee consists of ten—who are of the following order: one Quaker, five Calvinistic Baptists, three First Society of Congregationalists, one Second Society of Congregationalists. The seven societies who have no voice are—Unitarians, Unitarians, Episcopalians, Methodists, First Society of Christians, Second Society of Christians, Catholics.

BLOODY WORK. The Washington Madisonian gives an account of an outrage recently committed at Russell's Cove, (Ky.) by Hon. C. M. Clay upon a Mr. Brown, a special agent of the Post Office Department. Some conversation took place at a political meeting held at that place, during the course of which it was charged that the Congressional District had been arranged with reference to the election of the whig candidate. Mr. Clay was present, and denied it. Mr. Brown, who was in possession of proofs, reiterated the charge, upon which Mr. Clay assailed him with a heavy bowie knife—cut off his left eye—cut off his left ear—gashed his left shoulder six inches in length and one and a half in depth, so that it is expected he will die.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE. The August number fully sustains (if it does not rival any of its predecessors), the high character of this beautiful monthly. Among its pictures are five, illustrating the five principal epochs in the life of Franklin, affording the strongest ground of encouragement to the youth in humble life who will combine industry, perseverance and good conduct with his aspirations for progress and the approbation of good men. Price twelve and a half cents per number. Caleb Gill, Jr. of this town, is an agent.

ISAAC LEAVITT. This unfortunate inebriate is now in the Plymouth County Jail, under sentence of death. Last June, he was convicted of the murder of Mary Knapp of Scituate. The 22nd of September is the day appointed for his execution. With Mrs. Knapp he went to Boston, in June, 1842, and purchased at No. 18, Merchant's Row, twenty gallons of Rum. While under its maddening influence the fatal deed was done. The jury could not agree to a verdict of guilty of murder until they had previously determined to prepare and unanimously sign a petition asking that the sentence of death might not be executed. That petition has been received by the Executive of this Commonwealth. Public meetings have been held in several places, and petitions are now being circulated in different towns, asking the Governor and his Council for a commutation of his punishment. The twenty-fourth instant the Executive will meet, and petitions then may be presented. Let the friends of humanity, and the followers of him who prayed for his murderer, saying, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," be active in this good work, and "the blessing of him who is ready to perish will come upon them."

Petitions to the Governor and Council are in circulation in this town, one of which has been left at this office.

TARRED AND FEATHERED. At Columbia, (Penn.) a short time since, a black man, on a canal boat, attempted a diabolical outrage upon a white female passenger. He was frustrated by the persons near, who, hearing her cries, rescued the girl, and had the fellow committed to prison. In the afternoon, however, the people assembled, broke open the jail, took the culprit down to the shores of the river, tied him to a tree, stripped him of his clothing, gave him thirty-seven lashes on the bare back, tarred and feathered him, gave him thirty-nine lashes more, replaced the feathers removed by the lashing, and then left him tied to the door of a noted abolitionist in that place, with his arms pinioned!

TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIFE. A tremendous tornado visited Philadelphia on Saturday last, doing some injury to the shipping in the river, tearing down houses, bridges, etc. The storm was accompanied with a flood which inundated a large portion of the city, doing damage to a very heavy amount. The damage to the shipping is estimated at three thousand dollars; of that caused by the flood no estimate has as yet been formed. During the storm, a brig was struck by lightning, which shattered her mainmast; at the same time a horse attached to a cab became so frightened as to jump overboard, and was drowned. The account states that there are several persons missing, supposed to be drowned.

VARNISHING, ETC. The reader is referred to our advertising columns for a notice of Benjamin Owen Tyler, who has established himself in business in this place, where he will manufacture his beautiful Black and White Varnish which has gained an unrivalled celebrity in different sections of the country. In this town and vicinity, as will appear by his recommendations, the excellence and superiority of his material as well as its mechanical application are commended in the most flattering terms.

MR. TYLER for a series of years resided in Washington City, and through misplaced confidence and benevolence of character lost all the mammon of this world which he was amply possessed and thus became destitute in pecuniary circumstances; but he yet retains that spirit of enterprise and industry, combined with perseverance and temperance, which should command for him a rich support from the citizens of this place and neighborhood.

BANKRUPT LAW. Judge Bronson, at the late session of the Supreme Court of New York, stated that in his opinion the provision of the United States Bankrupt Law, which permits a discharge upon the application of the insolvent himself, is unconstitutional. Another Judge, it is said, holds the same opinion, and a decision against the validity of the law may therefore be expected from the court.

SILK MANUFACTURE. The Silk Manufacturing Company of Dedham, as we learn from one of the papers published in that place, are making calculations to again set their factory in operation and have accordingly advertised for help.

A SHORT JOURNEY TO NEW YORK. When the Long Island Railroad is finished to Greenport, the travelling time between New York and Boston will be: from New York to Greenport, ninety-five miles, four hours; across the sound to Stonington or Norwich, twenty-four miles, two hours; thence to Boston, four hours—in all, ten hours.

RIOT AT CINCINNATI. A few weeks ago, in consequence of the disappearance of a negro girl, belonging to a Kentucky slaveholder, on a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio, a mob of persons collected and attacked the house of a noted abolitionist, breaking in the doors and windows. By the exertions of the Mayor, quiet was restored, and the ringleaders in the riot arrested.

SLAVERY IN TEXAS. It is proposed in England to organize a society to advance a sum equal to the slaves in Texas—the money to be paid to the owners of the slaves, and slavery to be abolished in that republic.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. The Washington papers state that the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, who was lately stabbed on board the steamboat while on his return to Washington, continues to do well, and will soon recover entirely.

PIRACY AND VESSEL ABANDONED. A sloop, which sailed from New Bedford a week since, after being out a day, returned to port having fallen in with a schooner under all sail, and apparently with no one on board. Upon approaching, this was discovered to be the fact, when she was immediately boarded, and found to have been scuttled at the bows, just above the copper. One anchor was down, with a short scope of chain, and the pumps indicated from three to four feet of water in the hold. The vessel proved to be the schooner Sarah Lavinia of Alexandria, (D. C.) Upon going below, the cabin was found in great confusion, every thing of value, if it had contained such articles, having been removed, with the exception of a compass and a quadrant. The fore-cabin was in a similar state of disorder—the bunks torn down, and the floor more or less broken up.

Two of the crew have since been arrested, and the version they give of the proceedings is that the captain quarrelled with one of the seamen and that in the scuffle he fell overboard. Afterwards they plundered the vessel, killed the colored steward, altered the course of the ship, and landed at the most convenient place to effect their escape. They have been examined and committed to jail to take their trial for piracy and murder.

THE REPEAL CONTRIBUTIONS. At the last meeting of the Irish Repeal Association of this town, the following persons contributed the sum attached to their names, the whole amount of which (one dollar deducted for expense of Hall,) has been forwarded to the President of the Boston Society.

Maureen Sheehan, co. Limerick 1; Jeremiah Mara, co. Kerry 1; Thomas Laughney, do. 1; Thomas Donovan, co. Cork 1; James Welsh, co. Kildare, (second donation) 1; Michael Kearney, co. Kildare 1; Peter Morgan, co. Down 1; Daniel Donagan, co. Longford 1; M. J. O'Reilly, co. Dublin 1; James Blanchard, co. Kilkenny 1; H. Ford, 1; Edward Kane, Londonderry 1; Michael Ryan, co. Tipperary 50 cts.; Patrick Kilroy, co. Westmeath, 50 cts.; Patrick Duffy, King's co. 1; John Kirk, 1; Patrick Gilligan, co. Cavan 1; Dennis Murphy, co. Cork 1; Jeremiah Galvin 1; John Dunn, co. Kildare 1; William Doran, co. Longford 1; Daniel Ryan, co. Tipperary 1; Peter Donahoe, co. Kildare 1; Charles Connor, co. Dublin (second donation) 1; Ann Maguire, co. Fermanagh 50 cts.; Bridget Ward, co. Leitrim 50 cts.; Thomas Buckley, co. Cork 1.50; Simon Donahoe, co. Kildare 1; Dennis Mooney, do. 2; Michael Alcock, co. Meath 1; Ellen Fitzgerald, co. Cork 50 cts.; James Gallagher, co. Tyrone (second donation) 1; James Flynn, co. Waterford 1. Total \$55.

THE PHOENIX BANK FAILURE. The trial of the individuals indicted for embezzlement of the funds of the Phoenix Bank, Charlestown, is progressing before the Court of Common Pleas at Concord, Mass. The eminent lawyers for the defendants contest every point while the talented District Attorney tenaciously adheres to the complaint. Several days will yet be occupied in examining witnesses. We will endeavor to give a brief synopsis of the testimony when it is completed.

ENTERTAINMENT. Attend the Concert which Miss Stone contemplates giving in this place, as will be observed by her card, if you delight to hear excellent singing and enchanting melody. All the performers mentioned are members of the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.

WHIRLWIND. About ten miles beyond Taunton, (Mass.) a violent whirlwind was experienced Tuesday afternoon, prostrating trees, barns, etc. in its course.

PIC NIC AT DEDHAM. The Washingtonians of Boston held a pic-nic at Harrison Grove, Dedham, on the eighteenth of this month.

WESTERN OBSERVATORY. The Astronomical Society of Cincinnati, (Ohio,) intend building an Observatory, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams has agreed to be present at the laying of the corner stone in November next.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

Original and Selected.

It is said that Benjamin Green, Esq. son of General Duff Green, goes out as Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

At Princeton, (N. J.) last week, a colored man who had resided there five years, was arrested as a fugitive slave, and the citizens raised six hundred dollars and purchased him of his master.

Daniel O'Connell, the Washington of Ireland, will complete his sixty-eighth year on the 12th inst. having been born on the 12th of August, 1775.

During the thunder squall, last Tuesday afternoon, a lamp post on Boston Neck, was struck by lightning and shattered.

Several vessels are at the New York Quarantine Ground, from New Orleans, with the yellow fever on board. Four of the seamen have died.

Hon. John A. Bolles of Boston, the Secretary of State, will deliver an address before the Literary Society of the Worcester County High School on the evening of the 15th inst.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Commissioner to China, left Washington on Saturday last, in the steamship Missouri, for the Mediterranean, where he will take the frigate Brandywine accompanied by the sloop of war St. Louis, for his place of destination.

Mons. Bibin, the Belgian Giant, who visited this country two or three years ago, died suddenly at Paris.

The amount of outstanding United States Treasury Notes, on the first of August, was \$6,225,127.

Elworth and Fogg, the pedestrians, now engaged in walking at Chelsea, are summoned to Boston before the Grand Jury one day the present week. To keep up the time of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours, they walked once or twice round the Common. After they had given their testimony, they returned to Chelsea, and resumed their work in the Park, as before. The purport of their being summoned has not yet transpired.

In a country paper, a short time ago, after a long list of marriages and deaths, appears the following strange notice: "Several deaths unavoidably deferred."

The abolitionists of Ohio, lately escorted six runaway slaves to Canada, from Mason County, Kentucky.

A Philadelphia dealer has sold four hundred barrels of eggs in that city, during the two last months and in the same time has sent one thousand and fifty-five barrels to New York—each barrel containing from eighty to ninety dozen.

The Fair One—the so-called ladies newspaper that was to be published in New York—is abandoned.

Father Mathew says that there are five millions of total abstinent in Ireland.

The great French Cathedral, in Montreal, is the largest edifice in America devoted to religious purposes. The depth of the interior is three hundred and fifty feet. A crowd of several thousand persons looked like a vast audience in the vast area.

It is not what we possess that makes us happy, but what we enjoy. If we live according to nature, we shall seldom be poor—if according to opinion, never rich.

A man who kept a drinking shop in New York, opened a coffin ware house hard by, thinking that the two trades would work very well together. He was a shrewd rogue!

Provide what is necessary before you indulge in what is superfluous.

Appreciator at the West recently said to a friend, when I first came out here, I had not a rag to my back, and now I am covered with rags.

The citizens of Cincinnati (Ohio,) have invited President Tyler to visit that city in September next.

The Mexican priests, it appears, managed to have the privileges of their order strongly guaranteed by the new constitution. By article sixth of title one, it is declared that "the Mexican nation profess and will protect the Roman apostolic catholic religion, to the exclusion of all others."

The venerable James Richards, D. D. president of the Auburn, (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, recently died in the village of Auburn, in the seventy sixth year of his age.

A steple, one hundred and fifty-three feet high, was built at Petersburg, (Va.) on the ground, and was afterwards lifted to its place by block and tackle.

David Lee Child has become editor of the National Anti Slavery Standard, formerly edited by his wife, and still published in New York.

A number of the Penobscot tribe of Indians are now encamped at East Boston, on the north east side, just below the hill leading from East Boston to Chelsea, near the bridge crossing the head of the Bay. There are three camps of them.

The Canadian Government have pardoned Messrs. Rolfe, Duncombe and Montgomery, sometime since exiled for political offences during the Patriot movements.

The observatory to be built at Harvard University, Cambridge, will be called Sears Tower, in honor of David Sears of Boston, who contributed five thousand dollars towards its erection. About forty thousand dollars have been subscribed for it.

NOTICES.

The Annual Meeting of the Quincy Washington Total Abstinence Society, will be held at the Town Hall, at half past seven o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst. for the choice of Officers, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting when assembled.

A full attendance is requested.

S. F. FOWLER, Sec'y.

Benjamin O. Tyler, intending to make Quincy his future residence, immediately after the election of Officers of the above society, designs uniting himself with it, sign the Pledge, address the meeting briefly, and invite all who have not signed to become members, and close by exhibiting his beautiful Design for a Family Temperance Print, which will be offered to all who subscribe and pay fifty cents each, in advance, to assist in its publication; a proof sheet impression on the whitest and best of paper—to all others, invariably, one dollar each.

An Address on Slavery will be delivered on SATURDAY EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock, in Mr. Babcock's Hall, at the Railway Village, in Milton, by Wendell Phillips of Boston.

Wendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, will deliver an Address at Rev. Mr. Butler's Meeting-house, in Dorchester, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 13th, at half past five o'clock, upon the question—What has the North to do with Slavery?

The Officers of the Quincy Lyceum, in behalf of the members of the institution, hereby tender to the Hon. John Q. Adams their cordial thanks for his attention in transmitting important and interesting Congressional documents as well as other valuable papers, during the past year.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSM is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhea or Loose Stools, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholera, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! nay thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, Aug. 5.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, WILLIAM D. GRAY, BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

The Mississippi Legislature, now in extra session, have passed resolutions in favor of refunding the amount of Gen. Jackson's fine, by the general government.

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, by Rev. J. M. Spear, Mr. Bryce N. Farnall of Quincy, to Miss Abigail O. Pratt of the former place. By the same, Capt. Reuben Kesh to Miss Louisa J. Franks.

In South Scituate, 3d inst. by Rev. Mr. Mosley, Mr. Elisha Hatch of Marshfield, to Miss Mary S. James of the former place.

In Plymouth, 27th ult. by Elder E. B. Rollins, Mr. Henry H. Southmayd to Miss Ellen C. Cassidy, both of Milton.

DIED.

In Braintree, 5th inst. John Hollis, Esq. aged 38. In South Boston, 6th inst. Mr. James G. Torrey, formerly of Weymouth, aged 34.

In Wrentham, 25th ult. Mrs. Patience, widow of Mr. Thomas White, formerly of Dorchester, aged 90.

In Plymouth, 2d inst. Russell R. infant son of J. Russell Dyke, of East Weymouth, aged 3 months and 11 days.

And is he gone? He seemed Some lovely, beautiful flower, which bloomed awhile

Upon the parent stem, breathed fragrance forth, Just caught the stranger's eye, bode it admire And love; then closed its beauties to the day, Then flung'd, and drooped, and died.

Thus he vanishes,

To join his lovely mother For whom our tears had scarcely ceased to flow, Nor had our wounded hearts been healed, but bled Afresh at each remembrance of her name. But this repeated stroke, to us has severed Another link, that binds our soul to earth, And bids us calmly wait the solemn hour When we must follow.

Samuel F. M. Capen's Estate. To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk:

THE petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the goods and estate of SAMUEL F. M. CAPEN, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of one acre of land lying on Cedar Street, in said Braintree, one undivided third part of the estate of \$28,432 of Pasture Land; of three acres of Land with the buildings thereon; of five acres of Pasture Land; of seven acres of Pasture Land; of thirty acres of Pasture Land; of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of thirty-two acres of Pasture Land; of thirteen acres of Pasture Land; of two acres of Salt Marsh; of three and a half acres of Salt Marsh; of three acres of Salt Marsh, and of one and one-third acres of Mowing Land, situated in Quincy, and one undivided fifth part of what is called "lot" in said Quincy, of the value of \$365.50; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$457.78; and that the charges of administration are \$100; making the whole claims \$557.78; and that the value of his personal estate is \$272.85, being insufficient to pay the said claims, to satisfy said claims; and that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs, or otherwise, are Charles M. Capen and Samuel A. Capen, minor children of the said deceased, and the several creditors whose claims have been allowed by the Commission of Insolvency. The said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will produce said sum of \$557.93.

SARAH B. CAPEN, Adm.

Copy—Attest, J. H. COBE, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, Aug. 8th, 1843.

UPON the petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel F. M. Capen, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that she may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased.

Ordered—That the said Administratrix notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of August, A. D. 1843, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted by publishing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 12.

Administrator's Sale.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AT AUCTION, By order of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk.

TO be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, August 12th, 1843, at the late residence of Col. Edward Glover, deceased, on Squantum Street, in Quincy, near the Granite Railway, the effects belonging to the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of about 15 tons English Hay; 5 tons of Corn and Potatoes; and Black Grass; about 3 acres Corn and Potatoes, standing in the field; a small garden of Vegetables; 11 Cows; 2 serviceable Horses; Horse Cart, nearly new; valuable Hay Rigging; Pump; Milk Carriage; Roll; lot of old Wheels; Cart Bodies, &c.; Fowls; lot of prime Fuel; Cedar Posts; old fencing materials; lumber; New Gate; Plough; Harrow; 15 Milk Cans; Pails, &c.; two sets good Harness; Farming Utensils; 3 sets Traces; Hoes; Shovels; Rakes; Dung and Pitch Forks; Iron Bar; Cart Ropes; Scythes; Smiths; lot of Joiners' Tools; old Iron; Buffalo Robes; Grind Stone; Vice; Wheelbarrow; lot of valuable Books, handsomely bound; 3 Guns; Fire Buckets; together with sundry other useful articles.

Also—4 shares in the Granite Bridge Corporation.

Sale to commence on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Conditions of payment made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Adm.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Auc.

Quincy, Aug. 12th.

1w

Charles Stetson's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, Aug. 8th, 1843.

THE Administratrix of the estate of CHARLES STETSON, late of Randolph, in said County, shoemaker, deceased, having presented her account in her said capacity for allowance.

Ordered—That said Administratrix notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the FIRST TUESDAY of September, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 12.

A. M. Burrell,

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

SPECIMENS MAY BE SEEN AT HIS ROOM

IN THE STORE OF ELISHA PACKARD.

Quincy, July 29.

if

VARN BENJAMI

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to French, the worthy Host of the H. in his

VARN

for the last six months. He now has it in the nearest building and but a few yards to execute in an unsurpassed manner old Oil Paintings, Gilt Frames, Whiting the color, Landscape and other pictures as their dwellings; also, Plaster beautiful white transparent Varnish, first class—He vanishes from Kailings, St. BLACK WATER-PROOF CEMENT covered, which has received the approval Varnish, testimonials of which may be seen of his work.

He intends shortly to visit the town beauty of his work, to please and satisfy and established in the City of Washington Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Troy, with brushes and directions for using it. His beautiful and useful Varnish, which he has been induced to a copy, proof impressions, on the and beautifully varnished. To all those fifty cents, varnished.

From his book of

This may certify, that Mr. Benjamin Varnish has furnished me with a great dependence for me, and several other principles, etc. with his beautiful white varnish articles with his black varnish (which at my book store), usually my pleasure give my recommendation of Mr. to the citizens of Plymouth and all of employ him. W. S. BA

Plymouth, Jan. 13th, 1843.

Mr. Benjamin Owen Tyler has spent weeks in my house, varnishing a great number of places, iron railings, etc. which I have equalled. He has also varnished my paintings, gilt frames, maps, prints, and painted walls. Plaster Paris length figures, giving them the appearance marble, with his beautiful white transparent varnish, which I esteem his very adapted to such purposes, and recommend the public as worthy of their liberal patronage. G. B.

Duxbury, May 2d, 1843.

This may certify, that Mr. Tyler has painted and primed for me my greatest pleasure in bearing my testimony to the value and value of his work. He has at black varnish in an equally satisfactory manner. R.

unmolested to teach the school, there is no alternative but to close the house and our children be deprived of five or six months schooling. No one will for one moment suppose the general school committee will grant a certificate to another teacher while the present one gives perfect satisfaction, is fully competent, and willing to fulfill her engagement with the District.

"Fair Play" tells us, we "know the gentlemen" and the prudential committee were legally chosen. I have no authority to answer for any one else, although the very large number of respectable signatures appended to the remonstrance against the proceedings of those "gentlemen" would seem a sufficient guarantee for me in making the assertion that I am not alone in my opinion. But for myself I do not deliberately and decidedly say they were not legally and fairly chosen, by a majority of the voters in the District or by one fifth part of them. But admit, if you please, that they were legally chosen, and also the fact, that three days prior to this addition, the first committee man had bargained with the young lady to teach the school and that she was qualified for the situation, which no one will doubt: Is it I would ask, just or right that these "gentlemen" should attempt to deprive her of the situation? It may be law, and perhaps "Fair Play" will show us the justice attending it.

Suppose that no one had taken an interest in this affair, and this young lady, a stranger as it were amongst us, could not obtain bail, or did not wish it, would she not have been dragged to a loathsome jail, there to remain four or five months waiting her trial, among the dregs of society—thieves and murderers? and we suppose the rattling of the prisoners' chains, the springing of locks, bolts and bars, and the grating of the prison doors would be music to the ears of her persecutors could they but know she was within the walls. Do you ask, kind reader, what heinous crime she has been guilty of? We will tell you—that of teaching our young children to read. Can it be possible that there is to be found in Quincy thirty-nine "gentlemen" who will hold up their hands at a public meeting and sanction such proceedings? We doubt much if there is a respectable female to be found in this town, who would condescend to accept of this young lady's situation, knowing the manner in which she has been persecuted, if the "gentlemen" should succeed by their repeated insults in obliging her to leave the school.

"Fair Play" thinks "this matter has assumed the character of a controversy, and now let the whole truth be made known." We perfectly agree with him, that the truth should be told, and it has been our desire to do so, but perhaps our "ignorance" that "Fair Play" tells about, has led us into an error; but let him perceive we have taken courage and attempted once more to give a fair statement of the difficulties existing in the District, and if we have not been successful it is not our fault.

We would be much obliged to "Fair Play" if he will "enlighten" us by answering the questions. Was it actually necessary for the benefit of the District to add two "gentlemen" to the prudential committee, or was it a party concern? If the associates were convinced the District required the services of those "gentlemen," why was not this fact made known to the whole District by their leader? We suppose many of the party are mere "cyphers, like Falstaff's soldiers," serve to swell the number.

A CITIZEN OF THE DISTRICT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

A TRIP TO FALL RIVER.

In company with a friend I recently visited the village of Fall River. We stopped at M. L.'s, formerly keeper of the Pocasset House. Here we had proof that man is a creature of circumstances. In one room was the custom house, in the rest of the house a tavern, and the stage office in the entry. We had no fault to find with our entertainment, but when we were charged for two days, after arriving on one day precisely at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and leaving on the following day at a quarter before one in the afternoon, we thought we paid too dear for the whistle. We are not aware that the landlord, who seemed to be a worthy man, and who, we understood was generally esteemed, was privy to this gouging. We suppose it was the mark of a self-confident clerk, who intended thereby to replenish his own pocket with a little spending money. We should not say this had we not, on our arrival, been told by this clerk that he charged but one dollar a day, and then being made to pay one dollar and seventy-five cents each, for one day and three quarters of an hour, the precise time which we staid to a minute. We hope, if the same gentleman continues to keep the house, he will be long gone, new clerk. Our maxim is never to dispute a landlord's bill, but always keep a bright look out lest we be caught a second time in the same trap.

The ruins of this town are still visible, though many new stores and houses are in process of erection. To have any idea of this vast conflagration you must conceive twenty acres of the thickest part of the village laid in ashes. The remnants of the walls and chimneys are still visible, and present no common contrast, as the eye rests upon them in conjunction with the new edifices which are so fast rising among them. I doubt not Fall River will soon present a more beautiful and business like appearance than it has for several years past. There has, unquestionably, been too much effort and too much money expended for these sufferers, and there is too small amount of mourning and complaining about the distribution of the funds which have been received. It is said, but three religious societies are represented on the distributing committee, and that said committee take good care to divide the funds among their own denominations, while there are seven ecclesiastical societies which, have no representative upon the committee and receive little or none of the munificent donations from abroad. It was desirable that people abroad should show their charity towards the afflicted, but it seemed overshooting the mark (to use a common expression) to do so much as has been done. Nor was it expected by the sufferers themselves. Several of them expressed their regret that so much had been done. It is the disposition of New England people to go to extremes.

There are many thoughts of a serious nature which crowd upon the mind when one visits a place from which he has been long absent. One

and another of his old acquaintance has gone to his long home. He sees place after place vacated by the messenger of death, and, if he have an heart to feel, he cannot but be reminded of his own mortality. Such have been our reflections as we recently passed through the town where several years since we made our abode.

For the Quincy Patriot. DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Weymouth, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 16th, 1843, to choose Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Worcester, on the 13th of September next—

JOSIAH WHITE was chosen Chairman, and **Elias Hunt** appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That we feel highly encouraged at the prosperous condition of the Democracy, which seems to predict a decisive victory of principle about to be achieved and consummated over all manner of machinations invented to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

Resolved—That the union and harmony of the Democratic party are not only desirable but indispensable to the acquisition of such a victory, and that every measure ought to be taken which will have a tendency to secure such union and harmony.

Resolved—That in order to strengthen such union and secure an entire co-operation of the Democracy, we ought now to declare our preference of a candidate for the Presidency from among the several distinguished persons, who are spoken of for that station, and in our opinion such preference ought to be settled by the State Convention to be convened at Worcester in September next.

Resolved—That we entertain a high opinion of the several persons spoken of as candidates of the Democracy for the Presidency, and have no wish to disparage the claims of any, for the distinguished talents, meritorious services and eminent worth of all of them we acknowledge; we feel that we ought to declare our preference of Martin Van Buren for that distinguished situation, not, however, from any personal considerations but from the reason that it would afford a clear and undisputed triumph of those principles, for which the Democracy contended through the administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, and whose election would be marked as a triumph of principles rather than of men.

Resolved—That the Delegates selected this evening to attend the State Convention at Worcester, be instructed to advocate such preference being declared and use their endeavors to effect the same.

Voted—That Randall Richards, Charles Derby, Alvah Raymond and Thomas B. Porter be appointed delegates to attend said Convention.

Voted—That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Quincy Patriot and Norfolk Democrat.

JOSIAH WHITE, Chairman.
ELIAS HUNT, Secretary.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

This, our illustrious statesman, in the advanced years has made the present season a most triumphant tour to the great West. Wherever he went a halo of glory surrounded him. His path was strewn with laurels, his society was courted by young and old, high and low, by men in office and out of office. Unbounded honor was shown him irrespective of party or political feeling. We revert to these expressions of honor and praise, because they seem to have been the spontaneous overflowings of a grateful people. He now holds no office which would have called them forth. He has no military titles to command *ad id*. The unbounded honor which has shone upon his path in this excursion could have arisen from no other source than a deep sense, universally pervading all classes and ranks of people, of his superior talents, his enviable acquirements, his faithful performance of the duties which he has discharged for more than half a century in the service of his country, and the specimen which he exhibits, not to his native land only, but to the world, of descending from the highest office now on earth, to a subordinate one, and discharging, with unparalleled assiduity and unexampled fidelity, all its duties, when the welfare of his country called for the performance of such services. Such a man is the glory of any land—an honor to any age.

We are not of those who would extol any mortal as a god. We believe in human imperfection, and we doubt not, that our honored friend, whose praise is now in the mouths of such vast multitudes of people, appertains to the race of Adam, and, in some things, during his long and chequered life, has erred; but who is there who has not? Who is there, but a fanatic or an enthusiast, that looks for perfection among men, that will not be disappointed. Abating all that the opponents of Mr. Adams can reasonably ask under the trying circumstances in which he has often been placed, we ask, where is the man on the face of the globe whose sun will set in greater splendor than that of John Quincy Adams!

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS. Wendell Phillips, Esq., an eloquent and argumentative lecturer in behalf of the down-trodden colored race, will address the citizens of this place, at the Town Hall, this evening. We can assure our pro-slavery friends and the public generally, that the lecturer by his language, argument and illustrations will certainly engage their attention and command their admiration for the liberal and gentlemanly manner with which he will discuss this great and important subject.

FIRE. A barn belonging to Henry H. Burrell, who resides in the easterly part of Abington, was struck by lightning on the 9th inst. and entirely consumed with its contents. The dwelling-house narrowly escaped destruction.

TO WRITERS AND READERS. Several articles received are deferred publication this week on account of other communications previously forwarded.

SQUANTON HOUSE, QUINCY. This is certainly a delightful place, not only from its beautiful situation and interesting reminiscences of Indian times, but from its delightful sea breezes and its location for the pleasures connected with the sports of fishing, sailing, etc. But we regret that parties should have cause to complain, and we know from experience that they tell the simple truth, from the bad management of the "presiding genius" at this otherwise favorite place of resort, who, if he knows what belongs to fair and good treatment is frequently governed by motives totally at variance with the rules usually observed by others placed in a similar situation. We can assure our friends that it is extremely doubtful whether they will receive that attention which they deserve should they visit this place; and we hope our brethren of the press will apprise the public of this fact, reserving to ourselves the right to reverse when the "keeper" shall return to duty and serve all visitors in an impartial manner.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Mr. John P. Rowe, residing in the neighborhood of the Railway House, Milton, on his return from Boston, about midnight last Saturday night, when about half-way between South Boston and the Toll House on the Dorchester and South Boston Turnpike, received a violent blow from a club which prostrated and stunned him. While in this insensible state, his wallet was abstracted and rifled of the small sum of money contained therein and the papers scattered, some of which have since been found. Upon his recovery, he saw a man a few rods distant towards Boston and approached him when he fled. Previous to the attack he observed not a single person, but they were probably in ambush by the side of the road, and as he was walking on the foot-path they had an excellent chance to strike a blow. In the confusion they omitted to take his watch which was somewhat concealed, and got less than a dollar in all. From conversation with the assaulted individual and his physician we are fully convinced that there is no humbuggery in this affair.

LA GRANGE HOUSE, BOSTON. A correspondent, in a recent communication, spoke in great praise of this house and its landlord. We were prompted on this account to pay him a visit and partake of his provender. Our experience confirms all that "An Old Traveller" has said in favor of the "mine host," servants, and bill of fare. We readily recommend our friends to call at this public house, in Union Street, and if they do not receive good treatment we desire to know it in order that we may cancel what has been thus said in its favor.

NORFOLK DEMOCRAT. This paper, published at Dedham, has recently appeared in a new dress. Few country journals advocating the great cause of democracy are more ably conducted or deserve a more liberal patronage from the supporters of democratic principles than this paper under notice. Its editor, E. G. Robinson, Esq., is a true and zealous laborer in the vineyard of republicanism, and ere long we trust the "bone and muscle" of "Old Republican Norfolk" will do honor to his talents and efforts.

TEMPERANCE IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY. A comely meeting of the friends to the temperance reform is notified to take place at North Bridgewater, on Thursday, the 24th inst. at which the following gentlemen have been invited and are expected to make speeches—Dr. Charles Jewett, Walter Channing, Deacon Moses Grant, and Robert Potter of Boston; Dr. Caleb Swan of Easton; Ebenezer Alden of Randolph; Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr. and Gershon B. Weston of Duxbury; Wilkes Wood of Middleborough; Artemas Hale of Bridgewater; William Baylies of West Bridgewater; John S. Sleeper, Editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal.

SURRENDER OF A FUGITIVE. In accordance with the late treaty, the Secretary of State has issued his warrant to the United States Marshal for New York, commanding him to deliver up to the British authorities for transportation to Scotland, Mrs. Christiana Gilman, charged with the murder of her husband in that country.

THE ELECTIONS. So far as intelligence has been received, the democrats appear to have gained in Indiana, Alabama, North Carolina, Illinois, and even Kentucky. The whigs have gained in Tennessee, and will probably secure both branches of the Legislature, which will give them the election of two United States Senators.

PHOENIX BANK TRIALS. In the case of Brown and Wyman, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the former and could not agree to a decision in the latter case, and were accordingly discharged. Skinner has not yet had a trial.

There appears to have been some misunderstanding between Mr. Tyler and ourselves respecting a certificate published in our last paper purported to have been signed by Lemuel Brackett.

It is stated in the Fall River Monitor that already there are about one hundred buildings of different sizes in progress in that town, on the burnt district—some nearly finished.

An old Prussian officer, bearing the name and title of General Washington, lately on a visit to England, was a guest at the Duke of Wellington's Waterloo Dinner.

The United States District Court of Missouri has decided that the Bankrupt Law is unconstitutional.

New houses are springing up all over Boston, and the masons and carpenters are busy at work.

Colored ladies and gentlemen are freely admitted to dance at the public ball room in Paris.

The Surry University in England, has conferred the degree of "Doctor of Divinity" upon Rev. James W. C. Pennington, the colored Congregational preacher in Hartford, (Conn.) He has been in London, attending the World's Convention, with Lewis Tappan and other Americans.

MARRIED.

In this town, 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. James H. Snow of Roxbury, to Miss Aurelia Lingham of the former place.

In Boston, 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Trafton, Mr. Sylvanus C. Holbrook of East Weymouth, to Miss Matilda Ann, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Seaward, Esq., formerly of Portsmouth, (N. H.)

DIED.

In this town, on Monday morning last, the 14th inst., of brain fever, after an illness of eight days, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Mr. George H. Locke of this town, aged 23 years.

In the demise of this young lady, an industrious and worthy citizeness, who had been afflicted in the loss of a highly intelligent, virtuous and affectionate wife; and a tender and promising infant daughter, of a few weeks old, is thus bereft of that maternal guardianship which a mother only is capable of bestowing. In this demise the paternal family circle has been broken and the leaving behind her a husband and a large circle of relatives and intimate friends are clothed in gloom at the sudden departure of one who merited and received a large share of the heart's best affections; and community has lost one of its brightest and most worthy ornaments.

The funeral obsequies of the deceased took place on Tuesday afternoon last, from the residence of her husband, in a solemn and impressive manner, by a large circle of relatives and citizens, whom the occasion called out to pay the last tribute of respect to departed worth. The Rev. Mr. Lunt of this town, who two years ago, the 24th of last June, solemnized the institution of marriage in presence of a large company of happy friends, attended in his clerical capacity and led the funeral procession, from the residence of her husband, "Grim Tyrant" had intruded and snatched those once happy hearts. The prayer of Mr. Lunt, was characterized by much pathos and an ardent appeal to the finer feelings and emotions of the human heart.

The long funeral procession, with slow and measured tread, followed the remains of virtue's embodiment to their final resting place in the Central Burying Ground, where they were deposited in the family vault of her father, Josiah Nightingale of this town.

Why tremble that long procession, spell bound, In deep-felt emotions absorbed, as though Some unhealed calamity, some dire Pestilence was stalking forth the country through, With giant strides; as though earth's rent chasms, And the leaving volcano's tide Were gliding grinning beneath their tread, And Nature's elements in wild commotion, were Marching in battle array against Earth's nightly concave; and the Empire of Matter was 'en about to be overthrown And dissolved, amid the wreck of chaos?

'Tis Nature, stifled in her own embrace? 'Tis the deep—the unadvised impulse—The simultaneous congelation, (If such can be) of Nature's most ardent, Enchained and fire pent devotedness To pure, departed worth and loveliness. 'Tis no poetic vision or conjured Fantasy; 'tis the involuntary, Abstracted heart of the pensive, garner'd Up and concentrated in grief profound, At Death's doings and his selection Of the fair and devoted Caroline.

Behold that tall, athletic, manly form, Who at the head of the vast procession, Stands with his deep and swimming hazel eye Intently fixt on Death's charnel house, The Door of which has just received, in trust, all That remains of a young wife and mother. His broad heaving chest, like the mountain oak Anvils the lightning's flash, and the raging Storm of elements, when the azure blue Of the heavens is obscured in darkness dense, Save the fitful, electric gleam which makes Darkness and chaos more obscure, struggles Manfully; and the oft-drawn sigh and the Labour'd respiration betoken deep And powerful emotion; such none, Save the devoted, can appreciate.

Know'st thou that manly form? Ah! well I know: 'Tis the Mourner Chief—whose wrapped heart in all his heaving struggles speaks eloquently To the lengthen'd throng, of undying love; 'Tis the surviving husband of her whose Clay remains have enter'd their resting place.

The scene is o'er!—returning consciousness Re-animates the spell bound multitude; They retreat the congested enclosure, Wrapped in deep and profound meditation. George! why linger here in grief excessive? Buried? Say'st thou that Caroline is dead? E'en so: though dead, she lives!—Yes—in your heart She lives—will ever live—till Death shall drop The curtain o'er thine own vigorous and Manly temper. Thy devoted—thy Faithful but departed Caroline has Left a memory to her former self—A pledge of her nuptial vow in that dear, Surviving cherub daughter. That little Prattler is the infant embodiment And personification of its dear Departed mother: and thou, George, art its Father. That sweet babe—the last, the only Relic of her whose maternal heart has Ceas'd to palpitate—cherish thou with a Father's most ardent affection. And in Rearing thy little charge, soar above the ills To which flesh is heir; and with buoyant though Chasten'd heart, the cheerful duties resume Of life's passing stage. Teach your little charge The rare virtues that adorn'd her mother; And as her dawning intellect expands, Teach her to hush the name of Caroline.

INCORRIGIBLE.

On the 14th inst., Mary Ellen, daughter of Mr. Daniel and Mrs. Elizabeth Munroe, aged 1 year and 6 months.

And art thou gone! Thou, who but a few days since was rejecting the hearts of thy doting parents by thy prating innocence with thy dear and only sister, making merry the inmates of the paternal roof, and cheering their fond hearts by thy sweet voice and winning smiles? Yes! the last link is broken which bound thee to earth. Thy pure spirit has gone to dwell in the smiles of thy Savior, and we know thou art happy. We do indeed give thee up with sorrowful hearts but not without hope: Thou art gone a brief space but thou wilt come more brightly than realms thou hast entered. Farewell! dear babe, farewell! We will weave around thy early and peaceful tomb the garland of hope, and leave thee in the arms of Him whose undying love bids thee enter the portals of never ending bliss.

A. J. K.

On the 15th inst., Maria B., daughter of Mr. Melzer and Mrs. Caroline L. Morrill, aged 6 months.

In Milton, 5th inst., Mr. Ephraim Hunt, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 81.

In Roxbury, 8th inst., Mr. Elisha D. Pierce, aged 33.

On the 12th inst., Samuel, only son of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Mary B. Spaulding, aged 6 months.

In Roxbury, at Mount Pleasant, 9th inst., Theresa Maria, youngest daughter of Samuel H. Walley, Jr., Esq., aged 3 years and 10 months.

In New Bedford, 11th inst., Rev. Jonathan Homer, D. D. the oldest divine in Middlesex County with only one exception, aged 84.

In Buckland, 12th inst., Hon. Joseph Griswold, aged 67.

Bathe your neck, back of your ears, chest, arms, and back, with cold water, every morning, and you will generally keep clear of colds, rheumatism, and that exquisite agony, the toothache.

A grocer, says an exchange paper, sold a drunkard a pint of new rum according to law, and made two red cents clear profit. The drunkard shot his son-in-law while intoxicated; and his apprehension, confinement in jail, execution, etc. cost the County more than one thousand dollars.

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NOTICES.

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For sale by **CALEB GILL, JR.** Quincy, Aug. 5. 3w

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Assignee's Sale.

By Thomas Adams. WILL be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Hancock House, in Quincy, the following Notes belonging to the estate of Justin Spear, Esq.

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POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ON STAY LACING.
Destructive tears, how sure thy blight
To those who try thy dreadful might,
While spoiling their proportion;
A lingering death it surely brings
To those who strain thy fatal strings;
Oh! how unwise the notion!

They, from the weak, to gain applause,
Cast contempt on the Great First Cause,
And retard respiration;
Thus they violate nature's ways,
By girding tight, their waists with stays,
And causing devastation!

And impede the blood in its flow,
Rob the cheek of its beautiful glow,
(The fruit of their presumption.)
Prevent the sparkling of the eye,
And bring the deep, desponding sigh,
Or, perchance, a consumption.

These effects—disease, pain and woe,—
To their offspring may often flow,
And their life with grief beset;
With entail'd woes they can't evade,
The cause of which their mothers laid;
Oh! what reasons for regret!

As I have spoken very plain
May what I've said be not in vain,
Nor ladies be offended;
I only war against their stays
In order to prolong their days,
But no harm is intended.

"TOUCH NOT THE CUP."

Touch not the cup!—the germ of death
Lurks in his sparkling bloom;—
Oh! touch it not!—its poisonous breath
Will lure thee to the tomb.

The viper's sting, the adder's tooth,
The serpent's deadly throat—
The venom of a thousand drugs
Within the wine cup float.

Ten thousand, thousand bleaching bones
'Neath ocean's heaving swell,
With voices mute but eloquent,
Cry—"Touch it not!" his hell!

From the far west, where Red Men tread
The soil, with Indian pride,
There comes a voice, "Oh! touch it not!"
"It swells the death's rolling tide!"

"Oh! touch it not!"—the mother pleads—
And shall she plead in vain?
Hark!—how the wretched orphans weep!
It has their father slain!

"Oh! touch it not!"—the drunkard's grave
With hollow accents cries—
"Oh! touch it not!"—an angel's voice
Re-echoes from the skies!

Then touch it not!—oh! touch it not!
My brothers, sisters, all!
And thus obey God's holy work,
"Take heed ye, lest ye fall!"

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

Father! now the day is past,
On thy child thy blessing cast,
Near my pillow, hand in hand,
Keep thy guardian angel hand;
And throughout the darkening night
Bless me with a cheerful light,
Let me rise at morn again
Free from every thought of pain;
Pressing through life's thorny way,
Keep me, Father, day by day!

ANECDOTES.

"Susan, my dear, stand up and let the gentleman see what you have learned at school. Now what does c-a-t-e spell?"

"I don't know marn."
"Why you ignorant critter! What do you sit on?"
"O marn I won't tell."
"Wont tell! Why, what upon arth is the matter with the gal? Speak, I tell you!"
"Oh, I didn't think you know'd it—it was—Bill—Bill Cross' knee; but he never kissed me but—twice!"

"Airthquakes and apple sarce, the gal has not been to my school but three quarters!"

A village schoolmaster said to one of his pupils, a very small boy, who had just gone ahead of his class for best spelling—"Well, done my little fellow, you shall have a feather in your cap." The boy burst into tears. "What's the matter?" said the master. "I don't want a feather in my cap," replied the lad. "Why not?" "Because when father has a feather in his cap he always comes home drunk, and scolds at mother, and whips her!"

A medical man asked his legal adviser how he could punish his footman who had stolen a canister of valuable snuff. "I am not aware of any act," replied the lawyer, "that makes it penal to take snuff."

"Why do you not hold up your head as I do?" enquired an aristocratic lawyer of a farmer. "Squire," replied the farmer, "I look at that field of grain; all the valuable heads hang down while those that have nothing in them stand upright!"

"It's quite too bad of ye, Darby, to say that your wife's worse than the devil." "An't please your Reverence I can prove it by the Holy Scripture—can by the powers! Didn't your Reverence in a late sermon, tell us that if we resist the devil, he'll flee from us? Now, if I resist my wife, she flees at me!"

A boy was sent to boil some eggs soft, when questioned as to what detained him, he answered, "Rot the things, it aint no use, they won't bile soft. I've been at 'em more than an hour, and the more I biled 'em the harder they gets."

A young bachelor in Louisiana, who proposed for the daughter of a wealthy planter, insisted upon having, as a dowry, a certain sugar plantation which the latter owned; "for, added the gallant in his letter, 'I should like to take my wife as I do my coffee—well sweetened!'"

Francis I. being desirous to raise one of the most learned men of the age to the highest dignities of the church, asked him if he was of noble descent. "Your majesty," answered the abbot, "there were three monks in Noah's ark, and I cannot tell positively from which I am descended."

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,

NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery Empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of billingsgate, in the fulsome description of their infallible specifics, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who seek fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No. 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid. Dr. A. S. BUTLER.

Boston, June 17.

Bingham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Fin-ished, in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.

All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'

Vegetable Indian Arcanum,

FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pusules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The complexion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernands, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practising as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernands, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure every disease which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernands himself; consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitution, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, the bill of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernands, with his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNANDS, Indian Physician
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.

From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernands' Medicine:

SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast en-tailing upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernands' Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy

Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:

DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernands' Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health, as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernands' Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,

IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House,

Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernands' Arcanum:

SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernands' Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (up stairs.)

People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.

Boston, May 20.

Parasols.

A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received by

E. PACKARD.

Quincy, June 3.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Millinery and Straw Business.

H. BRUMMETT.

WOULD return thanks to the ladies of Quincy and vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement extended to her the past year, and hopes by diligence and a faithful attention to her business to merit a share of public patronage.

Persons leaving work at this establishment, may apprehend no danger of having their Bonnets exchanged, as they are not sent out of the house to be done. Mrs. B. trusts that twenty years experience in the business is a sufficient recommendation.

SHROUDS, MOURNING BONNETS, etc., with a great variety of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

Quincy, April 1.

Cap Store.

At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manu-

factury, nearly opposite the Hancock House.

MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscri-

bers, a general assortment of MEN'S BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.

Caps made to order, at short notice.

JOHN FAXON, 2d,

JOSEPH FRYE.

Quincy, April 29.

Wood for Sale.

JUST landed, thirty-five cords of Rock Maple Wood

at Quincy Point, delivered at any part of the town,

at \$5.50 per cord, for cash.

Also—Spruce Wood, at \$4.00.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY.

Quincy Point, May 20.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

THE subscriber having assumed the management

of the stable near Josiah Jones' Harness Shop,

respectfully informs the former patrons, his friends and

the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent ve-

hicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel

disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor

of which will endeavor to accommodate to his utmost

extent the wants of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove his advertisement

to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will

give him a chance to substantiate it.

GEORGE J. JONES.

Quincy, Oct. 1.

QUINCY AND BOSTON

DAILY ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

THE subscriber designs to run a Wagon between

Quincy and Boston, for the purpose of attending

to such orders as may be entrusted to his care. The

utmost attention will be given to the punctual discharge

of business, and to the good usage of all articles for

transportation.

All orders left at either of the Stores in town, or at

No. 7 Elm Street, Boston, will receive prompt attention.

It will commence running on Monday, Jan. 2d, and

will leave Quincy at about nine o'clock in the morn-

ing, and Boston at about three o'clock in the afternoon.

MINOTT THAYER.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of

Quincy and vicinity, that they have just com-

menced business at the Shop a few rods south of the

residence of Mr. Elisha Marsh, on Granite Street, and

nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham

& Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders

in their line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy

PAINTING.

Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing, Paper-hanging.

Imitators of Wood and Marble.

Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand.

By strict and personal attendance to business, we

hope to receive a share of public patronage.

W. & L. LITCHFIELD.

Quincy, April 15.

Cabinet Business.

Near the Hancock House, Quincy.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the patronage he

has already received and takes this opportunity

to inform his friends and the public, that he still con-

tinues to manufacture and answer all orders connect-

ed with the Cabinet making business, in its various

branches.

Also—Furniture REPAIRED and VARNISHED in

the neatest and best manner.

Individuals who wish to purchase any article of

Furniture, can rest assured that it will be made in a

workmanlike manner and warranted superior to that

which may be bought at the warehouse in Boston, con-

sequently they are invited to call and examine before

they buy elsewhere.

N.B.—Mahogany and Pine COFFINS made at

short notice. WASHINGTON M. FRENCH.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage

and procure a larger amount of reading

than can be obtained for the same money

elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of

postage, the following Periodicals at the regular

subscription price, and in addition subscribers will

have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Li-

brary which contains a large number of popular and

interesting books, and which will receive additions of

the most popular works as they are published.

Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and

Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3;

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review, \$5;

United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knicker-

bocker, \$5; Boston Miscellany, \$3; The Artist, \$3;

North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3.

By this arrangement subscribers will have greater

advantages than are offered by any other establishment,

or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received

to the following works.—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2;

Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young

People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mer-

ry's Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1.

Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be en-

titled to a privilege to the Library in addition.

Quincy, Dec. 24.

CALB GILL, Jr.

Wood for Sale.

HARD WOOD for sale, at Quincy Point, and de-

livered at any part of the town for \$6.00 per cord

for cash.

Also—Several cords of Spruce Wood, at \$4.50 per

cord, cash. Inquire of E. GREEN, at the Point, or of

SAMUEL COPELAND.

Quincy, May 6.

Cow Hide Boots.

THE subscriber still continues his business at the

old stand, on Granite Street at the head of School

Street, where he constantly manufactures and has on

hand Sewed and Pegged Mens', Boys' and Youth's

BOOTS, BOOTIES, SHOES and KIP BROGANS.

REPAIRING done in a neat manner and at short

notice. JAMES EDWARDS.

Quincy, May 13.

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.

People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little

Establishment.

ACKARD

Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
ments to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
in advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE

Trimmings, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
r's Trimmings,

subject for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
in preference to paying for them ready made, and

res, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ms, Printed Laines, Bishop Lawn,
S. CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
TINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARNETS,
Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
iks., Scarfs, Bosoms.

AND VELVET CAPS.

LEATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
S and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
Quincy, May 13.

ing Business.

GILDING, GRAINING,
PAPERING & GLAZING

&c. &c.

ends, and the public generally, that he has taken the
care he will carry on the

BUSINESS

on to receive public patronage.

and in good style.

to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will

MELVILL HOOVER.

Parr's Life Pills.

THOMAS

BORN 1483,

PARR.

DIED 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been intro-

duced into the United States six months, yet in

this short space of time, without any extraordinary ex-

ertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the

States of New York, Pennsylvania, New England

and Canada has increased with rapidity as it

excites their most sanguine expectations. The public

are now beginning to understand and appreciate the

superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful

purges that have been hitherto sold them in the

shape of pills which may be taken for a short time

but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling

and rendering it more liable to receive again other com-

plaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently erad-

icate disease by removing all obstructions in the intes-

tinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the sys-

tem, and creating a natural and healthy action of the

body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore

to the patient a long lost appetite and a healthy craving

for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and

may be taken by every member of a family from the

youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all

unpleasant preparations, giving no pain, and acting mild-

ly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this

medicine speak in the highest terms of the relief that

they have had from the use of it, and to all females

of a delicate habit of body we would particularly re-

commend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to

taste, soothing to the system, and certain in removing

the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring

the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have laid dor-

mant in the body during the winter, but are weak-

ness brought into activity, will be speedily removed by

taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed,

for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already

many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's

Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints, chronic

cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia,

lower complaints, debility and complaints incidental

to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscesses, lan-

guor, ague, leprosy, asthma, liver complaints, low

spirits, bilious complaints, lumbago, blotches on the

skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections,

conspicuous of bowels, paralysis, rheumatism, drop-

sy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, faint-

ings, sore throats, fevers of all kinds, stranguary, fe-

male irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout,

tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds,

glanular swellings, headache, whooping cough,

heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of

every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weak-

ness from whatever cause, jaundice, etc. have all been

cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS,

thus showing that what has been considered different

disorders, and requiring different treatment, all origi-

nated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uni-

form treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although

powerful in conquering diseases, yet as pure and harm-

less as new milk, and may be administered with con-

fidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill

health, who will soon enjoy those delightful sym-

ptoms of a return to strong health, viz. good appetite,

sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in

its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in search-

ing out and curing diseases of however long stand-

ing, on the part of Old Parr deep in search, and a

thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have

been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret

to the world, feel confident when they make the as-

sertion—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial

be given, the result will be restoration to health and

happiness.

Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,

And future PARKS be blest with honored days."

A General Agency and Depot for the sale of

Parr's Life Pills has been established at

200 TREMONT STREET, 200

Agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills—Quincy,

M. E. HAYDEN; Dorchester, Joseph Marshall; and

J. B. Marshall; Milton, M. D. Plummer; Weymouth

Landing, E. Thayer; Randolph, Richard Ford;

Foxboro', Edson Carpenter; Wrentham, Fisher &

Cook; Walpole, Gilbert & Smith; West Medway,

Daniel Wiley; Canton, Henry Nash; Dedham,

Charles Coddage.

Boston, July 15.

For Sale,

SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. For

further information, apply

AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, March 1.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 34.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—TWO DOL-
LARS AND FIFTY CENTS IF NOT PAID TILL THE END OF SIX
MONTHS—THREE DOLLARS IF DELAYED TILL THE EXPIRATION
OF THE YEAR.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the
option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where-
soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified
to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted
at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to the
Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. "Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON. "Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY. Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER. South Scituate.
N. P. OSBORN. Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT. New York City.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman of Boston, whose curiosity has led
him to take notice of such occurrences, asserts that
he has already noted forty-seven deaths as having
occurred from the accidental explosion of cam-
phine oil.

Of the two hundred and three men on board of
the United States sloop Boston, which arrived at
Boston after a voyage round the world, only sev-
enty-two drew their grog—the others, in lieu
thereof, receiving six cents a day as the value of it.
The boys were not allowed to draw grog.

The amount of specie, now in the New York
Banks, exceeds twelve millions of dollars.

The number of convicts now in confinement in
the New York State Prison, at Sing Sing, is 854, of
which 778 were males, and 76 females.

Frederick Hall, Professor of Chemistry and
Pharmacy in Columbia College, Washington City,
died at Peru, (Ill.) the 27th ult.

The slaveholders of Missouri are about to hold a
mass meeting, to take measures to protect the State
property against the operations of the abolitionists.

Professor Olmstead has kept a short account of
the number of deaths by steam and lightning re-
spectively, and he says the deaths by the latter ex-
ceeded those by the former.

A German writer says, that maids have four
ages, viz. the golden age, from sixteen to twenty-
one; the silver age, from twenty-one to twenty-
eight; the plated, from twenty-eight to thirty-five;
and the iron age from thirty-five to the end.

A meeting has been held in New York City,
which took into consideration the necessity of re-
forming the Constitution of the State of New York.
The Mayor of the city presided.

Only two deaths have occurred in the town of
New Braintree, Worcester County, since October
last.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals of Missis-
sippi have decided that a note, given for the pur-
chase of money of a negro brought into that State as
merchandise, and for sale, is void, and of course
not recoverable.

Father Taylor, the sailors' preacher of Boston, is
now residing near Smyrna. He returns to Amer-
ica in September.

The settlement of Florida is rapidly progress-
ing. It is believed that two hundred thousand
acres have already been taken up. The Territory
has cost the people of the United States over forty
millions of dollars.

It is said the denomination of Quakers is dying
out in the United States like the Indian race—be-
coming extinct, but pass into other denomina-
tions.

It is said that more than a thousand slaves es-
caped from the island of Guadaloupe to British
Islands, in the confusion which followed the great
earthquake.

The continuous wall now in construction for the
fortification of Paris will contain twenty-one gates
on the right bank of the river, and ten on the left
bank, each having a drawbridge corresponding
with the different barriers. Each gate will be de-
fended by two cannon of large calibre.

One of the Sisters of Charity in New Orleans is
down with the yellow fever, caught in the dis-
charge of her heavenly duty to the sick. Much
sympathy is expressed for her.

There is not half the sorrow in the world as peo-
ple imagine, and there is no occasion for a sad
look, a sigh, or a tear. Never get angry—improve
the present moment—love your neighbors as your-
selves—do all the good in your power—visit the
sick and afflicted—and you will have no disposi-
tion and less time to murmur, and fret, and sorrow.
Life will be then all pure sunshine.

The officers of English vessels of war, it is stat-
ed, still keep up the practice of boarding American
vessels on the coast of Africa, but conduct them-
selves courteously.

The crimes included in the new treaty with Great
Britain, for the mutual surrender of fugitives from
justice, are murder, attempts at murder, piracy, ar-
son, robbery, forgery and uttering.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following letter from Ex-President Adams, was read
on the occasion of the recent celebration of West India Emancipa-
tion in Bangor. (Me.)—

ASA WALKER, C. A. STACKPOLE, and F. M. SABINE, Esqrs.—
Committee of Correspondence of a meeting of the citizens of
Bangor and its vicinity, holden on the 27th of May, 1843.

Quincy, 4th July, 1843.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

I have received your letter of the 9th ult., and perhaps, in
answering it, my eldest and most prudent course would be to
express my regret, that the precarious state of my health, and
particularly of my voice, would not warrant me in undertaking
an engagement to deliver a public address upon any subject
whatever, on the first day of next August. This answer I
have been most reluctantly constrained to give to several other
kind invitations to address the people on various subjects, in
the course of the ensuing summer and autumn. But the oc-
casion of which you propose to celebrate the anniversary, is
viewed in lights so entirely different and opposite to each other
that it cannot be denied to have assumed both a religious and
a political aspect, and this must be my apology, while return-
ing my thanks for your friendly invitation, for frankly unfold-
ing to you other reasons which would have dictated to me the
same conclusion, even if the state of my health admitted of my
compliance with it.

The extinction of SLAVERY from the face of the earth, is a
problem, moral, political, religious, which at this moment rocks
the foundations of human society throughout the regions of
civilized man. It is, indeed, nothing more nor less than the
consummation of the Christian religion. It is only as immor-
tal beings that all mankind can in any sense be said to be born
equal—and when the Declaration of Independence affirms as
a self-evident truth, that all men are born equal, it is precisely
the same as if the affirmation had been that all men are born
with immortal souls. For take away from man his soul, the
immortal spirit that is within him, and he would be a mere
tameable beast of the field, and like others of his kind, would
become the property of his tamer. Hence it is, too, that by
property of man. And herein consists the fallacy with which
the holders of slaves often delude themselves, by assuming
that the test of property is human law. The soul of one man
cannot by human law be made the property of another. The
owner of a slave is the owner of a living corpse; but he is not
the owner of a man.

The natural equality of mankind, affirmed by the signers of
the Declaration of Independence to be held by them as self-evident
truths, was not so held by their enemies. It was not so held
by the King and Parliament of Great Britain. They held the
reverse. They held that sovereign power was unlimited. They
held that the tie of allegiance bound the subject to implicit obedi-
ence, and, therefore, that the natural equality of mankind was
a fable. This was the question of the American Revolutionary
War. In the progress of that war, France, Spain, the
United Netherlands became involved in it. The Governments
of France and Spain, absolute monarchies, had no sympathies
with the American cause—the rights of human nature. Ver-
gennes had plotted with Gustavus of Sweden, the revolution
in Sweden, from liberty to despotism. Turgot, very shortly
before the surrender of Burgoyne, but after our Declaration of
Independence, had formally advised Louis the Sixteenth, that
it was for the interest of France and Spain that the insurrec-
tion in the Anglo-American colonies should be suppressed.
France and Spain had been warned of the remote consequen-
ces to them as owners of colonies, of the success of the Anglo-
Americans. But neither Turgot nor Vergennes, nor any one
European or American statesman of that age, foresaw or im-
agined what would be the consequence, by no means remote,
upon their own Governments at home, of the dismemberment
of the British Empire, and the triumphant establishment, by a
seven years' war on the continent of North America, of an
Anglo-Saxon confederate nation, on the foundation of the nat-
ural equality of mankind, and the inalienable rights of man.

After Louis the Sixteenth lost his crown, he remembered,
and bitterly repented the part he had taken on the side of the
natural equality of mankind, and the rights of human nature
in the American revolutionary war. For the revolution in
France, by which he lost his throne and his life, was another
fruit of the same self-evident truth, that all men are born
equal, and have a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-
piness, without infringing upon the same right of all other
men.

Until the day of the Declaration of Independence, the con-
dition of slavery was recognized as lawful in all the English
colonies. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts, established three years after the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, adopted its self-evident truths, and the Judges of the
Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, under that Constitu-
tion, judicially decided that slavery within the Commonwealth
was thereby *ipso facto* abolished. Since that day, there has
not been a slave within the State.

The author of the Declaration of Independence was a slave-
holder. His self-evident truths taught him that slave-holding
was an outrage upon the natural rights of mankind, at least as
great as Parliamentary taxation without representation. He
held that opinion to his dying day. He introduced it into his
draught of the Declaration of Independence itself, imputing the
existence of slavery in Virginia, to George the Third, as one
of the crimes which proved him to be a tyrant unfit to rule
over a free people.

Among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, there
were at least twenty slave-holders—or probably, thirty. They
could not stomach the application of the self-evident truths to
themselves, and they lopped it off as an unsightly excrescence
upon the tree of Liberty. But his grandson and executor has
carefully preserved it in the double form of print and fac sim-
ile, in the edition which he has published of his writings, and
there it stands, an unanswerable testimonial to posterity, that
in the roll of American Abolitionists, first and foremost after
the name of George Washington, is that of Thomas Jefferson.

The result of the North American Revolutionary War had
prepared the minds of the people of the British Islands, to con-
template with calm composure the new principles engrained
upon the association of the civilized race of man, the self-evident
truth, the natural equality of mankind, and the rights of
man. They had waged against it a cruel and disastrous war
of seven years. Hundreds of thousands of valiant Britons
had fallen victims, hundreds of millions of British treasure had
been squandered to sustain the principle of illimitable sov-
ereignty against the principle of illimitable human rights. The
prize of the conflict was the liberty and the immortal soul of
man. The contest was over between Britain and her chil-
dren. The Lord of Hosts had decided the wager of battle.
Human liberty was triumphant, and a new confederation en-

tered upon the field of human affairs, with the Urim and
Thummim of the Law from Sinai. "Light and Right," in-
scribed upon her bosom, and upon the diadem around her
brow, "Holiness to the Lord."

But while this contest had been in progress, both of intel-
lectual conflict and of mortal combat, the same question of hu-
man right against lawless power had been started in the land
of both the combatants parties to this controversy. The ques-
tion of the American Revolution had been of political govern-
ment in the relations of sovereign and subject. Anthony Ben-
ezet, a native of France, settled in Pennsylvania, a member of
the Society of Friends, and Granville Sharp, an English phi-
lanthropist, at London, were at the same time blowing the bug-
le horn of human liberty and the natural equality of man-
kind, against the institution of slavery practiced from time im-
memorial by all nations, ancient and modern. There were
two modes of slavery, which had crept in upon the relations of
mankind to one another, first as the results of war, by the
right of conquest, and secondly, by the voluntary servitude of
the feudal system. They had both become odious by the
silent progress of Christianity. The practice of enslaving ene-
mies taken in war had already ceased between Christian na-
tions. The traffic in slaves had been denounced by the popu-
lar writers both of France and England—by Locke, Addison,
and Sterne, as well as by Raynal, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and
Voltaire. It was every where odious, but every where prac-
ticed, till just after the close of the American Revolutionary
War arose the cry for the abolition of the African slave trade.
The first assault of the Reformers was upon the trade which
was prosecuted with such atrocious cruelty that the mere nar-
rative of its ordinary details excited disgust and horror.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," saith Shakespeare, and
"in the day of adversity consider," saith yet higher authority.
In the summer of 1783, when the results of the Revolutionary
War presented themselves to the people of the British Islands,
in the darkest form of adversity, they had, and they improved
the opportunity, of considering the principle for which, and the
principle against which they had so obstinately and fiercely
contended. Their warfare had been against the self-evident
truth of human rights. Thomas Clarkson, with
two or three other Englishmen, associated themselves
together with the purpose of arraying the power of
the British Empire, for the total abolition of slavery
throughout the earth; and the commission with which they
went forth to regenerate the race of man, by leading captivity
captive, was the same identical, self-evident truth against
which Britain had just closed her relentless war, in humili-
ation and defeat. She was now to make the identical principle
the inscription upon her banners—to war against slavery for
the natural rights of mankind, and to proclaim the jubilee
shot of liberty throughout the land—throughout the globe.

Of that undertaking, Clarkson himself has written the his-
tory. He has shown in what small beginnings it commenced,
by what slow and almost imperceptible progress it advanced—
by what interests, prejudices and passions, it was perpetually
obstructed. How many years it was before it could obtain ad-
mission to the hall of legislation in the British House of Com-
mons. How, in the meantime, it had been silently making
its way to the hearts of the British people. How many strug-
gles of argument and of eloquence it had to encounter, before
it could lay prostrate all opposition at its feet—and how this
emanation of the Christian faith, after waiting eighteen hun-
dred years for its development, came down at last like a
mighty flood, and is even now under the red cross of St.
George, overflowing from the white cliffs of Albion, and sweep-
ing the slave trade and slavery from the face of the terraque-
ous globe.

People of that renowned Island! children of the land of our
forefathers, proceed, proceed in this glorious career, till the
whole earth shall be redeemed from the greatest curse that
ever has afflicted the human race—proceed, until millions upon
millions of your brethren of the human race are restored to the
rights with which they were endowed by your and their Cre-
ator, but of which they have been robbed by ruffians of their
own race, shall send their choral shouts of redemption to the
skies in blessings upon your names. Oh! with what pungent
mortification and shame must I confess, that in the transcen-
dent glories of that day, our names will not be associated with
yours! May Heaven, in mercy grant that we may be spared
the deeper damnation of seeing our names recorded, not
among the liberators, but with the oppressors of mankind.

Fellow citizens! the first impulse of the regeneration of
human liberty came from us—the Fourth of July is our anni-
versary day. Then was the principle proclaimed to the world
as that which was to be the vital spark of our existence as a
community among the nations of the earth. This is the bright-
ness of our glory, and of this we cannot be bereaved. But
how can we presume to share in the festivities and unite in
songs of triumph of the first of August? Have we emancipated
our slaves? Have we mulcted ourselves in a hundred
millions of dollars, to persuade and prevail upon the man-
stealer to relinquish his grasp upon his prey? Have we en-
compassed sea and land, and sounded the clarion of freedom to
the four ends of Heaven, to break the chain of slavery in the
four quarters of the earth? Has the unctious of our eloquence
moved the bowels of compassion of the holy pontiff of the Ro-
man Catholic Church, to give his commands to his Christian
flock against slavery and the slave trade? Have we softened
the heart of the fiery Mussulman of Tunis, the follower of the
war-denouncing prophet of Mecca, to proclaim liberty through-
out his land? Are we carrying into Hindostan the inex-
plicable blessings of emancipation? Are we bursting open the
everlasting gates, and overleaping the walls of China, to intro-
duce into that benighted empire in one concentrated sunbeam,
the light of civil and of Christian liberty? Oh no, my coun-
trymen! No! nothing of all this! Instead of all this, we are
not suffering our own hands to be manacled, and our own feet
to be fettered with the chains of slavery? Is it not enough to
be told that by a fraudulent perversion of language in the Con-
stitution of the United States, we have falsified the Constitu-
tion itself, by admitting into both the Legislative and Execu-
tive departments of the Government, an overwhelming rep-
resentation of one species of property to the exclusion of all
others, and that the odious property in slaves?

Is it not enough, that by this exclusive privilege of property
representation confined to one section of the country, an irre-
sistible ascendancy in the action of the General Government
has been secured, not indeed to that section, but to an oligar-
chy of slave-holders in that section—to the cruel oppression of
the poor in that same section itself? Is it not enough that by
the operation of this radical iniquity in the organization of the
Government, an immense disproportion of all offices, from the
highest to the lowest, civil, military, naval, Executive and ju-
dicial, are held by slave-holders? Have we not seen the
sacred right of petition totally suppressed for the people of the
free States during a succession of years, and is it not yet in-

exorably suppressed? Have we not seen for the last twenty
years, the Constitution and solemn treaties with foreign na-
tions, trampled on by cruel oppression and lawless imprison-
ment of colored mariners in the Southern States? In cold-
blooded defiance of a solemn adjudication by a Southern judge
in the Circuit Court of the Union? And is this not enough?
Have not the

It is stated that the corn crop on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, never gave greater promise of a plentiful yield, than at the present season.

Eighty thousand persons in Manchester, (Eng.) have taken the tea-total pledge at the hands of Father Mathew.

NOTICES.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Washington Land Abolition Society stands adjourned to MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., to meet at the Town Hall, at half past seven o'clock, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting when assembled.

A punctual attendance is requested.

S. F. FOWLER, Rec. Sec.

The Powholders in the Universalist Meeting-house in this town, are requested to meet in said house, THIS AFTERNOON, at half past six o'clock, on business of importance.

Mendell Phillips, Esq. of Boston, will lecture on Slavery, at the Town Hall, THIS EVENING, at half past seven o'clock.

The Sabbath School of the Evangelical Congregational Society of this place, will hold a Sabbath School Celebration, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. in the Meeting-house of said Society, at half past one o'clock. After some addresses and singing the scholars and teachers will form a procession, and all others present will be invited to accompany them to a place very near the residence of the Pastor and Superintendent to partake of some simple refreshments, listen to further addresses and singing, and spend a season of social intercourse. At the close of the celebration the School will be formed into a Cold Water Army and be addressed by Dr. Jewett of Boston, who has engaged to be present.

Rev. Mr. Bullard of Boston, Secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, has engaged to be present with other gentlemen from abroad and make addresses.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

An Anti-Slavery Fair will be held at Derby Hall, Hingham, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30th, the proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Such articles as are usually found at a Fair will be offered for sale, including refreshments, coffee, ice-cream, &c.

The Fair will be open at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day, and will continue until the first of September; and we earnestly request all who sympathize with the oppressed to aid us in our efforts in their behalf.

Donations of any kind thankfully received.

MARY W. LINCOLN, MARY H. LINCOLN, MARY A. LINCOLN, MARY H. LINCOLN, MARY L. LINCOLN, SUSAN F. WILDER.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from ten to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, WILLIAM D. GRAY, BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

MARRIED.

In Braintree, 24th inst., by Rev. Mr. Burrell, Mr. Elisha Packard of this town, to Miss Lucy, daughter of Lewis Newcomb, Esq., of the latter place.

DIED.

In this town, 23d inst., Capt. Elisha Holmes, aged 63.

On the 24th inst., an infant child of Mr. Daniel Lockney.

In South Weymouth, 15th inst., Miss Nancy, daughter of the late Elisha B. Burrell, aged 18, and on the 18th, Mr. Minor Shaw, aged 28 years, both of the latter town.

In Milton, 15th inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. H. Annab, widow of the late Phineas Annab, aged 62.

In Weymouth, 15th inst., David Winton, Esq., aged 63.

In Fall River, 17th inst., Susan Maria, only daughter of Rev. John and Mrs. Maria Gregory, formerly of this place, aged 17 months.

"Cause here longer to detain me,
Fondlest mother drooping in woe;
Nay, thy kind care, thy pain me,
Morn advance, let me go."

Communicated.

In Randolph, on the 19th of March, 1843, after a short illness of twenty-nine hours, Laura A. R., eldest daughter of Mr. Casswell and Mrs. Relief Pool, aged 19 years.

Seldom are we called upon to notice a more sudden and affecting death than that of Laura Ann. She was greatly esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends. Possessing a kind and benevolent soul she was the heart of all. An acquaintance of hours, with her was like the friendship of years; her heart ever open to the wants of misfortune; her hand, like a kind ministering angel, ever ready to alleviate the distresses of the wretched; her sweet voice, like the dove, ever soothing the afflicted breast; she seemed more like the mother of mature years than the youthful maiden. Her life was short like a winter's day. She was plucked like the opening rose, its fragrance just tainting the morning air. A being too pure for earth, "she was taken to her home in the sky." Hardly could it be realized that in so few short hours she must leave earth with its hopes and expectations; its glittering promises of future happiness; no more kind greetings; in a few fleeting moments the kind voice of affection will be heard no more; no longer will friendship's soft endearments be required to prop the sinking frame. Such was her lot. The dread visitor, death, came; she was ready to attend his summons. She met him with that sweet smile, that calm composure of mind, with which faith ever clothes the spirit of the true believer. 'Twas hard to bid adieu to fond parents, affectionate brothers and sisters, kind friends, and him—must the tender ties of youthful hearts be severed—"must I leave you?"—it cannot be "is so"—"no not mourn for me"—"one kind embrace and all is over"—released from this tenement of clay, her pure spirit winged its flight to brighter worlds on high, there with angels and the pure spirits of departed friends, to sing halcyon airs to her redeemer, God, forever and ever.

"Calm smiles the beauty of the vernal morn;
The small birds chirp amid the budding trees;
But thou art sweet to me, from our presence torn,
Feel'st not the freshness of the genial breeze.

The thoughts of thee are as a pleasant dream,
Soft, soothing, holy, beautiful and bright;
As of a star that sparkles o'er a stream,
Gleaming the dewy coronal of night.

We dream not thus that thou should'st pass away,
As life opening to life's vernal sun;
That ev'ning night should overcloud the day,
Ere half the sands of gladsome youth were run.

Thou need'st not stone; thy tablet is the love
Of all who know, remember thee, and grieve;
Soft shine the sun thy simple turf above,
And sing the birds thereon from morn till eve!

Farwell! thou wast a flower that to the day,
In beauty and in bloom, sweet perfume gave;
A star that shone o'er earth with lucid ray,
A white bird floating on the balmy wave.

Farwell! thy life again we may not know;
Farwell! thy life again we may not know;
Farwell!—farewell—although we are below,
And thou in Heaven, thou shalt not be forgot."

Excelsior Mattresses.

SUPERIOR Curled Palm Leaf Mattresses for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 8.

Wanted,

A BOY about sixteen years of age. Inquire of
F. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Aug. 5.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named HENRY M. STETSON, for the recovery of whom the above reward will be given. All persons are forbidden to trust or harbor him on any account.

SILAS WHITE.
South Weymouth, Aug. 12.

Wanted Immediately,

SEVERAL HUNDRED SEWERS, to make clothing of every description, for which one half cash will be paid when brought in, by the subscriber.

CALEB HILL.
Neponset Village, Aug. 19.

Samuel F. M. Capen's Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk:

THE petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the goods and estate of SAMUEL F. M. CAPEN, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of one acre of land lying on Cedar Street, in said Braintree, one undivided third part of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of three acres of Land with the buildings thereon; of five acres of Pasture Land; of seven acres of Pasture Land; of thirty acres of Pasture Land; of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of thirty-two acres of Pasture Land; of thirteen acres of Pasture Land; of two acres of Salt Marsh; of three and a half acres of Salt Marsh; of three acres of Salt Marsh; and of one-third part of a lot of land, situated in Quincy, and one undivided fifth part of a Wharf and lot in said Quincy, of the value of \$365.50; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$457.78; and that the charges of administration are \$100; making the whole claims against the estate of said deceased, the sum of \$557.78; and that the value of his personal estate is \$272.25, being insufficient by the sum of \$285.53 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs, or otherwise, are Charles M. Capen and Samuel A. Capen, minor children of the said deceased, and the several creditors whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners of Insolvency. The said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey to the satisfaction of the Court, the real estate of said deceased, and to produce said sum of \$285.53.

SARAH B. CAPEN, Adm.
Copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK. Probate Office, Aug. 8th, 1843.

UPON the petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel F. M. Capen, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that she may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—

Ordered—That the said Administratrix notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of August, A. D. 1843, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; by publishing an attested copy of this order, with this or other thereof, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Aug. 12.

Charles Stetson's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK. Probate Office, Aug. 8th, 1843.

THE Administratrix of the estate of CHARLES STETSON, late of Randolph, in said County, shoemaker, deceased, having presented her account in her said capacity for allowance—

Ordered—That said Administratrix notify all persons interested therein, that they may make and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Dedham, in said County, on the FIRST TUESDAY of September, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Aug. 12.

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage and procure a larger amount of reading than can be obtained for the same money elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of postage, the following Periodicals at the regular subscription price, and in addition subscribers will have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Library which contains a large number of popular and interesting books, and which will receive additions of the most popular works as they are published.

Godley's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Domestic Review, \$5; United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knickerbocker, \$5; Boston Miscellaneous, \$3; The Artist, \$3; North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3.

By this arrangement subscribers will have greater advantages than are offered by any other establishment, or by any other general subscription.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received to the following works—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2; Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mersey's Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1.

Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be entitled to a privilege to the Library in said Store.

Quincy, Dec. 24. C. LELAND, Jr.

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment,
No. 14 Brattle Square,
(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business with promptness and despatch.

Hair cutting, 12 1-2 cents. Hair Curling, 12 1-2 cents. Shaving, 6 1-4 cents. Razors honed, 12 1-2 cents. Razors ground, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B.—A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAP, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.

Boston, June 17.

Benjamin F. Capen's Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk:

THE petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the goods and estate of SAMUEL F. M. CAPEN, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of one acre of land lying on Cedar Street, in said Braintree, one undivided third part of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of three acres of Land with the buildings thereon; of five acres of Pasture Land; of seven acres of Pasture Land; of thirty acres of Pasture Land; of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of thirty-two acres of Pasture Land; of thirteen acres of Pasture Land; of two acres of Salt Marsh; of three and a half acres of Salt Marsh; of three acres of Salt Marsh; and of one-third part of a lot of land, situated in Quincy, and one undivided fifth part of a Wharf and lot in said Quincy, of the value of \$365.50; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$457.78; and that the charges of administration are \$100; making the whole claims against the estate of said deceased, the sum of \$557.78; and that the value of his personal estate is \$272.25, being insufficient by the sum of \$285.53 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs, or otherwise, are Charles M. Capen and Samuel A. Capen, minor children of the said deceased, and the several creditors whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners of Insolvency. The said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey to the satisfaction of the Court, the real estate of said deceased, and to produce said sum of \$285.53.

SARAH B. CAPEN, Adm.
Copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

Wanted,

A BOY about sixteen years of age. Inquire of
F. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Aug. 5.

One Cent Reward.

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SILAS WHITE.
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SILAS WHITE.
South Weymouth, Aug. 12.

A pipe of brandy rolled from a grocer's wagon the other day in New York, upon the pavement, and was dashed in pieces. Several editors present shed tears.

A large wrought iron gun, which carries a two hundred and forty-two pound ball, in a recent experiment near the Light House below Sandy Hook, is said to have gone through a target of iron bars and wood as strong as the hull of a seventy-four, three miles distant!

The vote for and against a convention to revise the State Constitution of Louisiana, is 10,313 yeas, and 2,653 nays—more than the required majority.

A large recently sent to deposit one hundred dollars at the Shawmut Bank, Boston, who offered to entrust it to a well dressed man, who offered to make the deposit for him. The latter took the bank book into the bank, under the pretence of depositing, and then made off with the money.

A gentleman from Wisconsin Territory states, that the drought there has been intense, and that the weather there has never been warmer.

It is stated that as soon as Trinity Church, New York, is completed, religious services will be performed in it daily, the same as in the cathedral churches in England.

A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure daily of gathering around their fireside, four daughters, who were born in the four different quarters of the globe, viz: one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, and one in America.

Adjourned Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at their Office in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to determine what disposition shall be made of the premiums forfeited to the Company, according to the eleventh Article of the By-Laws, as follows:—"All monies due Stockholders upon the surrender or expiration of Policies, shall belong to the Corporation if not demanded in one year,"—and to act on any other business that may come before the meeting.

T. R. HANSON, Sec.
Weymouth, Aug. 26.

Gimps and Fringes cheap.

—AT—
H. BRUMMETT'S,
School Street.
Quincy, Aug. 26.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of

JOHN HOLLIS,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

EMELINE HOLLIS, Administratrix.
Braintree, Aug. 26.

Assignee's Sale.

By Thomas Adams.

WILL be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Hancock House, in Quincy, the following Notes belonging to the estate of Justin Spear, Esq.:

Benjamin Lund, 6.63; Ira Fildes, 18.79; Sanford Blye, 100.94; Matthew Carroll, 35.86; Charles E. Cross, 9.29; Charles Hill, 74.33; Azio B. Smith, 61.00; John C. Davis, 54.10; R. Babcock, Deborah Culburn and Stephen F. Fowler, 30.00; O. B. Alexander, 55.58; Peter Boyle, 75.52; J. P. Gulliver, 19.17; Josiah Harman, 8.39; B. Savil, 15.00; Mathias Enderle, 5.00; E. T. Dexter, 40.00; Dennis Donaher, 40.20; Peter Degaher, 122.26; John Pierce, 12.64; Charles Gill, 69.91; George L. Miller, 69.91; Edward Kane, 19.55; Jacob E. Babcock, 4.00; John Smith, 123.85; Newell Stanton, 35.00; James Herrick, 12.78; Moses Abbott, 4.12; Theodore Trask, 69.75; Theodore Trask, 70.00; John L. Luther, 12.00; Rebecca Driver, 471.00; Mathias Enderle, 50.00; Frederick Trask, 9.00; Enoch J. Danforth, 5.35; Josiah Hammond, 4.12; Mathias Enderle, 3.88; John Malloy, 5.45; Patrick Berry, 33.31; L. S. Cross, 7.63; Peter Lord, 5.35; Francis P. Boyle, 3.25; E. T. Dexter, 4.02; Thomas Cannon, 9.10; Charles Wilson, 4.09; Richard Lowler, 33.90; H. H. Park, 5.89; Jesse French, 25.40; George S. Nason, 9.50; Peter Boyle, 14.49; Peter Donaher, 13.49; Dennis Donaher, 10.64; Newell Stanton, 3.59; Peter Thomas, 7.82; Ann Coombs, 32.11; Mary A. Green, 16.99; William A. Kinsley, 5.45; John Gregg, 15.54; Ezra Badger, 92.43; William Nolan and Jacob S. Carr, 12.21; William Askwith, 13.43.

WILLIAM STICKNEY, Assignee.
Quincy, Aug. 19.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

EDWARD GLOVER,
late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Adm.
Quincy, Aug. 12.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, and for the purpose of making salt, or for any other use, under penalty of the place from which they may load. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc, from the above premises.

JACOB F. EATON.
Quincy, May 27.

Excellent Mattresses.

SUPERIOR Curled Palm Leaf Mattresses for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, July 8.

Wanted,

A BOY about sixteen years of age. Inquire of
F. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Aug. 5.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named HENRY M. STETSON, for the recovery of whom the above reward will be given. All persons are forbidden to trust or harbor him on any account.

SILAS WHITE.
South Weymouth, Aug. 12.

Wanted Immediately,

SEVERAL HUNDRED SEWERS, to make clothing of every description, for which one half cash will be paid when brought in, by the subscriber.

CALEB HILL.
Neponset Village, Aug. 19.

Samuel F. M. Capen's Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk:

THE petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the goods and estate of SAMUEL F. M. CAPEN, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of one acre of land lying on Cedar Street, in said Braintree, one undivided third part of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of three acres of Land with the buildings thereon; of five acres of Pasture Land; of seven acres of Pasture Land; of thirty acres of Pasture Land; of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of thirty-two acres of Pasture Land; of thirteen acres of Pasture Land; of two acres of Salt Marsh; of three and a half acres of Salt Marsh; of three acres of Salt Marsh; and of one-third part of a lot of land, situated in Quincy, and one undivided fifth part of a Wharf and lot in said Quincy, of the value of \$365.50; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$457.78; and that the charges of administration are \$100; making the whole claims against the estate of said deceased, the sum of \$557.78; and that the value of his personal estate is \$272.25, being insufficient by the sum of \$285.53 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs, or otherwise, are Charles M. Capen and Samuel A. Capen, minor children of the said deceased, and the several creditors whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners of Insolvency. The said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey to the satisfaction of the Court, the real estate of said deceased, and to produce said sum of \$285.53.

SARAH B. CAPEN, Adm.
Copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK. Probate Office, Aug. 8th, 1843.

UPON the petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel F. M. Capen, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, praying that she may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate of said deceased—

Ordered—That the said Administratrix notify all persons interested in the estate of said deceased to appear at a Court of Probate to be held at Roxbury, in said County, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of August, A. D. 1843, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; by publishing an attested copy of this order, with this or other thereof, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Aug. 12.

Charles Stetson's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK. Probate Office, Aug. 8th, 1843.

THE Administratrix of the estate of CHARLES STETSON, late of Randolph, in said County, shoemaker, deceased, having presented her account in her said capacity for allowance—

Ordered—That said Administratrix notify all persons interested therein, that they may make and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held at Dedham, in said County, on the FIRST TUESDAY of September, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Aug. 12.

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage and procure a larger amount of reading than can be obtained for the same money elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of postage, the following Periodicals at the regular subscription price, and in addition subscribers will have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Library which contains a large number of popular and interesting books, and which will receive additions of the most popular works as they are published.

Godley's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Domestic Review, \$5; United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knickerbocker, \$5; Boston Miscellaneous, \$3; The Artist, \$3; North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3.

By this arrangement subscribers will have greater advantages than are offered by any other establishment, or by any other general subscription.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received to the following works—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2; Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mersey's Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1.

Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be entitled to a privilege to the Library in said Store.

Quincy, Dec. 24. C. LELAND, Jr.

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment,
No. 14 Brattle Square,
(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business with promptness and despatch.

Hair cutting, 12 1-2 cents. Hair Curling, 12 1-2 cents. Shaving, 6 1-4 cents. Razors honed, 12 1-2 cents. Razors ground, 12 1-2 cents.

N. B.—A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAP, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.

Boston, June 17.

Benjamin F. Capen's Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk:

THE petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the goods and estate of SAMUEL F. M. CAPEN, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of one acre of land lying on Cedar Street, in said Braintree, one undivided third part of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of three acres of Land with the buildings thereon; of five acres of Pasture Land; of seven acres of Pasture Land; of thirty acres of Pasture Land; of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of thirty-two acres of Pasture Land; of thirteen acres of Pasture Land; of two acres of Salt Marsh; of three and a half acres of Salt Marsh; of three acres of Salt Marsh; and of one-third part of a lot of land, situated in Quincy, and one undivided fifth part of a Wharf and lot in said Quincy, of the value of \$365.50; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$457.78; and that the charges of administration are \$100; making the whole claims against the estate of said deceased, the sum of \$557.78; and that the value of his personal estate is \$272.25, being insufficient by the sum of \$285.53 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs, or otherwise, are Charles M. Capen and Samuel A. Capen, minor children of the said deceased, and the several creditors whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners of Insolvency. The said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey to the satisfaction of the Court, the real estate of said deceased, and to produce said sum of \$285.53.

SARAH B. CAPEN, Adm.
Copy—Attest, J. H. COBB, Reg.

Wanted,

A BOY about sixteen years of age. Inquire of
F. KINGSBURY.
Weymouth, Aug. 5.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named HENRY M. STETSON, for the recovery of whom the above reward will be given. All persons are forbidden to trust or harbor him on any account.

SILAS WHITE.
South Weymouth, Aug. 12.

Wanted Immediately,

SEVERAL HUNDRED SEWERS, to make clothing of every description, for which one half cash will be paid when brought in, by the subscriber.

CALEB HILL.
Neponset Village, Aug. 19.

Samuel F. M. Capen's Estate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk:

THE petition of Sarah B. Capen, Administratrix of the goods and estate of SAMUEL F. M. CAPEN, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said deceased had at the time of his death real estate consisting of one acre of land lying on Cedar Street, in said Braintree, one undivided third part of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of three acres of Land with the buildings thereon; of five acres of Pasture Land; of seven acres of Pasture Land; of thirty acres of Pasture Land; of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land; of thirty-two acres of Pasture Land; of thirteen acres of Pasture Land; of two acres of Salt Marsh; of three and a half acres of Salt Marsh; of three acres of Salt Marsh; and of one-third part of a lot of land, situated in Quincy, and one undivided fifth part of a Wharf and lot in said Quincy, of the value of \$365.50; and that the lawful claims against the estate of said deceased for just debts, including funeral expenses, amount to \$457.78; and that the charges of administration are \$100; making the whole claims against the estate of said deceased, the sum of \$557.78; and that the value of his personal estate is \$272.25, being insufficient by the sum of \$285.53 to satisfy said claims—And that the persons interested in the estate of said deceased as heirs, or otherwise, are Charles M. Capen and Samuel A. Capen, minor children of the said deceased, and the several creditors whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners of Insolvency. The said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey to the satisfaction of the Court, the real estate of said deceased, and to produce said sum of \$285.53.

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CALEB HILL.
Neponset Village, Aug. 19.

VARNISHING.

BENJAMIN OWEN TYLER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, (particularly Mr. George H. French, the worthy Host of the Hancock House) for the very liberal patronage he has received from them in his

VARNISHING BUSINESS.

He now has the pleasure to inform them, that he has located himself permanently in the nearest building and but a few yards south of the beautiful granite Unitarian Church, where he is preparing to execute in an unsurpassed manner, VARNISHING of every description, viz: Cleaning and Restoring old Oil Paintings, Gilt Frames, White Painted Walls and Doors, and the whitest of Paper, without changing the color;—Landscape and other papered walls and fine boards; Maps and Engravings, making them as durable as their dwellings; also, Plaster of Paris Busts and Ornaments, Floor Cloth Carpets, etc, with his beautiful white transparent Varnish, first discovered and manufactured by Mrs. Tyler in 1832.

His Varnishes Iron Railings, Stoves, Fire Frames, Franklin, and all kinds of iron work with his BLACK WATER-PROOF CEMENT VARNISH, far more durable and beautiful than any other ever discovered, which has received the approbation and recommendation of thousands for whom he has applied his Varnish, testimonials of which may be seen at his rooms, where all are invited to call and examine specimens of his work

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

LINES TO A DEPARTED FRIEND.

I'll think of thee, beloved friend,
When thou art far from home;
Though sorrow in my heart should blend
With woe and despair and gloom.

I'll think of thee at early morn,
Ere yet the sun appears;
When pearly dew drops may be found,
Distilled like midnight tears.

I'll think of thee at even-tide,
When cooling zephyrs blow;
While o'er the western hills they glide,
In murmurs soft and low.

I'll think of thee, when o'er the earth
Night casts a sable hue;
And by the midnight lamp I search,
For knowledge good and true.

I'll think of thee, when e'er I roam
Beside the limpid stream;
When nature, smiling 'neath the sun,
Is robed in verdant green.

I'll think of thee, when storms arise,
And lightnings flash the sky;
When deafening thunder rolls above,
In its wild pageantry.

I'll think of thee, when happiness
Is crushed within my heart;
When solitude and loneliness,
Inhabit every part.

I'll think of thee, as onward flies
Our aged father—Time;
He bids us look beyond the skies,
For happiness sublime.

SOMETHING CHEAP.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth,
Nor yet one half so dear;
'Tis worth more than distinguished birth,
Or thousands gained a year;
It lends the day a new delight;
'Tis virtue's firmest shield;
And adds more beauty to the night
Than all the stars can yield.

It maketh poverty content—
To-morrow whispers peace;
It is a gift from heaven sent
For mortals to increase.
It meets you with a smile at morn,
It lulls you to repose—
A flower for peer and peasant born,
An everlasting rose.

A charm to banish grief away,
To snatch the frown from care;
Turn tears to smiles, make dulness gay
Springs gladness every where;
And yet 'tis cheap as summer dew,
'Tis gem's the lily's breast;
A talisman for love, as true
As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the cloud
When threat'ning storm begins—
As music 'mid the tempest loud,
That still its sweet way wins—
As springs an arc across the tide,
Where waves conflicting foam,
So comes this seraph to our side,
To guide the scenes of home.

What may this wondrous spirit be,
With power unheard before—
This charm, the bright divinity?
Good temper—nothing more!
Good temper—'tis the choicest gift
That woman homeward brings;
And can the poorest peasant lift
To bliss unknown to kings.

MIS-SPENT TIME.

There is no remedy for time mis-spent;
No healing for the waste of idleness,
Whose every languor is a punishment
Heavier than active souls can feel or guess.
O, hours of indolence and discontent,
Not now to be redeemed! ye sting not less
Because I know this span of life was lent
For lofty duties, not for selfishness,
Not to be wasted away in aimless dreams,
But to improve ourselves, and serve mankind,
Life and its choicest faculties were given.
Man should be ever better than he seems,
And shape his acts and discipline his mind,
To walk adorning earth, with hope of heaven.

ANECDOTES.

"The fact is, I was ruined by having money left me," said the cobbler. "I only wish," observed Sam, "that some rich enemy would try to work my destruction in that way. Wouldst thou let him?"

A person in company said to another, "You are a scoundrel." The other coolly replied, "Gentlemen, you must not mind what this man says, he is only talking to himself."

"Jane," said a young lady, who was busily engaged in making an indispensable, to her younger sister, who was rather clamorous, "I do wish you would make less noise." "Well," replied Jane, "if I was in your place I'd not say a word; for I'm sure you make the greatest bustle!"

"I say, Jem," said a ploughboy the other day to his companion, "I know of a new fashioned mackintosh to keep out the wet. Why if you eat a red-herring for breakfast, you'll be dry all day."

"I can't speak in public—never done such a thing in all my life," said a chap the other night at a public meeting, who had been called upon to hold forth—but any one in the crowd would speak for me, 'I'll hold his hat!"

A lady requested a friend to tell her to what order in natural history man was usually assigned. He of course answered her philosophically, and desired her to tell him woman's location. "Oh," said she with a smile "man embraces woman."

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,
NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery Empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevails to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, who have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of "billingsgate," in the fulsome description of their infallible specifics, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid.
Dr. A. S. BUTLER.

Boston, June 17.

Bingham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Finished, in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.

All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'

Vegetable Indian Arcanum,

FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrophula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obstructed Catarrhus, Eruptions, Pimples or Pastules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impotence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The complexion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practicing as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but that it is in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernand himself, consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitution, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bill of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNAND, Indian Physician.

JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.

From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant

Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine:

Sir—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast enailing upon me the worst of all human diseases, which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy

Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:

DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have seen from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great debility, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours truly,

IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House,

Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:

Sir—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (up stairs.) People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.

Boston, May 20.

Parasols.

A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received.

E. PACKARD.

Quincy, June 2.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
THE subscriber having assumed the management of the stable near Joshua Jones' Harness Shop, respectfully informs the former patrons, and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish all who feel inclined to purchase, with good and reliable establishments, the proprietor desiring to accommodate to his utmost extent the wants of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove his advertisement to be correct, he hopes the public will give him a chance to substantiate it.

GEORGE J. JONES.

Quincy, Oct. 1.

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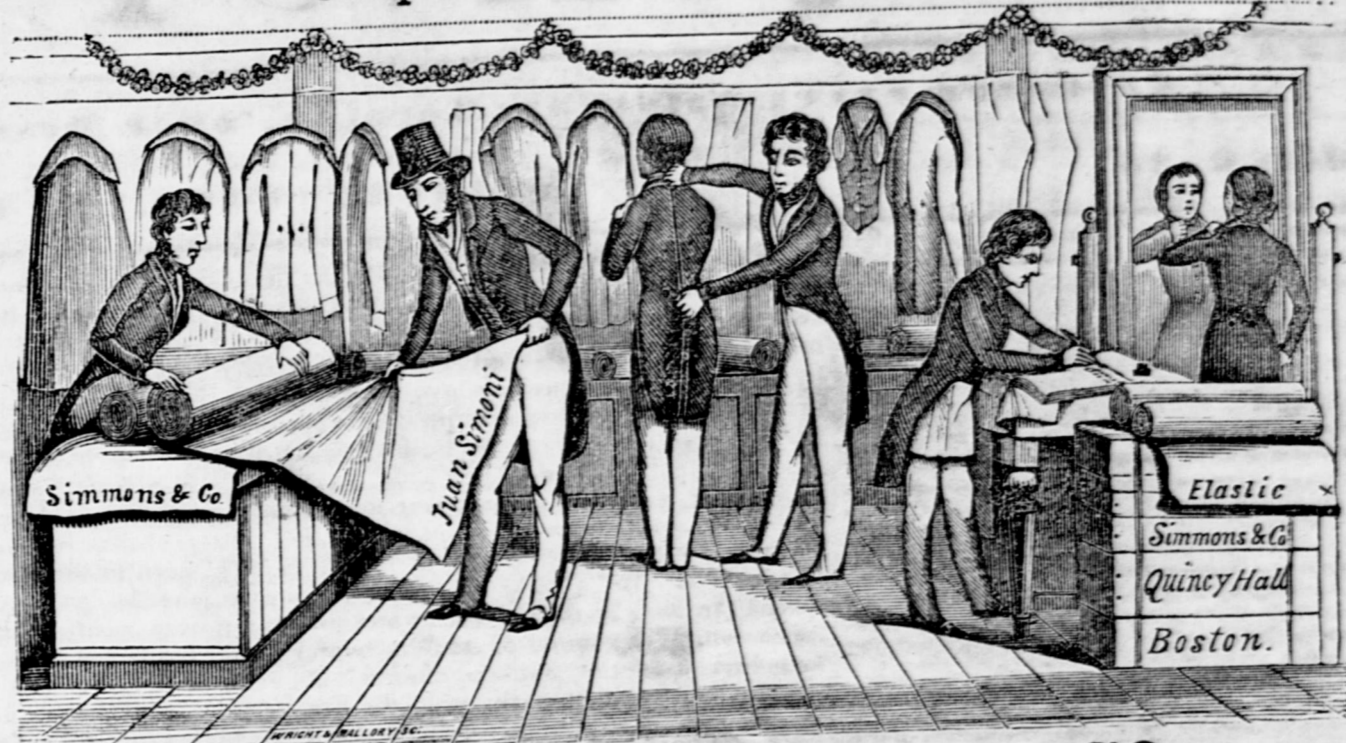
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Quincy, Dec. 31.

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Quincy, Dec. 31.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.
QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings and
Ready-Made Clothing,
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.

The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE,

and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS AND VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City.

Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and

CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.

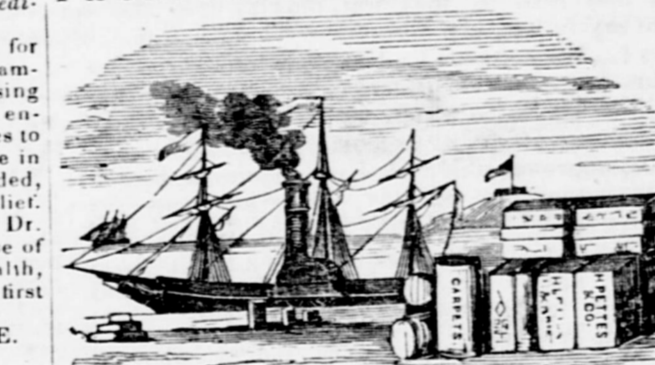
N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.

PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Boston, Aug. 26.

By Steam Ships!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,



CARPETING AND BROADCLOTHS,
at very low prices,
FOR SALE AT

HENRY PETTES & CO.'S
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
No. 224 Washington Street,
CORNER OF SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

H. PETTES & Co. invite the attention of purchasers to their large and valuable stock of

CARPETS, BROADCLOTHS,
RICH SILKS, FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
and the largest and best assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,
AND

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
ever offered in Boston.

In the large Show Saloon may be found
1000 SPLENDID CASHMERE
SHAWLS,

and every description of Silk, Thibet, Mouslin de
Laine or Beautiful FANCY SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of
RICH DRESS SILKS,
measuring full yard wide.

Just received from Auction,
100 PIECES OF SUPERFINE
BROADCLOTHS,

which can be sold at prices which defy competition.
250 pieces of Fine Superfine Imperial Three Ply,
Venetian and elegant Brussels

CARPETS,
Of New and Splendid Patterns.

PAINTED CARPETS, of all sizes,
The entirely new and beautiful stock of Foreign Dry
Goods, has been selected with great care in
LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK.

Every article is of the most rare and attractive style.
Though their Warehouse is the largest of the kind
in the United States—their object has never been to
be eulogized as the most elegant and expensive establish-
ment—but by economical arrangements, to furnish
their customers with the

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Four Story Brick Warehouse, at the corner of Wash-
ington and Summer Streets,
BOSTON.

March 25.

For Sale,
SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. For
further information, apply

AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, March 1.

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.

People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
louder than he can, but such goods as are named in this advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE
CASH, woollen goods especially.

Trade."



S & CO.
THING WAREHOUSE,
et, Boston,
EST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
ssimeres,
nd
othing,
STATES.

rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS**
"PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
to examine our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
STEM,
at it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC,
use alike, and without fear of imposition.
EXHIBITION as well as SALE,
Goods from \$100 to

and inferior to none in this City.
of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
BLISSMENT.
description, to order; and our work will always
to them all in the same store with us, and every
States, free of charge, as usual.
OR YOURSELVES.

Establishment.

ACKARD
Quincy and vicinity, to his **LARGE STOCK OF**
any quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
ments to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
advertisement will be sold **CHEAP FOR THE**

inets, and Gambroons,—Veleets,
's Trimmings,
subject for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
in preference to paying for them ready made, and
res, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
s, Printed Lains, Bishop Lains,
CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINES, DIAPERS,
TINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS,
Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
fs., Scarfs, Bosoms.
ND VELVET CAPS.

OTHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
and **SHOES;** and a great variety of other goods,
if Quincy, May 13.

ing Business.

GILDING, GRATING,
PAPERING & GLAZING
&c. &c.

als, and the public generally, that he has taken the
he will carry on the
BUSINESS
to receive public patronage.
and in good style.
he correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
MELVILL HOVEY.

illinery and Straw Business.

H. BRUMMETT,
OULD return thanks to the ladies of Quincy
and vicinity, for the very liberal encourage-
ment extended to her the past year, and hopes by dis-
tinct and a faithful attention to her business to merit
share of public patronage.
Persons leaving work at this establishment, may ap-
pear in danger of having their Bonnets exchang-
ed, as they are not sent out of the house to be done.
Mrs. B. trusts that twenty years experience in the
business is a sufficient recommendation.
SHROUDS, MOURNING BONNETS, etc., with a
vast variety of **FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES**
too numerous to mention.
Quincy, April 1. 6m

Cap Store.
the sign of Carriage and Harness Manufac-
tury, nearly opposite the Hancock House.
MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscri-
bers, a general assortment of **MEN'S, BOY'S**
CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and
retail, at reduced prices for cash.
Caps made to order, at short notice.
JOHN FAXON, 2r,
JOSEPH FRYE,
Quincy, April 29.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 35.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dol-
lars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six
months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expira-
tion of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at
the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where-
soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified
to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, insert-
ed at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.

Business letters and communications addressed to
the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE BROTHERS UNITED.

"Nature grows not alone in thews and bulk."
SHAKESPEARE.

"This is a dismal night," said the Indian, while the bleak winds whistled through the tall pines, and the hollow murmurings they gave, as they roamed along the desolate glen, seemed like the sighings of a giant confined in their gloomy recesses. The oak, the chestnut, and the shrubbery were stripped of their foliage, or only tokened by the presence of a few dead leaves that they had once been robed in verdure. The scattered trunks of prostrate and decaying trees, added to the gloom, while occasional gray rocks protruded their mossy sides above the snowdrifts, and mantled winter with a thousand unpleasant associations. 'Tis a dismal spot; but Oichee lays no traps for the white man. Will you go on?"

"True, true," said the hunter, as he recovered from a momentary stupor; "I must proceed; but the cold has almost benumbed my faculties. We must hasten, Oichee; you are more injured to this bitter weather than I am; and I fear we must seek some close shelter, where we may raise a fire to warm ourselves. For my part I feel the lassitude which is said to overcome one in freezing."

"Be brave! be brave!" replied Oichee; "the Black Wolf is not far distant, and the fire which he would make could not be more comfortable than to perish in the snows." Then laying his hand upon his lips, in token of silence, he led the way rapidly, but with caution, along the black defile they were tracing. Still the wild and fitful gusts rolled past them, while the heavens exhibited dark, fickle, and hurried clouds which swept over them like the drift their erratic movements propelled.

"Down!" whispered the Indian, as he buried himself in the snow, and pulled, with a powerful grasp, his companion beside him; "did you not see them as they passed below? They will soon be on our trail."

"What is to be done?" inquired the hunter. "Let them pass up the rocks on the other side of the creek; then we must be nimble footed, or we shall fall into their hands. Ha! see, they are no longer in sight. Now use every nerve."

At these words, both started to their feet; and, in the usual hurried trot of foresters, made as rapid progress as practicable towards the bank of the river, occasionally casting an anxious glance on the track of their pursuers, lest some loiterer from their ranks might observe their motions. Arrived at the mouth of the creek, the hunter was for diverging further into the woods, and leaving his enemies to take shelter in direct flight; but his more sagacious companion interposed.

"Do you not fear the snow-prints?" said Oichee; "an Indian's eye would not let such a trail escape him. We must fall into their own path, and mingle our foot-prints with theirs, till both are so lost as not to be traced at all; then trust me for an abode of security."

So saying, they darted across the frozen stream, and followed the path of their pursuers, seeming themselves to pursue. Meanwhile the party of Black Wolf had discovered their footsteps, and, with a yell that rang wildly along the hills, the discovery was announced, as they struck into and followed it with increased ardor. As Oichee supposed, they found themselves confused by falling on their own trail, having, from their numbers, completely destroyed that of their intended victims, who continued their route until they arrived within a short distance of the spot where they had a few minutes previous thrown themselves into the snow to elude the sight of their enemies.

"Now," said Oichee, "follow me," as he descended rapidly between the two projecting crags, till lost to the sight of the amazed and motionless hunter. But he was soon aroused by the voice of his guide below. "What! does the white man fear? Let him fall, then, into the hands of his foe—would he be safe, let him follow the path I have taken."

Another wild and distinct war-whoop decided him in his course, and he descended the aperture which at the depth of about twenty feet, opened into a wide and gloomy cavern, whose roof was formed of massy and projecting rocks, while the sound of rushing water satisfied him that the sunken channel of some stream held its course through the dreary domain. There was scarcely light sufficient to render the things around discernable, and a dense fog seemed to fill every cranny of the cave.

"Now, white man," said the Indian, as, with a giant's strength, he covered the entrance to their retreat with a huge rock which had apparently once fitted the aperture through which they entered, "you are removed from the danger of pursuit; look around you! Do you tremble that you are in the power of a poor friendless Indian, who has bartered the risk of his own life for your safety? The Black Wolf knows not this retreat—and did he, he durst not enter it. The 'dwarf Indian,' as you white men call me, could instantly cover him with the jutting rocks around us. Look around you! What can you see?—the dim thick vapors that overshadow your rivers—the dark and gloomy confines that border on your fabled hell? Dost thou not know me?"

The hunter was surprised at this apostrophe, and he answered to the Indian's inquiry with a tremulousness that in ordinary cases would have seemed unmanly: "Strange man! I know you not; you have that in your person and manners which passes over me like an infant dream, and I look upon you as something allied to the memory of the past, but which I cannot trace or define."

"How many brethren have ye, white man? Lives your father yet—and your mother?"

There was something mournful in the inquiry of the Indian; but his eyes wavered not, and his countenance was fixed with a desponding but firm glance upon the being he addressed.

"Mysterious being," at length the hunter exclaimed, "I know not why I am thus interrogated; but my brothers have been three; two have fallen beneath the hatchet of our pursuers—my eldest I know not of; he was borne away long since by the same tribe, and has probably shared the same fate of the two last. I had one sister, now their captive; and, but for the wild desperation of the act, I would now attempt her rescue."

"But what of your father and your mother?" was the quick and almost savage reply of the Indian.

"They, too, were borne away by the same savage band."

"Dare you, white man," and the Indian raised his dwarfish yet gigantic proportions, "Dare you, white man—dare you attempt their rescue?"

"With my life, I will," replied the hunter, not a little nettled at the inquiry.

"Hold, then," said Oichee, as he communicated fire to a bunch of combustibles, "the hour is not far distant when we can surprise them on their mid-moon watch."

Night was, indeed, fast approaching; and the discomfited Black Wolf and his party had encamped close to the entrance of the cavern occupied by the dwarf Indian. Little was he aware of the destruction that lurked beneath him, as his party gathered around, and the prisoners of his cruelty were bound and linked with cords to the slumbering tribe. As the torch of Oichee was lighted, the desolation of the cavern became more and more distinct and visible; the wild glare of the light rendered the situation one of bewildering interest to the eyes of the unexperienced hunter. He looked around—here a chasm yawned, there an unsupported crag threatened him, and far below where he stood the turbulent waters of a sky-hidden stream dashed in torrents over the uneven surface of the rude abyss. Presently his eyes caught a sight of something that aroused him to the recollection of the upper world: high on a projecting rock lighted by the torch of the Indian, he beheld, as it were, two globes of fire, rolling in their orbits, yet fixed intently upon him. His rifle was raised in an instant, but the Indian withheld his hand.

"Fool!" he exclaimed, "rush not on destruction. One rifle sound alone would prove our ruin. Trust to me." And he scattered the splinters of his pitch pine torch with so judicious a hand, that the startled animal shrunk back from his position; and, treading on a faithless clump of earth, was precipitated into the bubbling torrent below; while his terrific howl echoed through the cavern like distant peals of heavy thunder. Crippled by the fall, yet struggling, by his inherent disgust of water, the panther bounded from crag to crag, and had soon again ascended from the chasm into which he had fallen, when the hunter again levelling his piece, exclaimed, "By heavens, Indian, I shall trust my life no longer in such rude power;" and the report reverberated harshly along the grim cavities of the cave, while it mingled with the last deafening howl of the animal as it fell lifeless into the water below.

"Rash, rash man," said Oichee, "have you forgotten the more fearful perils that surround you?" The panther's howl is common to an Indian's ears. Its music may lull him to sleep; but the sound of a rifle has no such potent charm. Silence! he whispered commandingly, throwing his torch down into the stream; "let darkness hide your rash act."

The hunter, as we have heretofore called him, must be more familiarly introduced to the reader. He is a tall, graceful looking man, probably of the age of thirty years; but his stern features would have induced the belief that he possessed more manly firmness than was really allotted to his nature. His early years had been passed in the eastern sections of this country, and his education had been such that it would have fitted him for almost any station in its councils. He had married at an early age; but domestic difficulties had soon caused a separation from his wife, and he became ever after a melancholy man; his spirits seemed to have been broken; and when his parents removed to the banks of the tumultuous Blackwater creek, he had accompanied them on their way; and for a few years past had done little else than scour the woods in pursuit of game which infested the mountains contiguous to his home. The gap of the creek is well known to many, but any individual that has traversed it well knows a sterile spot where vegetation never sprung, and has probably listened with attentive ear to the sounds as of a rushing torrent beneath, far beneath his feet, while he stood upon a base of rocks which, it would seem, had been eternal in their duration. Beneath this massy bed of granite the hunter and his Indian guide had sought security. The morning's sun had found the former quiet and calm in his home; the noisday sun had found that home a sheet of flame; and the night had found his family all captives, himself a little less, to the wild and venomous hatred which the Black Wolf bore towards the whites. But that night also found his enemy unconsciously sleeping above the very foe he had pursued, without even a fancy that his slumbers might be started by the unwelcome clamor of war. Richard Malvers (for thus we must call him) had little idea of the companion who was with him, or what he was; yet he knew that companion had evinced a sagacity in eluding the pursuit of his enemies, which demanded his attention and gratitude. Indeed, it was to the shrewd sightedness of Oichee that he was indebted for the enjoyment of that dawning (even of the most unhappy being) existence.

"And who is Oichee?" he mentally exclaimed, as the Indian gathered together the loose fragments of the cavern, and kindled up a fire for their mutual comfort. "And who is Oichee? Why that restless, meaning inquiry after the fate of my father, my mother, my brothers and sisters? Why was it? His eye looked calm and his nerves were unshaken; but there was a thrill in his voice which startled me, like the confusedness of an unwelcome echo. Who is this incomprehensible? I have tendered him naught—given him naught; and when, to-day he struggled with me in my hour of desolation I felt that his dwarfish stature was a shackle that bent me to its wearing. What are his purposes? to betray me? What are his views? to assassinate? It cannot be. Can it be?"

He sat himself down gloomily upon a jutting rock, and watched, with a keen glance, the irregular movements of the dwarf as he gatted the splinters around him to kindle into a blaze the fuel which he designed should startle the chill atmospheric feelings from their limbs. The soul of Richard was wrappd up in a thousand reflections, as he saw the being before him prepare for his comfort; his form had something about it so unnatural, and his professions had apparently been dictated so much by kindness; yet he so much feared hypocrisy that his gaze was one of deep and most intense interest.

"He does not blanch before me; he evinces no surprise, but I know the Indian never does. What can he be?"—and he musingly surveyed the form of his guide, while the fires of the encamped Black Wolf's party, glared through the gloom of the clefted rocks, and their reflection came like flickering flashes through the crannies of the rock which was placed as a barrier to their entrance, in case they should discover the subterranean refuge of the hunter and his guide.

The dwarf was of most irregular proportions, with a form of extraordinary strength and muscle, and yet his height was very little more than four feet, if above that; but he combined agility of action with his movements, that would have been truly surprising for even an amateur in gymnastics to witness.

By this time, this strange compound of the civilized and the savage had, in a dark recess of the cave, produced a glowing, comfortable looking fire, and also from a larger, which had not before been observed by his companion, brought forth some social steaks of venison, together with the means requisite for preparing a forester's repast. These things being all arranged, he approached his guest.

"Brother!" said he, "will you partake of the Indian's repast?"

Malvers started; there came a thrill over him at the ejaculation of "Brother!" which he had never before experienced, and yet that expression was all of kindness.

"Brother!" he re-echoed; "how mean you strange but less miserable being than you seem? Brother?"

"Ay, Brother!" continued the Indian; and

he emphasised the word half sardonically; "will you partake of an Indian's fare?"

"Brother!" again uttered the hunter, the same time placing his hand on his rifle, "What demon has enmeshed me?" and he cocked his piece preparatory to his defence.

Oichee, who had observed his every motion, but without evincing the least feeling of alarm, now passed his hand across the muzzle of the piece, and in a calm tone thus addressed his companion:

"Is it for this, white man, that you threaten the life of your friend—that he has brought you in security from your bitterest enemy's pursuit, and given you an opportunity to rescue the dearest object of your love from the grasp of a savage and relentless foe? I ask, is it for this? Will you sacrifice your whole family to the poor caven fancy of fear? Hold! I will tell you that which your memory cherishes not."

"What is it, then, thou canst tell, wild, untamed and rude figure of a man?" was the hurried and angry reply of the hunter.

"Didst thou ever see the remaining trunk of a girdled pine, when the tree had fallen?—didst thou ever see the solid rock when the blast had splintered it—each firmly resisting the combination of efforts to destroy them? I am their effigy; with me, Fate has done her worst. I know thee, Richard Malvers, better than thou knowest me."

"And what is it thou dost know?"

"More than thou wilt believe; but it is this. I know that the same mother who gave thee birth sorrowed for the loss of me even before your existence. Do you understand me?"

There was a melancholy tone in the ejaculation of the dwarf while he uttered the above, which almost melted the heart of Richard, and faintly he articulated—

"Who are you, then?"

"Thy brother, Richard—the lost one thou hast spoken of. I have known thee long; I have known the designs of the Black Wolf, but my efforts could not counteract them; my plans have been deeply laid; I have drawn him into my trail; he is now in my power, and I only ask of thee to aid me in rescuing the parents to whom we both owe our existence. Richard, again I ask, dare you—dare you attempt their freedom?"

"I dare—I dare!" was the undesigning reply. While a world of doubt had buried the hunter in a bewildered maze of incredulity, and he felt all the joy which hope promises in finding a relative so dear as Oichee had proclaimed himself, yet he was fearful that the pretended claim of consanguinity was not in reality true. There was no embrace—there was not even a smile—and the "brothers," both of whom sprang from the same fountain of nature, stood each apart, like the cold statues that arise from the marble of our common mother earth.

How strangely that cold and perplexing feeling, which sometimes arises from doubt or distrust, rest upon the heart even when its fountains seem, as it were, boiling over with the contending emotions of love, anxiety and distrustfulness. Think what we will of affection, it springs not suddenly up, like the morning flower, blushing and spreading its beauties to the day, but like the mountain oak and its aged companions, that knit their limbs together the more firmly as years grow over their duration; yet, like the morning blossom, quick budding affections often fade and wither away in the sunbeams which produced them; while the embracing oaks fall not at each other's side without marking with desolation the companions of their growth. Affections long tried fall not asunder without a pang; but the uniting ties of consanguinity are never so immovably knit as when they grow from the communion of children.

There was a startlingly wild conviction of this, which wove itself, like a web, over the hearts of both the hunter and the dwarf. Neither wished to exhibit the first signs of joy; but both felt that the germs of coming happiness were springing up in their bosoms. The thought is thrilling and deep; but there is a something we cannot define; there is a something that winds itself about the heart, which human reason cannot gather together, as the resper his shewers; there is something which *coen loce shudders at*; and that something was before the Indian and the white man as they each with the feeling of brothers but without their kindness, sat themselves down to supply the demands of hunger. But few words passed between them until they had completed the repast.

"Now Richard," said Oichee, "Now let us up and look to those we would liberate and preserve. What sort of a piece have you there?" and he essayed to lift from his hands the rifle of Richard. The distrust before evinced was as deep as ever in the breast of the hunter, and it was with reluctance he permitted the dwarf to look at his rifle, taking at the same time himself the readiest weapon of defence the Indian had for a like supervision. But Oichee quailed not; his feelings were true and with his simple nature he could not and he did not distrust his brother! though that brother had little confidence in him.

"Tis a fair piece," said the Indian returning it, "But have you ammunition?"

"I have, I think, sufficient," was the reply.

"Be sure, be sure," continued Oichee—here is an abundance. How heavy does your rifle carry?"

"Ninety to the pound," replied the hunter.

"Ninety in truth," continued Oichee. Should your own fail, these are a hundred and twenty—two balls to the charge. Are you ready?"

"I am," sternly but quickly said Richard.

"I will first ascend," said the Indian, as he removed with great caution, the stone which had been placed by himself over the mouth of the cave. "I will first ascend; but observe, when following, be careful that you make not the least sound, and our moccasins must be firmly set and lashed before we move."

The midnight hour was fast approaching; the dull, red glare of the Black Wolf's fire had died away to the flickering tremulousness of a decaying and incinerated brand; the loud, fitful, and half breathing sounds of his snoring startled, or quiescent sleepers had for some time fallen upon the wakeful ears of the brothers; and his solitary sentinel, who was to have watched the "coming events" of danger, had neared the fire, behind the trunk, and beneath the shadow of a perennial hemlock, sheltered themselves from the whistling blasts, and had lost all consciousness of danger; for the eye that could have overlooked every thing of its nature which surrounded him, was dead in calm and peaceful slumber; but the danger lurked beneath him. He heeded it not; for he knew it not.

The prisoners were closely secured; and the slightest motion might have whelmed them in misery. But, *was it strange? They too slept!* the father, the mother, and the sister of those they knew not of, but who alike burned with ardor to deliver them from their captors. In a few moments they had both ascended, and looking eagerly around, they saw that the whole party slept, while their decaying fires cast a faint glimmer of light on the recumbent groups.

Hastily the dwarf cut asunder the thongs which connected the captives with the persons of their captors, and, fearful lest by awakening them he should lose the advantages which then presented themselves, they with caution divested the savages one by one of such of their weapons as could be obtained without arousing the sleepers. The hunter, this while, was not inactive, for by his well known voice he soon found means to awaken his relatives, without having disturbed the slumberers who had guarded them, and without noise or bustle they were removed to the secure recesses of the cave. The dwarf, in the mean time, was engaged in arranging a slow match which should cause an explosion that would arouse and terrify the redskins as soon as his retreat was achieved. His object was accomplished without accident to himself or friends; but when their foes were aroused by his stratagem perceiving at the instant that their captives had escaped, and struck with the mystery of the event, their wild, horrid, and startling howl and yell rang like the screamings of ten thousand wolves along the forest, and they fled like startled deer from the scene of their encampment, leaving their very weapons upon the ground.

But then came the deep and thrilling effect of mutual recognition. *The mother knew her child—the son his mother.* The changes of time had not obliterated recollection, although the recognition was, on the one part, mingled with the cold and distant feeling of distrust.

On the banks of the beautiful Mohaw are yet to be seen the remains of a log house, where the dwarf Indian ended his earthly career; and the churchyard tells the tale, by a marble slab, of the rescue of the parents of those who, although brothers, never enjoyed but an indistinct idea of affection, and who departed this life without regret, for want of a communion of feeling in the future world of spirits. Such were the ties by which nature binds man together.

"IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID!"

There is no passage more emphatic, and at the same time more cheering and comforting to the afflicted soul than this. In the hour of trial, when the clouds of adversity darken our path, and there appears not one ray of light to guide our steps; when the tempest roars, and death, that grim giant, stares us in the face, then it is that this sublime and soothing passage comes with all its force, and calms the troubled soul of man.

What a blessing these words of comfort have been to mankind ever since they were uttered by our Savior! The child, when in the dark, hears a footstep approach, its little heart beats faster, but the mother's voice falls upon the ear, "It is I, love, be not afraid," and all is peace in the infant's bosom. O! it is not beautiful to contemplate the child's reliance on its mother, but infinitely more to see the young leaning with the same reliance, on the bosom of their Savior? And when sickness comes with its withering blight, and the mother sits beside the cradle of her idolized child, watching for the last breath, yet hoping, praying (O, such prayers as that agonized mother pours forth, none but those who have suffered can know,) that God will hear and spare her child, suddenly it gasps, it breathes once more, and all is over—and that wretched mother is almost distracted. In her despair she cries, "My child! my child! who has taken it from me—was it not my own?" But a light breaks in upon her, and a voice whispers, "the child is not dead but sleepeth;" "It is I, be not afraid."

Again, we kneel beside the death bed of the loved one, and ever and anon, a shade of doubt and anxiety passes over the pale face, as the

shadow of death falls upon it—and like the mariner, tossed upon the ocean wave, without compass or guiding star, so is the loved one, until we rouse the scattered senses by whispering the blessed assurance of our Savior, "Though you pass through the valley and the shadow of death, yet will I not leave thee," "It is I, be not afraid."

And we have the satisfaction of knowing it is all sufficient. The immortal part has winged its way to the spirit land. O! may I ever call to mind these words of our blessed Savior, "It is I, be not afraid," and I think I may bear the ills of life, and the approach of death, without a murmur.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES.

FRIEND GREEN—"Fair Play" tells us we have made but a "feeble effort" at sustaining our views of this affair; it is such an ignominy, as to suppose we had the least idea of convincing him or his associates of their error. Far from it; we are fully convinced, we might as well appeal to his *lapse*. We have not been able, however, to discover any very shrewd answers to our queries, or that he has produced one substantial fact, to sustain this disgraceful prosecution. He is evidently convinced of his weak position, and is about used up, after exhausting all the arguments his *great mind* could suggest, in favor of his side; he has abandoned the field, and allowed his arguments to fall to the ground, and now commenced the defence of some "reverend individual" who we know nothing about, and we think quite foreign to the subject. We are not desirous of discussing the character or merits of this "individual" whom "Fair Play" "delights to honor," or the size of the hole that he escaped through; neither have any desire to know the number or the names of those persons "who delight to honor him" or whether they are citizens of Albany, Woburn, Fall River, or Quincy. We will, for the information of this wise sage, say we are not one of those, that would extol any mortal as a God.

We have endeavored rigidly to abstain from retort, or recrimination, in our former communications on this subject. But we now feel compelled to adopt "Fair Play's" mode of defence, and shall take the liberty to make use of the weapons he has placed in our hands.

It is somewhat amusing to observe the close analogy this astute writer has drawn between the two supposed crimes, one for teaching our children to read, the other we blush to name, "Fair Play" thinks we are fond of "gunning." If it would be any satisfaction to him to know our opinion on this score "it is at hand" and he is quite welcome to it. If the "not indicted" had been indicted, he not only deserved to be "grinned" at, but should have been placed on a scaffold with a halter around his neck, and there scourged with a whip of scorpions. "Fair Play" tells us "he is yet to learn that a primary school has been kept in this district, as the majority of the prudential committee have not appointed a time to commence." "Indeed!" Then we should think it quite time they had. We suppose this *wiseacre's* ignorance arises from the fact that he is not a resident of this district, but a disorganizer in another. We will endeavor to "enlighten" him on this subject, by stating for his, and his associates' information, that there has been a most excellent primary school kept in this district, and far superior, and under much better discipline, than it was last year; kept by a young lady fully competent, and placed there by Mr. Tirrell, the legal prudential committee-man for the district, and that sanctioned by the town's general school committee. This teacher gives her whole attention to the school, and is not to be found gossiping about from street to street and house to house, endeavoring to cause contention, discord and disunion, among the community!

Let us examine "Fair Play's" pitiful cool story, which is somewhat amusing, although as base as their shameful attempt to persecute the unoffending young lady, and "trample upon every principle of morality and justice to appease their appetites." He says the answer to the queries in our last communication "is at hand, and will, perhaps, enlighten us." Who can doubt it? emanating from the pen of one who has established his reputation for veracity beyond a doubt by publishing this famous cool story.

We asked in our last communication, if it was actually necessary for the benefit of the district to add two "gentlemen" to the prudential committee.

This appears to be the answer this type of truth "had at hand." "The need of two more prudential committee-men was also apparent when they the leaders, we suppose of this disgraceful affair" ascertained, that the yard or cellar of the school-house was to be used as a coal depot, as they knew the district did not require such a great quantity of refuse coal at that season of the year as had been bought in such haste by their AGENT." This charge brought against Mr. Tirrell, is a chimera of their own imagination, false, base, and as false as he that asserts it; a falsehood cut out of whole cloth, without any shadow of ground for the assertion. Mr. Tirrell has not bought one pound of coal for the district either good or "refuse" neither has he placed any in the "school-house yard or cellar." The last coal that was purchased for the district and carried to the school-house, was three thousand six hundred and ninety-two pounds, in November, 1842, purchased by the prudential committee-man for that year. Now, kind reader, what dependence can be placed on any statement made by a wretch so base as to resort to such despicable means to accomplish his ends, and injure an innocent fellow being? What inference does this traducer intend the public should draw from this falsehood? Why that Mr. Tirrell was squandering the district's money for "refuse coal" and was necessary to place two guardians over him. Here is the commencement of the villany, the leaders of this disgraceful affair practiced on their blind associates. At their secret sessions they found, in order to accomplish their nefarious designs, it was indispensably necessary to conjure up and circulate this barefaced falsehood, in order to impose upon a few of the weak-minded voters in the district. It plainly appears there has not been any refuse coal bought. Then what "need" have we for those guardian angels? None! Is it not evidently, I would ask, a party concern, intended solely to create all possible contention, discord and disunion in the district.

We perceive our friend "Fair Play" keeps us well informed of the sympathy he fears we shall arouse by stating simple truth. But what sympathy can this champion of falsehoods, or his associates in guilt, expect at the hands of an intelligent public, by publishing such barefaced falsehoods? Does he suppose by "such base duplicity to impose upon honest and well disposed citizens?" "Away with such futile attempts to create sympathy." Could the leaders of this shameful persecution for one moment enjoy one spark of the feeling of respect and confidence that is justly due to this

young lady, from every parent that has children under her care, we feel confident he would instantaneously disband his rebellious army, and permit them once more to become good and peaceful citizens, make acknowledgments to this young lady, and the public for his past follies, bury in oblivion his nefarious designs, allow these difficulties to subside into tranquility and peace.

It is a well known fact that weak-minded generals are prone to adhere to whatever wrong steps they may have taken, but one of courage, when convinced of his error will acknowledge it and expect forgiveness.

We will now cheerfully leave the conduct of these "gentlemen," "Fair Play" and their associates, to the just verdict of the public, holding them, however, accountable for any unjust, odious, or groundless charge they may see fit to make against this unoffending young lady, until they produce substantial facts as a basis for this proceeding.

One word more to our friend "Fair Play," and we will finish this somewhat lengthy epistle. We would just whisper in his ear that he is known. We would also advise him to let the affairs of this district alone and attend to his own, and resign the quill to some abler hand, if he cannot find a more plausible excuse for his and their proceedings than his famous coal story, a most pitiful batch of falsehoods, that none but an infamous knave could invent; and the monster that could circulate such a foul libel against a fellow being, should not be permitted to live in any civilized community.

A CITIZEN OF THE DISTRICT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

At the Town-Hall, Monday Evening, August 28th, 1843, the adjournment of the Annual Meeting of the Washington Total Abstinence Society was held—the President in the Chair.

On motion of Seth Adams:

Resolved—That we proceed to the choice of officers.

On motion of Seth Adams:

Resolved—To choose the Officers by nomination.

Chose:

President—Ezra Badger.

First Vice President—William D. Gray.

Second Vice President—George Follett.

Treasurer—Nathan Ames.

Corresponding Secretary—Seth Adams.

Recording Secretary—Stephen F. Fowler.

Directors—Henry A. Gay, Abram Prescott, Josiah Adams, Jr. Thomas Arey, John A. Simpson, William B. Duggan, Daniel Eld, Elijah Baxter, Lyman Richards, Daniel Spear, William Wood Veszie.

On motion of George Follett:

Resolved—To propose for the action of the Quarterly Meeting on the 10th of November next, the following as an amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 4. Sec. 2. "The Government of this Society shall consist of a President two Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and eleven Directors, who shall be chosen on the 10th of November (instead of August) annually; and shall constitute the government of the Society."

On motion of Josiah Adams, Jr.:

Resolved—That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to engage Rev. Charles W. Denison and George T. Bigelow, Esq. of Boston, to lecture before the Washingtonians of this town, as soon as it is to them convenient.

On motion of John Lannen:

Resolved—That George Follett be a Committee to provide a suitable place in which to hear the lectures of Messrs. Denison and Bigelow.

On motion of Seth Adams:

Resolved—That the Secretary furnish the Editors of the Quincy papers, each with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication in their respective papers.

On motion of Josiah Adams, Jr.:

Resolved—To dissolve the meeting.

S. F. FOWLER, Rec'g. Sec'y.

For the Quincy Patriot.

NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR—A Note signed by me, is advertised (with many others,) for sale at Auction on Monday, the 4th of September next, in front of the Hancock House, by Thomas Adams as assignee of the estate of Justin Spear, Esq. Now I honestly caution all persons against bidding upon the same, as I should have paid the note, had it been in my power so to do, before being disgraced by having my poverty advertised at auction. Whoever purchases my note will regret that he had not made a better investment of his capital.

STEPHEN F. FOWLER.

Quincy, August 28, 1843.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

A "CUTE TRICK." The New York Standard states that recently about twenty slaves in the State of Maryland took it into their heads to make a push for Canada. They met together in a common band in Baltimore county. They proceeded as far as the bridge at Havre de Grace, where they sent two of their number forward to make the experiment of crossing. The keeper refused to let them pass. The couple then returned to their companions; when after some consultation they built a coffin of rough boards, put it on the bier and placed one of their number on it. Then in a solemn funeral procession they marched up to the bridge and asked the privilege of crossing to bury their friend on the other side. The ruse took. The procession crossed over and kept on the highway, till they got out of sight; they then took to the woods again and *resurrected* their dead companion. So says a fugitive, who saw several of them in Philadelphia. They deserve their freedom after such a successful "operation" as that.

FATAL DUEL. A hostile meeting took place at New Orleans on Saturday week, between Alice Labranche, lately elected a Representative from the State of Louisiana to the next Congress, and the editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette, in which the latter gentleman was mortally wounded, and expired about five hours subsequent to the meeting. The affair originated in a publication. The fight took place at the distance of forty yards, the weapons used being double-barrelled shot guns, loaded with ball. The editor was not wounded until the fourth round.

ENTRANCE TO MOUNT AUBURN. Many of our readers are probably not aware, to quote the language of the Boston Atlas, that a new gateway and lodges have been in process of erection at the Mount Auburn Cemetery. They are now completed, with the exception only of raising the capstone of the gateway, which will be immediately done.

The new gateway and lodges are similar in design, and correspond in size, to the former ones. They are, however, of hammered Quincy granite, instead of wood, and are from the quarry of Octavius T. Rogers & Co., the contractors for the whole work. The capstone of the gateway is undoubtedly the largest block of granite ever wrought. It is twenty-four feet six inches in length, by ten feet nine inches in breadth, measuring to the outside faces of the abacus, and four feet six inches in height. The block from which this stone has been wrought, weighed, when first separated from the quarry, over one hundred tons. Its present weight is a little short of fifty tons. It was transported from Quincy to Watertown, after being wrought, on a carriage similar to those used in moving the columns, and other large stones, for the new Custom House and Merchants' Exchange, and drawn by forty-five yoke of oxen.

The lintel immediately under the capstone is eighteen feet long, four feet wide, and four feet six inches deep, and weighs twenty seven tons. On the outside of this lintel is the following inscription:

"Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

On the inside face of this lintel is inscribed:

"Mt. Auburn—consecrated September 24, 1831."

The cost of the whole work, including an iron fence on each side of the lodges, twenty-five feet in length, will be ten thousand dollars.

ROBBERY OF MILBURY BANK BILLS. The Milbury (Mass.) Bank, having for some length of time neglected to send for its bills which had accumulated at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, some two weeks since furnished the conductor of an Express with orders to call and take them. That agent did so. The bills were delivered in two packages, one containing twenty-one thousand and the other seventeen thousand dollars. The express man brought the packages to Boston and deposited them in his safe at one o'clock in the afternoon, until the hour for the departure of the downward train, half past four o'clock. They were then placed in the hands of one of his agents, and upon the arrival of the cars at the Milbury branch road, were delivered to the conductor of that track, who, upon arrival in Milbury passed them into the charge of the Cashier at the Bank.

The package of twenty-one thousand dollars was opened for use, but the other package, there being no immediate occasion for it, was deposited in the vault. Last week the Milbury bank received notice from the Suffolk, that upon its account in Boston the former stood overdrawn the sum of nine thousand and dollars. To this the bank replied that it was impossible, as from the books was most clearly true. On Saturday, however, after noticing that the Milbury bills had been coming in at Boston very rapidly—the President of the Suffolk went to Milbury for an examination into the matter.

Upon looking at the books of the bank it appeared to the satisfaction of the President of the Suffolk and the Cashier of the Milbury, that bills of the latter must have been stolen. The Cashier then went into the vault and brought out the seventeen thousand package and broke its seals—and it was found to be filled with slips of blank brown paper of the size of bank bills! The Suffolk seals and super-scription, as we are informed, were readily identified by the President. Somewhere, then—and where?—that is the mystery—the sum of seventeen thousand dollars had been taken from the package, and the slips of paper substituted.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON. The Washington Monument Society of New York, are making preparations for the erection of a monument in that city to the "Father of his country," which will surpass any structure of the kind in the United States. It is to be of granite in the form of a pentagon, and finished in the gothic style of architecture. It will be four hundred twenty feet high, with spacious rooms for a historical library, gallery of paintings, etc. The monument is to be built by the voluntary contributions of the people of the United States of one dollar and upward. This enterprise when completed, will greatly beautify that city.

HURRICANE AT SEA. The Captain of a packet ship, lately arrived at New York from Liverpool, reports, that on the twentieth ultimo, at about seven o'clock in the morning, Nantucket bearing West, distant thirty-five miles, he encountered one of the most severe hurricanes which he ever experienced during his long nautical experience. The wind blew with such violence as to carry away all the sails with the exception of a topsail. The bulwarks were stove, some water taken into the cabin, and one of the quarter boats carried by the force of the wind into the mizen rigging above the round top, and wedged fast there. After the gale had abated, the boat was taken down, and found to be uninjured.

COMMUTATION. The Executive Council of this State have assigned the twentieth of September inst. to hear the petitioners for the commutation of Isaac Leavitt's punishment from death to imprisonment. The petitions thus far number 4,300 signatures.

SHERIFF OF BARNSTABLE. The Governor and Council have appointed Hinckley, of Barnstable, Sheriff for that county, in place of David Crocker, Esq., deceased.

RIOT IN BOSTON. On Sunday afternoon last, an affray commenced between some white sailors and negroes, in Ann street, North Square, Boston. There are different versions of the story, as to the origin, but from all we can learn, says the Boston Courier, the whites were the aggressors. Some insult was given by a white sailor, and the blacks set upon him; another sailor came to his assistance—said to be the boatswain's mate of the Revenue Cutter—and both were dragged by the blacks into the house of a black man, and abused in a most shocking manner—the latter being stabbed in the back, and the former having his head cut badly with an axe.

A general fight ensued between whites and blacks—during which a great many wounds were inflicted, of a serious nature, upon both parties. The day police were not sufficient to quell the riot, and the bells were rung, as if for fire. At the alarm of fire, the department turned out with its usual alacrity, and the chief engineer, with an engine company was soon on the ground, but not before the house of the colored man in which they had gathered, was completely destroyed. As soon as the firemen and engineers appeared, the combatants dispersed, and in a short time order was in a great measure restored. The Marshal soon arrived, and took possession of all the streets in the neighborhood, and kept order during the night.

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT BRITAIN. This immense Iron Steamer of three thousand six hundred tons, the largest in size, probably, in the world, and propelled by the Archimedeon Screw, has been launched at Bristol, (Eng.) The occasion was made a gala day by the extensive preparations for the visit of Prince Albert, who acted as god-father at the christening of the Iron Mammoth. A splendid banquet was given in the extensive saloon of the steamer, after which the launch took place, and the christening was performed by the Prince, who broke a bottle of Champagne over the bows, pronouncing the name—"The Great Britain." She is furnished with six masts, and is to be rigged with the patent wire cordage. The masts work on a swivel on deck, and can all be struck in a moment if a storm arises. The Great Britain is to ply as a packet between Bristol and New York; she will carry six hundred passengers and twelve hundred tons of freight.

HON. DAVID HENSHAW. The Washington correspondent of the New York True Sun says the following eulogy to the Secretary of the Navy:—He is an indefatigable business man, and toils away from sun to sun. No man makes him a communication without receiving a prompt reply, and that to the point. It would be well if his example in this case were followed by some other officials. I confess Mr. Henshaw grows upon my esteem, as I believe he does upon all who know him. Without exception or disparagement, he is the most efficient Secretary of the Navy that has for a long time occupied the post. His conduct is regulated by the most impartial and strict rules of justice, and by the common sense sagacity and power of discrimination which alike prevent him from falling the victim of duplicity, and from failing to discover and reward merit where it exists. The language of eulogy, to use the idea of another, is new to me; but it has been extorted by commanding excellence, and it will last upon the solid fabric that supports it.

A WAY TO RAISE THE WIND. A female in New York City, evidently possessed of talents and well educated, supports herself in the following way: When any person of note arrives in town, and puts up at a fashionable hotel, he receives a note, written in a beautiful hand, requesting an interview at some hour of the evening, in some retired street on the right or left hand, as the case may be. The note contains many apologies for thus overstepping "the modesty of nature," and promises full explanations which shall be satisfactory. The meeting being had, a long risqué story is told, and the *verdant stranger*, imagining it is a peculiar case, and made known to him on account of his long standing and notoriety, takes out his purse and is liberal. After some further conversation the girl disappears.

THE ANNUAL MUSTER. The first Regiment of Light Infantry, and the National Lancers attached, under the command of Col. George Tyler Bigelow; the first battalion of Artillery, under the command of Major William B. Perkins; the second battalion of Artillery, under the command of Major Samuel F. Train; the first battalion of Light Infantry, under the command of Major Luther M. Hunt, and the second battalion of Light Infantry, under the command of Captain William H. Spooner; the whole comprising the first Brigade, first Division of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, under the command of Brigadier General John S. Tyler, will assemble on Boston Common, on Tuesday, September 19th, in the forenoon, for the annual inspection and review.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. From the returns received, it appears that the whig candidates have been elected to Congress by a large majority over the democratic or suffrage candidates. The vote is somewhat smaller than at the late gubernatorial election.

GEN. JACKSON. The editor of the Washington Globe has received a letter from General Jackson, postmarked at Nashville the 20th inst. which proves that the account of his death, written on a way-bill between Cincinnati, (Ohio,) and Wheeling, (Vir.) was a foolish and mischievous-hoax.

UNITED STATES SENATOR. Gov. Ford of Illinois has appointed the Hon. James Semple, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Hon. Mr. McRoberts.

APPOINTMENT. Hon. Gorham Parks has been appointed Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine, in place of Hon. John Holmes deceased.

S. F. HOLBROOK, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the Boston Washington Total Abstinence Society. His co-laborers in the Washingtonian reform will receive this intelligence with regret.

Thomas Clarkson, the well known anti-slavery advocate is ninety-three years of age, occupies a farm near Ipswich, (Eng.) of three hundred and sixty acres, and has written one hundred and twenty-three works of various kinds, mostly on slavery.

Cucumbers are a very favorite vegetable among the Persians. An individual will devour a peck at a sitting—eating leisurely for hours, until he consumes all before him. They often carry a cucumber in their hands as a nosegay.

To kill flies, mix half a spoonful of black pepper, one of brown sugar, and two of cream, and expose the same on a plate. The flies will be attracted and destroyed.

Two of the members of Congress elect from Illinois, John Wentworth and Robert Smith, are natives of New Hampshire.

Why is a man having corns like a vegetable? Because he's a toe-martyr!

A convention of the northern counties of Missouri has been held to devise measures to oppose the unremitting exertions of the Illinois abolitionists, by whom money and ingenuity are said to be constantly and successfully employed in aiding the escape of slaves.

A teamster of Royalston, in this State, has a team horse which has plied between that place and Boston for the last twelve years, making a total of sixty-seven thousand two hundred miles, having drawn seven hundred and twenty tons in the time, and earned his master four thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars. Every body can afford to keep a horse at this rate.

Soon after a train of cars had lately started from Philadelphia, the engineer discovered a man walking on the track, and immediately reversed the engine; when he found the man could not be saved but at the peril of his own life, he jumped on to the cow-catcher, and caught the man in his arms. Both came off with only a trifling injury. The man was deaf and dumb.

A Beggar in Norwich (Ct.) recently excited sympathy by showing a bandaged arm, which he said had been badly fractured on shipboard. A medical man insisted on examining it, and found the bandages concealed a large amount of specie and bank notes. The fellow is now undergoing "statute" treatment.

Captain Stockton has made another experiment with his big gun below Sandy Hook. He fired a ball, weighing two hundred and forty-two pounds, through a target three miles distant; the target was of immense strength, being made of iron and wood.

NOTICES.

Whig County Convention.

The Whigs of Norfolk County are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Dedham on the 13th September, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a County Committee, and, also, to nominate candidates for the Senate.

Towns will choose three Delegates for each Representative they are entitled to. The Convention will meet at the usual place.

By order of the County Committee.

The Whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7th, at half past seven o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, and also to elect a Town Committee for the year ensuing. By order of the Whig Town Committee.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic citizens of the several towns in the Commonwealth are hereby notified to choose delegates, twice the largest number of their Representatives in the Legislature, to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Worcester, at nine o'clock in the morning of WEDNESDAY, 13th September inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth; of acting upon the subject of a Democratic National Convention; and of transacting such other business as may be deemed proper.

By order of the State Committee.

GEORGE BANROFT, Chairman.

WILLIAM E. PARMENTER, Secretary.

The Democrats of Quincy are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 9th, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to attend the State Convention notified to be held at Worcester, on the 13th of September, and to transact such other business as the welfare of the cause requires.

By order of Democratic Town Committee.

The members composing the Government of the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Quincy, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th of September, for consultation and the arrangement of important business.

Be promptly on hand, gentlemen, as the ship is to be chartered, manned and freighted for the approaching campaign. A brilliant voyage is expected.

By order of the President.

S. F. FOWLER, Rec. Sec.

Rev. J. M. Spear of Weymouth, will preach in the Universal Meeting-house in this town, TO-MORROW, at the usual hours.

Edmund Quincy of Dedham, will deliver a lecture on Slavery, in the Town Hall, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at half past five o'clock.

Should the weather prove unpleasant, the lecture will be postponed until the Sunday following.

The ladies belonging to the "Washington Fair" are requested to meet at the house of Charles A. Cummings, THIS EVENING, (Sept. 2,) at seven o'clock. Those connected with the "Tables at the late Fair" are particularly and earnestly invited to be present, as a Pic Nic is contemplated, after which a sale of the articles remaining on hand is thought to be expedient.

Per order of the President.

A. J. KENISON, Sec.

The meeting of the Proprietors of the Universal Meeting-house, stands adjourned to THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance may be transacted.

THOMPSON BAXTER, Clerk.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER.

WILLIAM D. GRAY.

BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

It is said that there are about sixty State of New Hampshire entirely in traffic in ardent spirits.

An individual was killed at Bloom recently, while tying up a sheaf of lightning rods his hat and twisted it and also tore out the soles of both his shoes.

COLLECTOR OF BOSTON. Hon. R. Jr. of Boston, has succeeded to the office of the ports of Boston and Charlestown by the removal of Hon. Levi I.

This appointment should do much satisfaction to the mercantile community, if they appreciate an aptness for abilities, and a ready disposition to claim while impartially discharging government and the country. The names of Mr. Rantoul in this State times honored him with offices of honor testimony to his character as a statesman. As a democrat, he has foremost in every good work, and of Massachusetts rejoice that his sterling talents are valued by the government that he has been selected to fill an important position in its administration.

DIED.

In this town, 28th ult., Luther an Oliver T. and Mrs. Abigail H. New weeks.

"This lovely had so young and Called hence by early doom, Just come to show how sweet A Paradise would bloom."

On the same day, Eugene Walter George and Mrs. Caroline Willett, age In Boston, 15th ult., George C. only C. and Mary E. Rand, aged 3 weeks.

Drowned, 25th ult., on the passage Bath, (Me.) on board the steamer Spiliam K. Barnard of Dorchester, aged 47.

Horse, Chaise and Harness AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY next, at nine o'clock, in front of the Hancock white Horse, well known by the name of Stable as Rocket, so called for his speed. He is of good figure and action, and sure footed—well suited for chaise and stage work. He was bought by the subscriber for his own use, and is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms of payment. The subscriber is now undergoing "statute" treatment.

JEFFREY R. B. THOMAS AL

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Self Preservation

MANHOOD, causes of its Premature decay, and directions for its complete Restoration.

Self Preservation is an exceedingly valuable work, every man into whose hands it is contaminated, its tones of friendly war to deter him from vice; if already marked, but not over-charged pictures well-founded and salutary facts of the case arising from secret indulgence. For sale at GILL'S BOOKSTORE OTTIS, BROADERS & Co., Boston. Boston, Sept. 2.

Sears's Popular Pictorial

THE most splendidly illustrated volume ever issued on the American continent. It contains over two hundred and fifty engraved illustrations, designed and executed by eminent artists of England and America, and sold by Saxton, Peirce & Co. 133 Street, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A Six Dollar Book published and sold at

THE CHRISTIAN'S GIFT

The most splendidly illustrated work ever offered to the American public, or several hundred new and fine Engraved work (two volumes, in one) making a large and closely printed octavo pages, 3 in gift, and lettered, in the most finished book making. Price only THREE being the CHEAPEST WORK EVER THE WORLD. The Publishers respect Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Families and Book-sellers

APPOINTMENT. Hon. Gorham Parks has been appointed Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine, in place of Hon. John Holmes deceased.

S. F. Holbrook, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the Boston Washington Total Abstinence Society. His co-laborers in the Washingtonian reform will receive this intelligence with regret.

Thomas Clarkson, the well known anti-slavery advocate is ninety-three years of age, occupies a farm near Ipswich, (Eng.) of three hundred and sixty acres, and has written one hundred and twenty-three works of various kinds, mostly on slavery.

Cucumbers are a very favorite vegetable among the Persians. An individual will devour a peck at a sitting—eating leisurely for hours, until he consumes all before him. They often carry a cucumber in their hands as a nosegay.

To kill flies, mix half a spoonful of black pepper, one of brown sugar, and two of cream, and expose the same on a plate. The flies will be attracted and destroyed.

Two of the members of Congress elect from Illinois, John Wentworth and Robert Smith, are natives of New Hampshire.

Why is a man having corns like a vegetable? Because he's a too-martyr!

A convention of the northern counties of Missouri has been held to devise measures to oppose the unprovoked exertions of the Illinois abolitionists, by whom money and ingenuity are said to be constantly and successfully employed in aiding the escape of slaves.

A teamster of Royalston, in this State, has a team horse which has plied between that place and Boston for the last twelve years, making a total of sixty-seven thousand two hundred miles, having drawn seven hundred and twenty tons in the time, and earned his master four thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars. Every body can afford to keep a horse at this rate.

Soon after a train of cars had lately started from Philadelphia, the engineer discovered a man walking on the track, and immediately reversed the engine; when he found the man could not be saved but at the peril of his own life, he jumped on to the cow-catcher, and caught the man in his arms. Both came off with only a trifling injury. The man was deaf and dumb.

A Beggar in Norwich (Ct.) recently excited sympathy by showing a lamed arm, which he said had been badly fractured on shipboard. A medical man insisted on examining it, and found the bandages concealed a large amount of specie and bank notes. The fellow is now undergoing "statute" treatment.

Captain Stockton has made another experiment with his big gun below Sandy Hook. He fired a ball, weighing two hundred and forty-two pounds, through a target three miles distant; the target was of immense strength, being made of iron and wood.

NOTICES.

Whig County Convention.
The Whigs of Norfolk County are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Dedham on the 9th September, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a County Committee, and, also, to nominate candidates for the Senate.
Those who will choose three Delegates for each Representative are entitled to do so. The Convention will meet at the usual place.
By order of the County Committee.

The Whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on **THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7th**, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of attending the County Convention at Dedham, and also to elect a Town Committee for the year ensuing.
By order of the Whig Town Committee.

Democratic State Convention.
The Democratic citizens of the several towns in the Commonwealth are hereby notified to choose delegates to the Legislature, to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Worcester, at nine o'clock in the morning of **WEDNESDAY, 13th September** next, for the purpose of selecting candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth; of acting upon the subject of a Democratic National Convention; and of transacting such other business as may be deemed proper.
By order of the State Committee.

GEORGE BANCROFT, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. FARMSTER, Secretary.
The Democrats of Quincy are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, on **SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 9th**, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Worcester, on the 13th of said month, and to transact such other business as the welfare of the cause requires.
By order of Democratic Town Committee.

The members composing the Government of the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Quincy, are requested to meet at the house of George Follett, on **TUESDAY EVENING** next, the 5th of September, for consultation and the arrangement of important business.

Be promptly on hand, gentlemen, as the ship is to be chartered, manned and freighted for the approaching campaign. A brilliant voyage is expected.
By order of the S. F. FOWLER, Rec. Sec.

Rev. J. M. Spear of Weymouth, will preach in the Universalist Meeting-house in this town, **TOMORROW**, at the usual hours.

Edmund Quincy of Dedham, will deliver a lecture on Slavery, in the Town Hall, **TOMORROW AFTERNOON** at half past five o'clock.

Should the weather prove unpleasant, the lecture will be postponed until the Sunday following.
The ladies belonging to the "Washingtonian Fair" are requested to meet at the house of Charles A. Cummings, **THIS EVENING**, (Sept. 2) at seven o'clock. Those connected with the "Tables at the late Fair" are particularly and earnestly invited to be present, as a Pic Nic is contemplated, after which a sale of the articles remaining on hand is thought to be expedient.
Per order of the President.

A. J. KENISON, Sec.
The meeting of the Proprietors of the Universalist Meeting-house, stands adjourned to **THIS EVENING**, at seven o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance may be transacted.
THOMPSON BAXTER, Clerk.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last **SATURDAY** in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.
DANIEL BAXTER,
WILLIAM D. GRAY,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

It is said that there are about sixty towns in the State of New Hampshire entirely free from the traffic in ardent spirits.

An individual was killed at Bloomingdale (Ill.) recently, while tying up a sheaf of wheat. The lightning tore his hat and twisted it into his hair, and also tore out the soles of both his shoes.

COLLECTOR OF BOSTON. Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr. of Boston, has succeeded to the office of Collector of the ports of Boston and Charlestown, made vacant by the removal of Hon. Levi Lincoln.

This appointment should and doubtless will give satisfaction to the mercantile part of the community, if they appreciate an aptness for business, rare abilities, and a ready disposition to meet their claims while impartially discharging every duty to government and the country. The political opponents of Mr. Rantoul in this State have several times honored him with offices of honor, thus bearing testimony to his character as a scholar and statesman. As a democrat, he has always been foremost in every good work, and the democracy of Massachusetts rejoice that his sterling worth and brilliant talents are valued by the government and that he has been selected to fill an important station in its administration.

DIED.

In this town, 28th ult., Luther Mann, son of Mr. Oliver T. and Mrs. Abigail H. Newcomb, aged 9 weeks.

"This lovely bud so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just come to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom."

On the same day, Eugene Walter, son of Mr. George and Mrs. Caroline Willett, aged 11 months.

In Boston, 15th ult., George C. only child of George C. and Mary E. Rand, aged 3 weeks.

Drowned, 25th ult., on the passage from Boston to Bath, (Me.) on board the steamer Splendid, Mr. William K. Barnard of Dorchester, aged 47.

Horse, Chaise and Harness, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Hancock House, a small white Horse, well known by the frequenters of Niles' Stable as Rocket, so called for his promptness and speed. He is of good figure and action, perfectly sound and sure footed—well suited for chaise or saddle. He was bought by the subscriber for his own use, and has since been daily on the road from this place to Boston—now offered only as the approaching season will render his use inconvenient.

JEFFREY R. BRACKETT,
THOMAS ADAMS, Aucr.
Quincy, Sept. 2. 1w

Self Preservation.

MANHOOD, causes of its Premature Decline with directions for its complete Restoration. 1 vol. 322 pp.
Self Preservation is an exceedingly valuable book for every young man into whose hands it may fall. If uncontaminated, its tones of friendly warning will serve to deter him from vice; if already his slave, the well marked, but not over-charged picture, will excite his self-founded and salutary fears of the sad consequences arising from secret indulgence.
For sale at GILL'S BOOKSTORE, Quincy; and OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Boston.
Boston, Sept. 2. 1f

Sears's Popular Pictorial Works.
The most splendidly illustrated volumes for families ever issued on the American continent, containing more than TWO THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America—Published and sold by Saxton, Peirce & Co. 133-12 Washington Street, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Six Dollar Book published and sold at Three Dollars.

THE CHRISTIAN'S GIFT FOR 1844.
The most splendidly illustrated work on Bible History ever offered to the American public, embellished with several hundred new and fine Engravings—the whole work (two volumes in one) making Seven Hundred large and closely printed octavo pages, elegantly bound in gilt, and lettered, in the most finished style of modern book making. Price only THREE DOLLARS, being the CHEAPEST WORK EVER ISSUED IN THE WORLD! The Publishers respectfully request Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families and Booksellers to examine this new, cheap and splendidly illustrated work. The character and contents of this volume are better defined by its expressive title:

SEARS'S NEW AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

As contained in the Old and New Testaments, from the Creation of the World to the full establishment of Christianity. Containing a clear and comprehensive account of every remarkable transaction recorded in the Sacred Scriptures during a period of upwards of Four Thousand Years. With Copious Notes, all denominations, and well calculated, under the Divine blessing, to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, and promote that Knowledge by which we may obtain happiness in this world and eternal salvation in that which is to come.

Part 1. The Old Testament History;
Part 2. The New Testament History.
Aided by the writings of our most celebrated Biblical Scholars, and other learned persons, who have made the Scriptures their study.

Two Volumes in One.

Commentaries, lexicographers, oriental travelers, and Biblical critics of the greatest name, have been extensively and carefully consulted in preparing this work. The Editor trusts it will be found worthy of the patronage of Christian pastors, instructors, and parents of all denominations, and well calculated, under the Divine blessing, to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, and promote that Knowledge by which we may obtain happiness in this world and eternal salvation in that which is to come.

AGENTS WANTED.
Agents—responsible men—are wanted to sell the above work, in this city and every town and village throughout New England and the British North American Provinces. For particulars, &c. address, post-paid, SEXTON, PEIRCE & CO. 133-12 Washington Street.

N.B. This is the store for cheap, substantial and elegant Bookbinding. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, in every style of binding.
Merchants' Account Books, Stationery, and Standard Works, constantly on hand, and low at prices for cash.
Boston, September 2. 1f

Gimps and Fringes cheap AT

H. BRUMMETT'S,
School Street.
Quincy, Aug. 25. 2m

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.
No. 3032.
In the matter of **JOSEPH BURRELL** of Quincy, Aug. 28, 1843. It is ordered by the Court, That a hearing will be had on the **FOURTH TUESDAY** of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the United States Court Room, in Boston, on the Report of the Commissioner preparatory to a dividend, and that a dividend will then and there be made and a distribution ordered.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk of the Court.
Sept. 2. 2w

In Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Massachusetts District.
No. 3014.
In the matter of **JOSEPH A. ARNOLD** of Braintree, Aug. 28th, 1843. It is ordered by the Court, That a hearing will be had on the **FOURTH TUESDAY** of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the United States Court Room, in Boston, on the Report of the Commissioner preparatory to a dividend, and that a dividend will then and there be made and a distribution ordered.
FRANCIS BASSETT, Clerk of the Court.
Sept. 2. 2w

Adjourned Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at their Office in Weymouth, on **MONDAY**, the 4th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to determine what disposition shall be made of the premiums forfeited to the Company, according to the eleventh Article of the By-Laws, as follows:—"All monies due Stockholders upon the surrender or expiration of Policies, shall belong to the Corporation if not demanded in one year,"—and to act on any other business that may come before the meeting.
T. R. HANSON, Sec.
Weymouth, Aug. 26. 2w

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of

JOHN HOLLIS,
late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to
EMILIE HOLLIS, Administratrix.
Braintree, Aug. 26. 3w

Assignee's Sale.

By Thomas Adams.
WILL be sold at public auction, on **MONDAY**, the 4th day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in front of the Hancock House, Quincy, the following Notes belonging to the estate of Justin Spear, Esq.:
Benjamin Long, 6.63; Ira Fifield, 18.79; Sanford Blye, 100.94; Matthew Carroll, 35.26; Charles E. Goss, 9.29; Charles Gill, 74.82; Azro B. Stiles, 60.00; Hiram Lambert, 67.57; H. H. Park, 115.16; A. W. Leighton, 10.12; William Reed, 92.25; Moses C. Ford, 12.66; Daniel E. Smith, 39.69; Joseph Nutter, 39.69; Sanford Blye, 43.00; Sampson Benson, 20.31; Josiah Savil, Jr., 6.50; John Pierce, 42.14; Azro B. Stiles, 61.00; John C. Davis, 54.10; R. Babcock, Deborah Colburn and Stephen F. Fowler, 30.00; A. B. Alexander, 55.58; Peter Boyle, 75.32; J. P. Gulliver, 17.17; Josiah H. Smith, 20.29; B. Savil, 15.00; Mathias Enderle, 5.00; E. T. Dexter, 40.00; Dennis Donaher, 46.30; Peter Donaher, 122.36; John Pierce, 12.61; Charles Gill, 69.91; George L. Miller, 60.91; Edward Kane, 19.55; Jacob E. Babcock, 15.54; Ezra Badger, 24.43; William Nolen and Jacob S. Carr, 12.21; William Askin, 13.43.
WILLIAM STICKNEY, Assignee.
THOMAS ADAMS, Aucr.
Quincy, Aug. 19. 3w

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without first ascertaining the place from which they may load. And subscribers, in all cases, are forbidden loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.
The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.
JOSEPH F. EATON.
Quincy, May 27. 1f

Wanted.

A **BOY** about sixteen years of age. Inquire of **F. A. KINGSBURY.**
Weymouth, Aug. 25.

Excellent Mattresses.

SUPERIOR Curled Palm Leaf Mattresses for sale by **JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.**
Quincy, July 8. 1f

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment,
No. 14 Brattle Square,
(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business with despatch and dispatch.
Hair cutting, 12-13 cents. Hair curling, 12-13 cents. Shaving, 6-14 cents. Razors honed, 12-13 cents. Razors ground, 12-13 cents.
N.B.—A prime assortment of **OLD SHAVING SOAP**, constantly for sale.
Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.
Boston, June 17. 1f

Cabinet Business.

Near the Hancock House, Quincy.
The subscriber feels grateful for the patronage he has already received, and takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to manufacture and answer all orders connected with the Cabinet making business, in its various branches.
Also—Furniture REPAIRED and VARNISHED in the neatest and best manner.
Individuals who wish to purchase any article of Furniture, can rest assured that it will be made in a workmanlike manner, and warranted superior to that which may be bought at the warehouse in Boston, consequently they are invited to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.

N.B.—Mahogany and Pine COFFINS made at short notice.
WASHINGTON M. FRENCH.
Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

Parr's Life Pills.



THOMAS PARR.
BORN 1483,
DIED 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New England States and Canada has increased with rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations. The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend it, as it will give relief to the most distressing and painful diseases, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation of the bowels, neuralgia, consumption, cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaints, debility and complaints incidental to females.

These diseases known by the names of abscesses, lango, ague, leprosy, asthma, liver complaints, lung spirts, bilious complaints, lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancer, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of the bowels, neuralgia, consumption, pleurisy, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scurvy or king's evil, faintings, sore throats, fevers of all kinds, stranguary, female irregularities, strictures, fits, delirium, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping cough, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, weas, indigestion, weakness, nervous prostration, etc., etc., have all been cured, simply by the use of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, although powerful in conquering diseases, yet as pure and harmless as the purest medicine, and so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been afflicted with any of the above named diseases, to the world, feel confident when they make the assertion—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

And thus shall their humble labors meet praise,
And future PARRS be blest with honored days."

A General Agency, and Depot for the sale of Parr's Life Pills has been established at
200 TREMONT STREET, 200

Agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills—Quincy, Mrs. E. HAYDEN; Dorchester, Joseph Marshall and J. B. Marshall; Milton, M. D. Plummer; Weymouth, E. Thayer; Randolph, Richard B. Borden; Boston, E. G. Carpenter; Wrentham, Fisher & Cook; Walspole, Gilbert & Smith; West Medway, Daniel Wiley; Canton, Henry Nash; Dedham, Charles Goodale.
Boston, July 15. 1f

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage and procure a larger amount of reading than can be obtained for the same money elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of postage, the following Periodicals at the regular subscription price, and in addition subscribers will have the privilege of the use of the circulating Library which contains a large number of popular and interesting books, and which will receive additions of the most popular works as they are published.

Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review, \$5; United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knickerbocker, \$5; Boston Miscellany, \$3; The Artist, \$3; North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3. By this arrangement subscribers will have greater advantages than are offered by any other establishment, or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received to the following works, *Ladies World of Fashion*, \$2; Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mersey's Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1.
Persons subscribing to the amount of \$2, will be entitled to a privilege to the Library in addition.
Quincy, Dec. 24. 1f **CALEB GILL, Jr.**

Charles Stetson's Estate.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, Aug. 8th, 1843.

THE Administratrix of the estate of **CHARLES STETSON**, late of Randolph, in said County, shoemaker, deceased, having presented her account in due subordination for allowance.
Ordered—That said Administratrix notify all persons interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said County, on the **FIRST TUESDAY** of September, A. D. 1843, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Patriot, printed at Quincy.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Aug. 12. 3w

Wanted Immediately.

SEVERAL HUNDRED SEWERS, to make clothing of every description, for which one half cash will be paid when brought in, by the subscriber.
CALEB HILL.
Neponset Village, Aug. 19. 6w

Groceries—Cheap.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, Lard, Rice, Dried Apples, Spices, etc., for sale very low for cash, by
E. PACKARD.
Quincy, June 17. 1f

Quincy Coach Notice.

NEW LINE, Quincy Point, Quincy and Boston. NEW ARRANGEMENT.



THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that the above line will be conducted and driven by him; and by giving strict attention to the business he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

The Coach will run as follows:—leaving Whitney's and Newcomb's Stores, Quincy Point, at seven o'clock; Hardwick's Store and French's Hotel, Quincy, at half past seven o'clock.

Books kept at Bryant's La Grange House, in Union Street, and also at No. 16 Federal Street, Boston.

All orders promptly attended to, and no pains spared to render this line agreeable to those who may favor it with their patronage.

Quincy, July 22. **THOMAS O. BILLINGS.**

Removal.

SUSANNA S. MARSH,
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, who have favored her with their patronage, that she has removed from her old stand in School Street, to a part of the same building of the Quincy Bookstore, (entrance on the south side.)

where she will continue to keep the best assortment of FLORENCE and other STRAW BONNETS, FANCY BONNETS and RIBBONS, and will take the greatest pains to have the most recent styles, and will replenish her stock every week from the best establishments.

She will also keep a good assortment of LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, &c.; Mourning Articles, Mouslin de Laines, Prints, and cheap articles for children's clothing.

Also—Ready made MOURNING BONNETS always on hand, and all other articles she has usually kept.

She earnestly solicits a continuance of the favors of her former customers, hoping to give them satisfaction, as no pains shall be spared on her part.

N.B. She will continue to have Florence Bonnets cleaned and pressed every week as usual, and done in the best manner.

Grave Clothes, etc. as usual.
Quincy, April 15. 1f

New Goods!!

GEORGE NEWCOMB,
WOULD call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of GOODS, which he offers for sale at as low prices as can be bought in town or vicinity.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of BROADCLOTHS; Plain and Corded CASSIMERES; SATINETTS; GAMBRONS and VESTINGS.
American and English PRINTS; Mouslin de Laines; Painted Lawns; Bishop Lawns; Muslins; White, Plaid and Colored Cambrics; Linens; White, Brown and Colored Table Covers; Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings, Crash, Diaper.

Laces, Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdk's, Scarfs, Stocks, etc., etc.

He has a good assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Cloth; Kid and Leather SHOES; Gentlemen's PUMPS, SHOES and BOGANS.

N.B. Boots and Shoes made to the measure at short notice, and warranted to fit.

Also—Family GROCERIES, together with a general assortment of CROCKERY, HARD and GLASS WARE.

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.
Quincy Point, July 1. 1f

Veterinary Hospital.

DAVID EDWARDS,
VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER.

WOULD give notice to his friends and the public, that having removed to Quincy Point, a few rods above the bridge, where he continues his business as Surgeon and FARRIER. Having a large and convenient Stable with all other necessary appendages, he flatters himself that from his well known and successful professional services, he shall, by a faithful and prompt attendance to business, merit the encouragement of a liberal public.

N.B.—Horses boarded at reasonable rates, and medicines of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
Quincy, May 27. 1f

Trusses!! Trusses!!

DR. WOODWARD has just received a supply of Trusses from different manufacturers, which he will furnish at as low prices as can be obtained elsewhere.

Fire!! Fire!! Fire!!!
The subscriber has been appointed Agent of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company located in Boston, and is prepared to effect insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Stocks, Furniture, Machinery and other property.

By **GEORGE NEWCOMB, Agent.**
Quincy Point, July 1. 1f

White Fine Wood.

JUST landed, 32 cords of Dry White Pine Wood, which will be delivered to any part of Quincy, at \$4.50 cts. per cord, for cash.

Quincy Point, May 27. **ALBERT HERSEY.**

G. Ware Gay, M. D.

POETRY.

AMERICA TO IRELAND.

BY R. S. S. ANDROS.

Men of Ireland! From the graves,
Where our fathers sleep,
Comes a voice, like coming waves,
Stern and deep;
From the hill-side and the valley,
And the mountain glen—
Hearken! for it bids ye rally,
In the might of men!

Hearken!—Thus its murmur swell—
"Sons of glorious sires!
By the shrines ye love so well,
By your lyres;
By your martyred dead who slumber,
Ay, by home and hearth,
Let not tyrants longer cumber
Thus your groaning earth!"

"Stand erect! in God's name, stand!
Onward! for the Right,
Heart to heart, and hand to hand,
To the fight!
Bow no more, like driven cattle,
To the Saxon lord;
Onward! in Freedom's battle,
God shall give ye ward!"

"Onward! wherefore should ye pause?
Fear ye Death may come?
What is life, when despot laws
Strife ye dumb?
What, when Hope's last link is sundered?
What?—oh, better far
That the ocean o'er ye thundered,
Than be what ye are!"

Men of Ireland! Thus the graves
Of our Fathers cry;
Men who rather than be slaves,
Joyed to die;
And their sons, from hill and valley,
And from mountain glen,
Catch the song and bid ye rally,
In the might of men!

Bid ye rally, like your sires,
Strong to do or die,
Till young Freedom's beacon fires
Gild your sky.
God is with ye—who shall falter?
Justice—who withstand?
Onward, then! for hearth and altar,
Right and native land!

HABICH AND HATTICH.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."
There are two little songsters well known in the land,
Their names are *I have* and *O-had-I*;
I have will come tame and perch on your hand,
But *O-had-I* will mock you most sadly.

I have, at first sight, is less fair to the eye,
But his worth is by far more enduring
Than a thousand *O-had-I*s, that sit far and high,
On roofs and on trees so alluring.

Full many a golden egg this bird will lay,
And sing you, "Be cheery! be cheery!"
O, merrily, then, will the day glide away,
And sweet shall your sleep be, when weary.

But let an *O-had-I* once take your eye,
And a longing to catch him once seize you,—
He'll give you no comfort nor rest till you die;
Life-long he'll torment you and tease you.

He'll keep you all day running up and down hill,
Now racing, now panting and creeping;
While far overhead, this sweet bird, at his will,
With his golden plumage is sweeping.

Then every wise man who attends to my song,
Will count his *I have* a treasure,
And when'er an *O-had-I* comes flying along,
Will just let him fly at his pleasure.

ANECDOTES.

A young damsel was going to a party, when her mother charged her to keep the beaux at a respectable distance. You may let them converse with you as much as you please, but make them keep their hands off!" Miss went to the party, and saw some young men there with very pretty mouths and rich red lips, out of which came very sweet words. She was highly delighted with one gallant, who told her she was sweet as rock candy, and appeared disposed to give ample proof that such was his opinion, by sipping the delightful nectar from her pouting lips. He put his arms around her neck, in order to detain her for the purpose, when she repulsed his advances and cried, "Hands off, sir!" He then began to sue humbly for the privilege of kissing her very softly on one cheek. "Oh yes, you may kiss me as much as you please," said she, "but mamma says you must keep your hands off!"

A genteel looking fellow, with rather a dandy air, carrying a cane like a shepherd's crook, accosted me thus, near the Park. "Good morning, my dear judge, never saw you look so well; pray how do you stand with Tyler now?" "Well, I hope I always wish to stand well with him." "My object in asking is to solicit your interest, to obtain a place in the customs." "Pray, my worthy friend, do not let I once try you for swindling?" "Me? No sir, you never did; it is entirely a mistake." "Ah, that is true, I never did try you. I recollect you, please easily; and I sentenced you to three months in the Tombs." "Good heavens, my dear Judge, what a memory you have; but you might assist a clever fellow to get an honest living."

A painter was employed in painting a ship in the Thames, on a stage suspended under her stern. The captain had got into the boat alongside, to go ashore, ordered the cabin-boy to let go the painter, (the rope that holds a boat.) The boy instantly went aft, and let go the rope by which the painter's stage was held. The captain, surprised at the boy's delay, cried out, "Confound you for a lazy dog! Why don't you let go the painter?" "He's gone, sir," replied the boy, "pots and all!"

Alexander the Great seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of bones piled one above another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "I am searching," said Diogenes, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

Why are the eyebrows like mistakes? Because they are over rights, (oversights)

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,
NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as Quackery Empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, who have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of "billings-gate," in the fulsome description of their infallible specifics, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No. 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid.
Dr. A. S. BUTLER.
Boston, June 17.

Ningham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Finished, in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.

All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'
Vegetable Indian Arcanum,
FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The complexion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practising as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernand himself; consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bottle of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNAND, Indian Physician
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.

From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.
SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast enailing upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised my blood since by the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark.
DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I can most cheerfully testify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored. I have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great fatigues, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc. I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House, Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum: SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (up stairs.) People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.
Boston, May 2d.

Parasols.

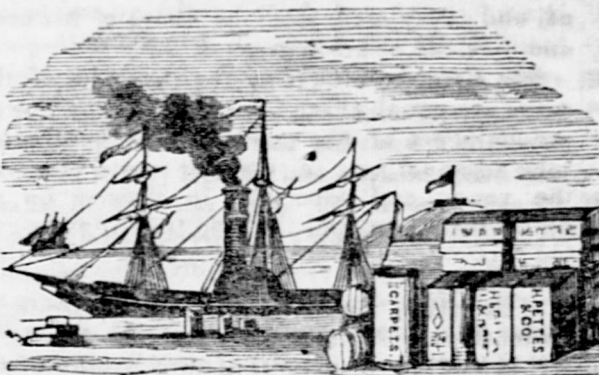
A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received by
Quincy, June 3.

Horses and Carriages to Let.
THE subscriber having assumed the management of the stable near Joshua Jones' Harness Shop, respectfully informs the former patrons, his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent vehicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor of which will endeavor to accommodate to the utmost extent the wants of customers.
As he relies upon a trial to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance to substantiate it.
GEORGE J. JONES.
Quincy, Oct. 1.

DAILY ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.
THE subscriber designs to run a Wagon between Quincy and Boston, for the purpose of conveying passengers and goods, and to the good usage of all articles for transportation.
All orders left at either of the Stores in town, or at No. 7 Elm Street, Boston, will receive prompt attention. It will commence running on Monday, Jan. 2d, and will leave Quincy at about nine o'clock in the morning, and Boston at about three o'clock in the afternoon.
J. M. WOOD FOR SALE.
Quincy, Dec. 31.

WOOD FOR SALE.
JUST landed, thirty-four cords of Rock Maple Wood at Quincy Point, delivered at any part of the town, at \$2.50 per cord, for cash.
Also—Spruce Wood, at \$1.00.
Inquire of
Quincy Point, May 20.
ALBERT HENRY.
New Prints.
3000 YARDS American, London and French beautiful patterns, at prices varying according to quality, from 2 to 30 cents per yard. For sale by
Quincy, April 15.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

By Steam Ships!
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.



CARPETING AND BROADCLOTHS,
at very low prices,
FOR SALE AT
HENRY PETTES & CO.'S
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
No. 224 Washington Street,
CORNER OF SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

H. PETTES & Co. invite the attention of purchasers to their large and valuable stock of CARPETS, BROADCLOTHS, RICH SILKS, FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, and the largest and best assortment of FANCY ARTICLES.

AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in Boston. In the large Show Saloon may be found 1000 SPLENDID CASHMERE SHAWLS, and every description of Silk, Thibet, Mouslin de Laine or Beautiful FANCY SHAWLS. A magnificent assortment of RICH DRESS SILKS, 100 PIECES OF SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS, which can be sold at prices which defy competition. 250 pieces of Fine, Superfine, Imperial Three Ply, Venetian and elegant Brussels CARPETS.

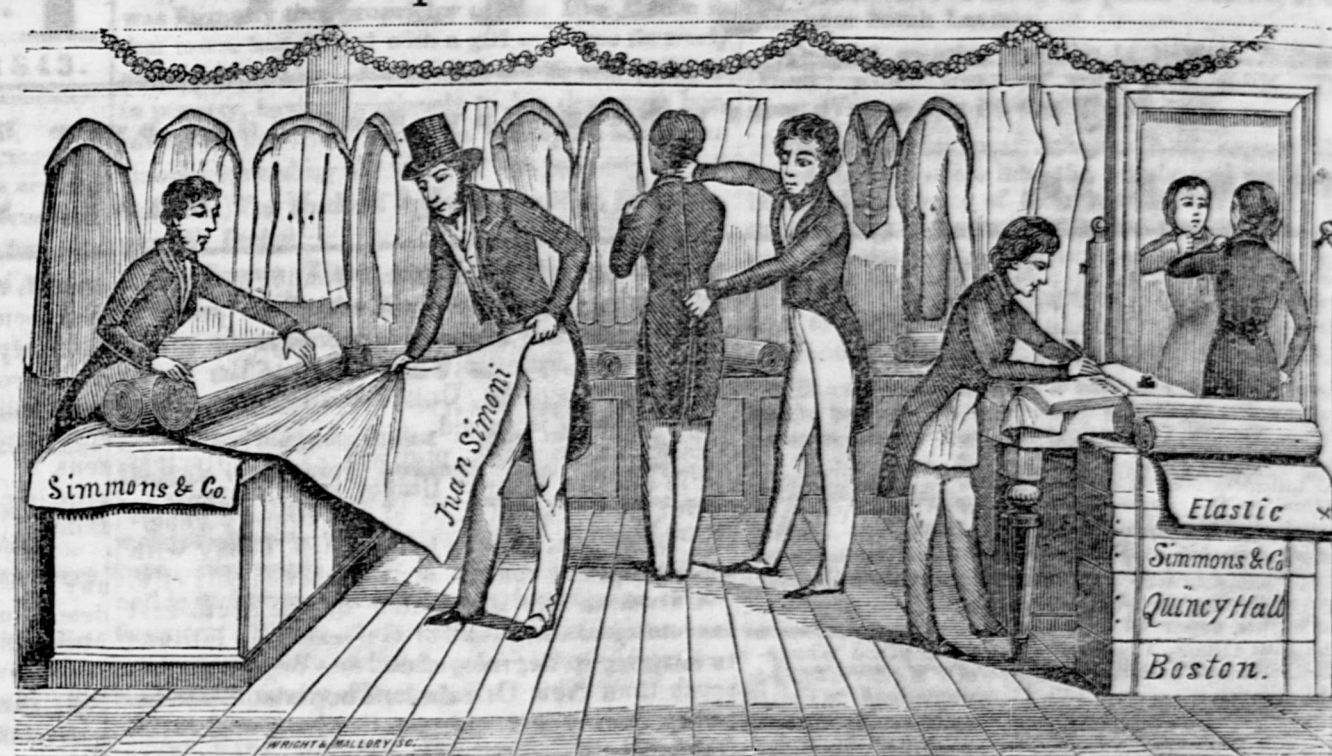
Of New and Splendid Patterns. PAINTED CARPETS, of all sizes. The entirely new and beautiful stock of Foreign Dry Goods, has been selected with great care in LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK. Every article is of the most rare and attractive style. Though their Warehouse is the largest of the kind in the United States—their object has never been to be eulogized as the most elegant and expensive establishment—but by economical arrangements, to furnish their customers with the BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Four Story Brick Warehouse, at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, BOSTON.
March 25.

For Sale,
SEVENTY-FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for
Quincy, March 1.

AT THIS OFFICE.
JAMES EDWARDS.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.
QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings and
Ready-Made Clothing,
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.
The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM,
We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE, and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS AND VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City. Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.

N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.

PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Boston, Aug. 26.

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little louder than he can, but such goods as are named in this advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE CASH, woolen goods especially.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings.

Will be sold at so low a price for cash, as will make it an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings for their clothes and get them manufactured in Quincy, in preference to paying for them ready made, and which are liable to be of an inferior quality.

ALSO—
Beaverens, Woolinets, Rouen Cassimeres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines, Mouslin de Laine, Calicoes, Gingham, Printed Linens, Bishop Lawn, LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE CAMBRICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS, CRASH, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SACNETS, Linen Table Covers, Colored Cambrics, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks, Fancy Hdks., Silk Hdks., Scarfs, Bosoms.
MOLE HATS, CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather BOOTEES, SLIPPERS and TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods, too numerous here to particularize.

Quincy, May 13.

Removal—Painting Business.

COACH, CHAISE, SIGN AND GILDING, GRADING, PAPERING & GLAZING &c. &c.

HOUSE PAINTING; The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Thaddeus W. Cross, where he will carry on the

PAINTING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to receive public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of GRADING done at short notice and in good style. As he relies upon a test to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance for trial.
Quincy, Dec. 31.

MELVILL HOVEY.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that they have just commenced business at the Shop a few rods south of the residence of Mr. Elisha Packard, on Granite Street, and nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders in their line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy PAINTING, Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing, Paper-hanging.

Imitators of Wood and Marble, Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand. By strict and personal attendance to business, we hope to receive a share of public patronage.

Quincy, April 15.

W. & L. LITCHFIELD.

Cow Hide Boots.
THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, on Granite Street at the head of School Street, where he constantly manufactures and has on hand Sewed and Pegged Mens', Boys' and Youth' BOOTS, BOOTEES, SHOES and KIP BROGANS.

REPAIRING done in a neat manner and at short notice.
Quincy, May 13.

JAMES EDWARDS.

Quincy, April 29.

JOHN FAXON, 26, JOSEPH FRYE.

Publish

NUMBER 26.

JOHN A. GREEN

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed tion of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, previous to the payment of all arrears the option of the proprietor. When their papers stopped, they will notify that effect and at the time their subscription of his paper so long as it is sent at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where he may have ordered it, until to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertisement, and they will be continued until ordered to be discontinued.

The privilege of annual advertisements their own immediate business; and months for the benefit of other persons, legal advertisements, and advertisements, sent in by them, must be paid for rates.

Business letters and communications the Editor, postage paid, will receive Single copies of the paper, Six C

AGENTS FOR THE PAT

The following gentlemen are authorized pay and requested to procure subscription:
JOSHUA BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy
JUSTIN SPEAR, " do
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth
JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South 1
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree
JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South 2
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem
FREEMAN HUNT, New York

QUINCY PATRIOT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Weymouth, August

Mr. GREEN—Dear Sir—In connection with the Quincy Patriot, and what is styled a fictitious paper called the object of which is to afford the laudation too, who have not confidence public, an opportunity of expressing writing, which, when addressed to the Mirror it is his duty to read to the

Among the communications thus read was one purporting to be a letter which in many respects seems peculiar to the meridian of B—k but with which will apply with sufficient accuracy many places in each of the New England States. As this communication has been a considerable remark and some amusement taken some trouble to obtain an acquaintance with the man who wrote it, with liberty to make such use of it as proper. And as many have expressed that it should be published, I have their curiosity might be gratified, should it worthy of a place in your interesting Patriot.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

CITY OF GALVESTON, JAN.

Mr. EDITOR—Dear Sir—You strange, that I have thus long write you; but, when I reflect on the distance which separates us, the one letter reaching you, together with to write any thing that can be of use to you, I am almost resolved never to write you any more of my scribbles, come up my old selfish principles, iety to get another of your good communications; and the hope that I shall, as inducement and apology for my attempt.

In my last, which, by the by, was written in haste, I confined entirely to business affairs, and in a future letter I might give some of the country, and the manners of the people, which may, perhaps, interest as anything I can write at present.

This is a new, interesting State. It embraces one of the finest in the world. Its soil is of uncultivated; its climate, one of eternal Summer, and its productions, corn, those of the temperate and torrid zones. Formerly, Texas was a province. In 1836 the people declared independent and adopted a republican government similar to that of the United States, which independence they achieved with rapidity and patriotism at the battle of San Jacinto.

Its contiguity to the United States, rapidly increasing population, and American emigrants render it, present thinly peopled and possessing wealth, a place of great interest, and a place of great future promise. It is of vast importance and the most on the face of the globe. The soil and climate of surprising facility of internal communication, numerous rivers intersecting it, a position highly favoring its intercourse with the United States and the warrant the above conclusion.

It has a sea coast three hundred miles long, affording by means of rivers intercourse at a great rate with the Gulf of Mexico. It is the east by the Sabine river, which from Louisiana, and on the north river, which separates it from Ar



NS & CO.
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
Market, Boston,
LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Massimeres,
and
Clothing,
ND STATES.

Recent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
your.
the time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS**
"ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
possible to examine our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
SYSTEM.
that it will. The **MERCHANT, MECHANIC,**
increase alike, and without fear of imposition.
or **EXHIBITION** as well as **SALE,**
of Goods from \$100 to
00,
found inferior to none in this City.
one of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
ESTABLISHMENT.
very description, to order; and our work will always
have them all in the same store with us, and every
nd States, free of charge, as usual.
FOR YOURSELVES. ☐

s Establishment.
PACKARD
Quincy and vicinity, to his **LARGE STOCK OF**
same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
ements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
this advertisement will be sold **CHEAP FOR THE**
Satinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
lor's Trimmings,
an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
ry, in preference to paying for them ready made, and
SO—
meres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ms, Printed Lurens, Bishop Lawn,
CS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
EETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARCNETS,
Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
dks., Scarfs, Bosoms.
AND VELVET CAPS.

LEATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
TS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
if Quincy, May 13.

nting Business.
GILDING, GRAINING,
PAPELING & GLAZING
&c. &c.
ends, and the public generally, that he has taken the
ore he will carry on the
BUSINESS
to receive public patronage.
and in good style.
to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
MELVILL HOVEY.

Millinery and Straw Business.
H. BRUMMETT,
WOULD return thanks to the ladies of Quincy
and vicinity, for the very liberal encourage-
ment extended to her the past year, and hopes by dili-
gence and a faithful attention to her business to merit
a share of public patronage.
Persons leaving work at this establishment, may ap-
prehend no danger of having their Bonnets exchang-
ed, as they are not sent out of the house to be done.
Mrs. B. trusts that twenty years experience in the
business is a sufficient recommendation.
SHIRDS, MOURNING BONNETS, etc., with a
great variety of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES
too numerous to mention.
Quincy, April 1. 6m

Cap Store.
At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manufac-
tory, nearly opposite the Hancock House.
MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscri-
bers, a general assortment of MEN'S, BOY'S
& CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and
retail, at reduced prices for cash.
Cape made to order, at short notice.
JOHN FAXON, 2d,
JOSEPH FRYE,
Quincy, April 29.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 36.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dol-
lars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six
months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expira-
tion of the year.

No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at
the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where-
soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified
to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, insert-
ed at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.

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their own immediate business; and all advertise-
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legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
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pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Weymouth, August 31st, 1843.

MR. GREEN—Dear Sir—In connection with the
Union Lyceum of Weymouth and Braintree, is
what is styled a fictitious paper called the *Mirror*;
the object of which is to afford the ladies, and gen-
tlemen too, who have not confidence to speak in
public, an opportunity of expressing some ideas in
writing, which, when addressed to the Editor of the
Mirror it is his duty to read to the Lyceum.

Among the communications thus received and
read was one purporting to be a letter from Texas,
which in many respects seems peculiarly adapted
to the meridian of B—k but with a slight varia-
tion will apply with sufficient accuracy to a great
many places in each of the New England States.
As this communication has been the subject of
considerable remark and some amusement I have
taken some trouble to obtain an authentic copy,
with liberty to make such use of it as I thought
proper. And as many have expressed a desire
that it should be published, I have concluded that
their curiosity might be gratified, should you deem
it worthy of a place in your interesting paper, the
Patriot.

Respectfully your Friend.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

CITY OF GALVESTON, Jan. 25th, 1843.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir—You may think
strange, that I have thus long neglected to
write you; but, when I reflect on the great dis-
tance which separates us, the uncertainty of a
letter reaching you, together with my inability
to write any thing that can be very interest-
ing, I am almost resolved never to trouble
you with any more of my scribbling. Then
come up my old selfish principles, and my an-
xiety to get another of your good communica-
tions; and the hope that I shall, must suffice
as inducement and apology for the present at-
tempt.

In my last, which, by the by, was very short
and written in haste, I confined myself almost
entirely to business affairs, and hinted, that in
a future letter I might give some description
of the country, and the manners and customs
of the people, which may, perhaps, be as inter-
esting as any thing I can write at this time.

"This is a new, interesting, and important
State. It embraces one of the finest countries
in the world. Its soil is of uncommon fertili-
ty; its climate, one of alternate Spring and
Summer, and its productions comprise most of
those of the temperate and torrid zones.

"Formerly, Texas was a province of Mex-
ico. In 1836 the people declared themselves
independent and adopted a republican form of
government similar to that of the United States,
which independence they achieved by their in-
terpugnancy and patriotism at the memorable bat-
tle of San Jacinto.

"Its contiguity to the United States and its
rapidly increasing population, chiefly of Anglo-
American emigrants render it, although at
present thinly peopled and possessing but little
wealth, a place of great interest. Texas is in-
deed likely at some future period to be a place
of vast importance and the most delightful spot
on the face of the globe. The advantages of a
soil and climate of surprising fertility, a great
facility of internal communication, by means of
numerous rivers intersecting it, a geographical
position highly favoring its intercourse both
with the United States and the Old World,
warrant the above conclusion.

"It has a sea coast three hundred and fifty
miles long, affording by means of its numerous
rivers intercourse at a great number of points
with the Gulf of Mexico. It is bounded on the
east by the Sabine river, which separates it
from Louisiana, and on the north by the Red
river, which separates it from Arkansas. The

whole extent and population I cannot give with
any degree of precision. Most of the produc-
tions of tropical climates grow here in great
perfection and the cotton is equal to the finest
produced within the United States. The face
of the country is varied, and a great portion
consists of immense prairies. The principal
rivers are the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado."

But, as my knowledge of the country gener-
ally is, as yet, somewhat limited, I may with
more propriety confine my remarks to this city.

Galveston city is situated on the south-east
extremity of the island of Galveston, in latitude
twenty-eight degrees, about one degree farther
south than New Orleans. The island is be-
tween twenty and thirty miles long and varies
from three to seven miles in width. It is three
miles wide where the city lies and the centre
of the city is about two miles from the south-
ern shore. The city is laid out regularly, the
streets which are of good width crossing each
other at right angles. There are several pub-
lic buildings, among which are the Planters'
Hotel, City Hotel, and Tremont House; sev-
eral places of public worship, among which are
Catholic, Methodist and Episcopal churches; a
Custom House, Merchants' Exchange, Court
House, and Jail; also, a Navy Yard for the
defence of the city, where floats gracefully in
the sighing breeze, the country's flag with the
single star, as if in unison with the funeral
dirge for the noble and the brave, who sacrific-
ed their lives on the altar of their country's in-
dependence at the battle of San Jacinto; or, as
a token of union and proud defiance to any
who attempt an infringement on the rights of
the republic.

This city is destined to become a place of
great importance, as it is the only port be-
longing to the republic which will admit ves-
sels drawing more than nine or ten feet of wa-
ter, and also, from its being situated near the
mouths of the Trinity and the San Jacinto
rivers, which with their tributaries receive the
productions of a vast extent of country. This
place is celebrated for having in great abun-
dant the finest oysters in the world.

The people here are remarkable for "good
reasoning and bad conduct"—for sound rules
and corrupt manners—virtuous heads, but vi-
cious hearts.

"Those who would fain persuade us, that
they are quite sure of heaven appear to be in
no greater hurry to get there than other folks;
put on the liveliest of the best master to serve the
worst.

"Modesty, herself, is more ashamed of de-
fection than delinquency, and independence of
principle consists in having no principle, and
free thinking, not so much in thinking freely
as being free from thinking. In short the peo-
ple here hold every thing but their tongues,
keep every thing except their word, and part
with nothing so patiently as their characters."

Such, sir, is a faint picture of the character
of this people.

But, how can I suppress my surprise and
mortification on learning from a creditable
source, of the enthusiastic insanity of the peo-
ple of New England, a place hitherto famed al-
over the wide world, both in story and song,
for order, propriety, morality and religion? Even
in Massachusetts, in a village, too, not far
from that old and sacred "cradle of lib-
erty," which had the charm of putting, not into
"mesmeric sleep," but, into calm quietude and
submission Mother Britain's whole family
amidst the thunder of artillery and all the strife
and contention, and conflicts of war, it seems
that the people are almost as destitute of prop-
riety as we are here in this new republic.

In confirmation of the above statement, per-
mit me to insert a short extract from a letter
recently received from your State communicat-
ing the intelligence attended to.

"In the village of B—k," says the writer,
"the people are completely intoxicated with,
and in the holy cause of temperance."

The man who has been the most vile, the
most detestable drunkard, and can tell an expe-
rience of the blackest crimes, the most brutal
and inhuman treatment of his family and
friends, who has whipped his wife, and turned
her naked, bleeding, and starving into the
street without regard to the inclemency of the
season, or the pitiless storms of sleet and snow,
especially, if, in his demoniac rage and fury,
he has brutally murdered one of his own chil-
dren and by some flaw in the legal proceedings
or by some chicanery of the law been permit-
ted to escape the reward so justly merited, the
halter, he, above all others, is the very best
lecturer in the holy cause of temperance; he
is the smartest and draws around him the most
hearers, and is the most popular teacher of re-
form and morality."

In proof of this, and in accordance with public
taste, as matter of attraction, notices for
lectures set forth that "Mr. B—k, a reformed
drunkard," "a reformed wood-sawyer," or
"a graduate from the gutter," will lecture so
and so. And, if, perchance, any may refuse
cheerfully and cordially to extend to such the
right hand of fellowship and respect, and put
themselves on an equality, or, as it is termed,
on the same platform, they expose themselves
to the taunts, and blackguard, and slander of
the would be esteemed wise teachers of moral-
ity and the perfect law of love and Christianity.
No matter if they never drank a drop of intoxi-
cating liquor in their whole life, they are, nev-
ertheless, drunkards in reality, aiders and abet-
tors in the unholy cause of temperance, if
they have not joined the Washingtonian So-
ciety and taken the Washingtonian Pledge, in-

asmuch as if they are not with they are against
that society.

If they have not been drunkards, they can-
not be sober men; if they have not been noto-
rious villains, they are not entitled to the re-
spect and credit of the community as good citi-
zens, or good members of society. On this
principle, the blackest sinner makes the whitest
saint.

"I do not say," continues the writer, "that
any public declaration has been made of the
determination and expectation of his Sanac-
Majesty to fill the office of chief magistrate of
the Universe, but, it seems that this sentiment
fully carried out must lead to this result. So
perfectly absurd and inconsistent are some in
their enthusiastic zeal, that a sacrifice even of
an *unclean beast*,* or the avails thereof, has
been made at the altar of temperance."

And now as I have alluded to the rumors
which have recently come to us from the land
of the Pilgrims, I cannot forbear to call your
attention to one which is of a very grave char-
acter, and exceedingly ominous.

It is stated in some of the papers from the
north, that a marvellous revolution has begun
to prevail among the domestic fowl of the galli-
naeous kind.

The rumor is briefly as follows:

Some of the female fowls have sternly pro-
tested against the inequality which has prevail-
ed between the sexes from or before the day of
Peter, during all subsequent ages to the pres-
ent. For instance, the males claim the pre-
rogative of taking the lead in all the gallinae-
ous perambulations, of sitting at the head of
the roost, of wearing spurs and an elevated
crest, as though they were defenders and chiefs,
and, what is more intolerable than all the rest,
of proclaiming their own superiority by utter-
ing loud and vociferous notes, as privileged
public speakers.

Some notable ones of the female kind and a
few parasitic and wheedling males, in view of
these grievances, called a convention, and hav-
ing duly organized by choosing the latest fe-
male moderator, and one female and one male
scribes, they passed by unanimous vote, and
amid loud cackling and clapping of wings, the
following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*—That whereas all our race,
both males and females are bipeds, and are
made of bones, flesh, and feathers, therefore,
all distinctions of rank, authority, &c. are fac-
titious, invidious, and rebellious against reason
and nature. Therefore,

2d. *Resolved*—That in order to annihilate
forever, all usurpation on the part of the males,
all government shall be dissolved, the principle
of non-resistance shall be adopted and practis-
ed, and every male shall be shorn of his crest
and divested of his spurs.

3d. *Resolved*—That as the capacities of the
sexes are equal, there shall be no distinction or
pre-eminence of one over another, but all shall
take an equal part in making nests, brooding
the young, and especially in crowing on all
public occasions, and that the time usually cal-
led *cock-crowing* shall henceforth be termed,
hen-crowing.

If the above rumor is true, it is alarmingly
portentous. As mankind are also bipeds, it
would not be unnatural if this revolutionary
spirit should spread like a contagion among
them. Indeed, may I not expect to hear next,
that a certain class of women, and not a few
hen-pecked husbands in the land of the Pil-
grims have held a convention and passed simi-
lar resolutions? But, I must ask you to in-
form me correctly on these interesting subjects,
beg pardon for this digression, and look about
our own city for material with which to finish
my letter.

As we have a Lyceum in this place, perhaps
it may be a matter of interest to you and your
society to know something how we get along.

Our constitution and by-laws are very simi-
lar to those by which our old society at B—
k were governed. And the manner of
speaking and debating is the same, only in one
respect. Here, those that know the least talk
the ofttest and the loudest, and often times in
a style amusingly ridiculous.

At a debate not long since on the question,
Are labor-saving machines desirable and ben-
eficial to the community? in the course of the
discussion, the subject took a very wide range
(as you know questions sometimes do in lyce-
ums), and embraced almost every thing. The
peculiar condition of the laboring classes and
the claim they have on the community for em-
ployment and support were shown up with
great apparent good feeling and sympathy;
also, the relative or comparative condition of
the rich and poor.

One of the members, who was particularly
interesting, more on account of his great lack,
than great stock of knowledge, together with
the earnest zeal and fervent manner in which
he seemed to speak forth the sentiments of his
whole heart and soul with striking emphasis,
after several unsuccessful attempts to obtain an
opportunity to speak, till his feelings were
worked up several degrees above fever heat, at
last got the floor and made a speech on what
we call here the highly concentrated princi-
ple.

As it is short, I may as well let you have it
entire. He commenced by addressing the pres-
ident as we always used to at B—k. But
here you have it, verbatim and literatim.
Said he,

Mr. President—I rise to argue the case of
the rich man and the poor man, and I believe

* A Swine was sold to pay a Temperance Bait bill.

that before I shall have concluded you will
allow that it admits of argument. The rich
man, Mr. President, declines on a mahogany
sofa, cut down, carved and manufactured from
the tall cedars of Lebanon, which grows upon
the lofty and cloud-capt summit of the ever
memorable mountain of Jehosaphat. Then,
Mr. President, he lifts to his cadaverous lips
the golden china cup manufactured, it is well
known, Mr. President, in Chili, Peru and other
unknown and uninhabitable parts of the Uni-
verse. While, on the other hand, Mr. Presi-
dent, the poor man declines his expectations in
a cottage, from which he retires to the shade
of some umbrageous stream, there to contem-
plate the incomprehensibility of the vast con-
stellation and other fixed and immovable satel-
lites, that revolve around the celestial axle-tree
of this terraqueous firmament on high. Then,
Mr. President, after calling around him his
wife and the rest of his little children, he
teaches them to perspire to scenes of immortali-
ty beyond the grave.

At the close of this speech which was listen-
ed to with great interest, a vote was passed to
lay the question on the table, and the society
adjourned. And as I have spun out a pretty
long yarn, and, in many respects, a slender
one, I think I may as well adjourn too.

Hoping soon to receive a communication
from you, and learn that affairs are not quite so
bad in the land of long nines and cold water as
common report represents.

I remain, respectfully, your very
Humble servant,
NOT MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN.

MISCELLANY.

THE FAITHFUL SON.

"My tale is simple, and of humble birth,
A tribute of respect to real worth."

"You are too parsimonious," said Mr. Dana
to one of his clerks, as they were together in
the counting-house one morning—"give me
leave to say that you do not dress genteel to
appear as a clerk in a fashionable store."

Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush,
and a tear trembled on his manly cheek.

"Did I not know that your salary was suffi-
cient to provide more genteel habiliments," con-
tinued Mr. Dana, "I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient,
sir, replied Henry, in a voice choked with that
reproachful independence of feeling which poverty
had not been able to divest him of. His em-
ployer noticed the agitation, and immediately
changed the subject.

Mr. Dana was a man of immense wealth
and ample benevolence; he was a widower,
and had but one child, a daughter, who was
the pride of his declining years. She was not
as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as Ven-
us; but the goodness, the innocence, the in-
telligence of her mind, shone in her counte-
nance, and you had but to become acquainted
with her to admire and love her. Such was
Caroline Dana, when Henry became an inmate
of her father's abode.

No wonder, then, that he soon loved her
with deep and devoted affection; and reader,
had you known him, you would not have won-
dered that that love was soon returned, for
their souls were congenial; they were cast in
virtue's purest mould—and although their
tongues never gave utterance to what they felt,
yet the language of their eyes told too plainly
to be mistaken. Henry was the soul of honor,
and although he perceived that he was not in-
different to Caroline, the passion in his bosom
was stifled. "I must not endeavor to win her
young and artless heart. I am penniless, and
cannot expect that her father will ever consent
to her union—he has ever treated me with
kindness, and I will not be ungrateful." Thus
he reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavored
to subdue what he called an ill-fated passion.

Caroline had many suitors, and some who were
worthy of her; but she refused all their over-
tures with a gentle but decisive firmness. Her
father wondered at her conduct, yet would not
thwart her inclinations.

He was in the decline of life, and wished to
see her happily settled before he quit the stage
of existence. It was not long before he sus-
pected that young Henry was the cause of her in-
difference to others. The evident pleasure she
took in hearing him praised, the blush on her
cheek whenever their eyes met, all served to
convince the old gentleman, who had not forgot-
ten that he was once young himself, that
they took more than common interest in each
other's welfare.

Thus satisfied, he forebore making any re-
marks upon the subject, but was not as dis-
pleased at the supposition as the penniless
Henry had imagined.

Henry had now been about a year in his em-
ploy. Mr. Dana knew nothing of his family,
but his strict integrity, his irreproachable mor-
als, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make
them esteem him highly. He was proud of
Henry and wished him to appear in dress as
well as manners, as respectable as any one.
He had often wondered at the scantiness of his
wardrobe, for although he dressed with the
most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes
were almost threadbare. Mr. Dana did not
think this proceeding from a niggardly dispo-
sition, and he determined to broach the subject
and if possible ascertain the real cause—this
he did in the manner we have related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr.
Dana left home on business. As he was re-

turning, and riding through a beautiful village,
he alighted at the door of a cottage, and re-
quested a drink. The mistress, with an ease
and politeness that convinced him that she had
not always been the humble cottager, invited
him to walk in. He accepted her invitation;
and here a scene of poverty and neatness pre-
sented itself, such as he never before witness-
ed. The furniture, which consisted of no
more than was absolutely necessary, was so
exquisitely clean that it gave charms to poverty
and cast an air of comfort all around. A ven-
erable looking old man, who had not seemed to
notice the entrance of Mr. Dana, sat leaning
on his staff; his clothes were clean and whole,
but so patched that you could scarcely have
told which had been the original piece.

"This is your father, I presume?" said Mr.
Dana, addressing the lady.

"It is, sir."

"He seems to be quite aged."

"He is in his eighty-third year—he has sur-
vived all his children except myself."

"You have seen better days."

"I have. My husband was wealthy, but
false friends have ruined him; he indorsed
notes to a great amount, which stripped us of
nearly all our property, and one misfortune fol-
lowed another, until we were reduced to pov-
erty. My husband did not long survive his
losses, and two of my children soon followed
him."

"I have one and he is my only support. My
health is so feeble I cannot do much, and my
father, being blind, needs great attention. My
son conceals from me the amount of his salary;
but I am convinced he sends me nearly all, if
not the whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?"

"No, sir, he is clerk for a wealthy merchant
in Philadelphia."

"Pray what is your son's name?"

"Henry Whitman."

"Henry Whitman!" exclaimed Mr. Dana—
"why, he is my clerk! I left him at my house
not a fortnight since."

Here followed a series of inquiries, which
evinced an anxiety and solicitude that a mother
alone can feel—to all of which Mr. Dana re-
plied to her satisfaction.

"You know our Henry?" said the old man
raising his head from his staff; "well, sir, then
you know as worthy a lad as ever lived; God
bless him for his goodness to his poor old
grandfather," he added in a tremulous voice,
while the tears chased each other down his
cheeks.

"He is a worthy fellow, to be sure," said Mr.
Dana, rising and placing a well filled purse in
the hand of the old man. "He is a worthy
young man, and shall not want friends, be as-
sured."

He left the cottage.

"Noble boy," said he mentally, as he was
riding leisurely along, ruminating on his inter-
view, "noble boy, he shall not want wealth to
enable him to distribute happiness. I believe
he loves my girl, and if he does, he shall have
her, and all my property in the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined, if
possible, to ascertain the true state of their
hearts, he entered the breakfast room next
morning after his arrival home. Caroline was
alone. "So Henry is about to leave us to go
to England and try his fortune," he carelessly
observed.

"Henry about to leave us!" said Caroline,
dropping the work she held in her hand—
"about to leave us, and going to England!"
she added in a tone which evinced the deepest
interest.

"To be sure; but what if he is, my child?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing—only I thought we
should be rather lonesome," she replied, turn-
ing away to hide the tears she could not sup-
press.

"Tell me, Caroline," said Mr. Dana, tenderly
embracing her, "tell me—do you love Henry?"

"You know I wish your happiness, my child.
I have ever treated you with kindness, and you
have never, until now, kept any thing from
your father."

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding
her face in his bosom. "I do most sincerely
esteem him, but do not for the world tell him
so, for he never said it was returned."

The daughter was left alone.

"Henry," said he, entering the counting-
house, "you expect to visit the country shortly
do you—I believe you told me so?"

"Yes, sir, in about four weeks."

"If it would not be too inconvenient," rejoined
Mr. Dana, "I should like to have you defer
it a week or two longer, at least."

"It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it
would oblige you, I will with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caro-
line is to be married in about six weeks, and I
would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married, sir," said Henry,
starting as if by an electric shock. "Caroline
to be married! Is it possible?"

"To be sure it is; but what is there so won-
derful about that?"

"Nothing, sir, only it was rather sudden,
rather unexpected, that's all."

"It is rather sudden, to be sure, but I am an
old man, and wish to see her have a protector,
and as the man is worthy of her, I see no use
in waiting any longer, and I am very glad you
can stay to the wedding."

"I cannot stay, sir, indeed I cannot!" re-
plied Henry, forgetting what he had previously
said.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE BANDIT.

Slowly up the mountain side,
The bold assassin crept;
He bared his hands were dyed—
In human blood his worshipped god,
Had silenced every warning word.

Upward through the entangled firs
He sought his secret den;
And there in hellish glee and mirth,
Forgot his dreadful end.
But ah! upon the breeze is borne
A tale of death—ere day shall dawn.

Up rose a dark, majestic cloud,
And o'er earth's surface spread
A fearful gloom—'twas nature's shroud,
Emission from the dead;
In lofty grandeur it approached,
Bearing Jehovah's awful mark.

But hark! echoing through the air,
A horseman's voice is heard;
He sees the cloud and in despair,
Is rushing to the wood.
But hark! his destiny has fixed,
And hope, unknown to him, is crushed.

The bandit heard the horseman cry,
And quickly left his den;
Hoping to find an easy prey,
Whose life he soon might end.
Already sunk in fearful guilt,
He banished every warning thought.

Behind a rugged cliff he stood,
He marked his victim's speed;
He thirsted for his heart's warm blood,
And wished to do the deed.
No pity in his soul was found,
No touching cry his heart could wound.

Hark! to that near and mighty crash,
That shakes the mountain's base;
Ten thousand thunderbolts above,
Seem to have struck the place.
But lo! the looked-for traveller comes,
Urging his steed in plying tones.

To that wild warning of the air,
The bandit gives no heed;
He lifts the carbine to his eye,
But ah! no sound is heard:
A whirlwind sweeps the fatal place,
The giant firs are rooted up.

The wild tornado rages 'round
That mountain's lofty peak;
The bandit and his prey are thrown
O'er precipices deep.
Mangled and crushed—the panther finds
A grim repast of human limbs.

THE DYING GIRL.

O! would she sit and look upon the sky,
When rich clouds in the golden sunset lay
Basking, and loved to hear the soft winds sigh,
That come like music at the close of day—
Trembling among the orange blooms, and die
As 'twere of very sweetness. She was gay,
Meekly and calmly gay, and then her gaze
Was brighter than belongs to dying days.

And on her young, thin cheek, a vivid blush,
A clear transparent color sat awhile;
'Twas like, a bard would say, the morning's blush,
And round her mouth there played a gentle smile,
Which though at first it might your terrors hush,
It could not, though it strove, at last beguile;
And her hand shook, and then rose the blue vein,
Branching about in all its winding plain.

The girl was dying. Youth and beauty, all
Men love or women boast of, was decaying,
And one by one life's finest flowers did fall
Before the touch of Death, who seem'd delaying,
As though he'd not the heart at once to call
That maiden to his home. At last, arraying
Himself in softest guise, he came: she sigh'd,
And, smiling as though her lover whispered—died!

He saw her where she lay, in silent state,
Cold, and as white as marble; and her eye,
Whereon such bright and beaming beauty sat,
Closed up forever: even the smile, which late
None could withstand, were gone; and there did lie
(For he had drawn aside the shrouding veil,
By her a helpless hand, waxen and pale.

ANECDOTES.

A certain old parson of this State, who used occasionally to be absent, having just returned from one of these excursions, found his congregation quite drowsy, and wishing to wake them up, he broke off in the midst of his sermon and began to tell them of what wonderful things he had seen in York State—among other wonders he said he had seen monstrous great mosquitoes—so large that many of them would weigh a pound. The people were by this time wide awake.

"Yes," continued the parson, "and moreover they are often known to climb up the trees, and bark!" The next day one of the deacons called upon him, telling him that many of the brethren were much scandalized at the big stories he told the day before. "What stories?" says he. "Why sir, you said that the mosquitoes in York state were so large that many of them would weigh a pound!" "Well," rejoined the minister, "I do really think that a great many of them would weigh a pound." "But," continues the deacon, "you also said they would climb up the trees, and bark!" "Well, sir," said the parson, "as to their climbing up the trees, I have been told that—haven't you deacon?" "O yes," "Well, how could they climb upon the trees and not climb on the bark?" The deacon was of course nonplussed.

"Jim, if you don't believe yourself I'll give you a good whipping." "Well, ma, I wish you would, for I'll be hanged if you've ever given me any licks that I called good, yet."

"I never judge from manners," said Lord Byron, "for I once had my pocket picked by the civiliest gentleman I ever met with."

"Are you fond of tongue, sir?" "Yes, ma'am, I was always fond of it, and I like it still."

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,
NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery, empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and realized more cures of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of billingsgate, in the fulsome description of their infallible specifics, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No. 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid. Dr. A. S. BUTLER.
Boston, June 17.

Bingham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Finished, in the best manner and at the lowest price.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.

All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'

Vegetable Indian Arcanum,
FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impotence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The completion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practicing as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernand himself; consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. It more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bill of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNAND, Indian Physician.
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.

From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine:

SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast enacting upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy State Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:

DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum. I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health, as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to good health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House, Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:

SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicine which physicians prescribed, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, since to the public I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (up stairs.) People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through the agents of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.

Parasols.
A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received.

E. PACKARD.
Quincy, June 3.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

THE subscriber having assumed the management of the stable near Boston Common, Harro's Shop, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent vehicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor of which will endeavor to accommodate to the utmost extent the wants of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance to substantiate it.

Quincy, Oct. 1.
GEORGE J. JONES.

QUINCY AND BOSTON DAILY ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.

THE subscriber designs to run a Wagon between Quincy and Boston, for the purpose of attending to such orders as may be entrusted to his care. The utmost attention will be given to the prompt discharge of business, and to the good usage of all articles for transportation.

All orders left at either of the Stores in town or at No. 72 North Street, Boston, will be promptly attended to. It will leave Quincy at about nine o'clock in the morning, and Boston at about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Quincy, Dec. 31.
MINOTT THAYER.

WOOD FOR SALE.

JUST landed, forty-five cords of Rock Maple Wood at Quincy Point, delivered at any part of the town, at \$5.50 per cord, for cash.

Also—Spruce Wood, at \$4.00.

Quincy Point, May 30.
ALBERT HENSEY.

New Prints.

3000 YARDS American, London and French hand-colored prints at prices varying according to quality, from 5 to 30 cents per yard.

For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

By Steam Ships!

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.



CARPETING AND BROADCLOTHS,
at very low prices,
FOR SALE AT

HENRY PETTES & CO.'S
EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
No. 22 Washington Street,
CORNER OF SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

H. PETTES & Co. invite the attention of purchasers to their large and valuable stock of CARPETS, BROADCLOTHS, RICH SILKS, FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, and the largest and best assortment of FANCY ARTICLES,

AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in Boston.

In the large Shawl Saloon may be found 1000 SPLENDID CASHMERE SHAWLS.

and every description of Silk, Thibet, Mouslin de Laine or Beautiful FANCY SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of RICH DRESS SILKS, measuring full yard wide.

Just received from Auction, 100 PIECES OF SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS,

which can be sold at prices which defy competition. 250 pieces of Fine, Superfine, Imperial Third Ply, Venetian and elegant Brussels

CARPETS, Of New and Splendid Patterns. PAINTED CARPETS, of all sizes.

The entirely new and beautiful stock of Foreign Dry Goods, has been selected with great care in LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK.

Every article is of the most rare and attractive style. Though their Warehouse is the largest of the kind in the United States—their object has never been to be eulogized as the most elegant and expensive establishment—but by economical arrangements, to furnish their customers with the

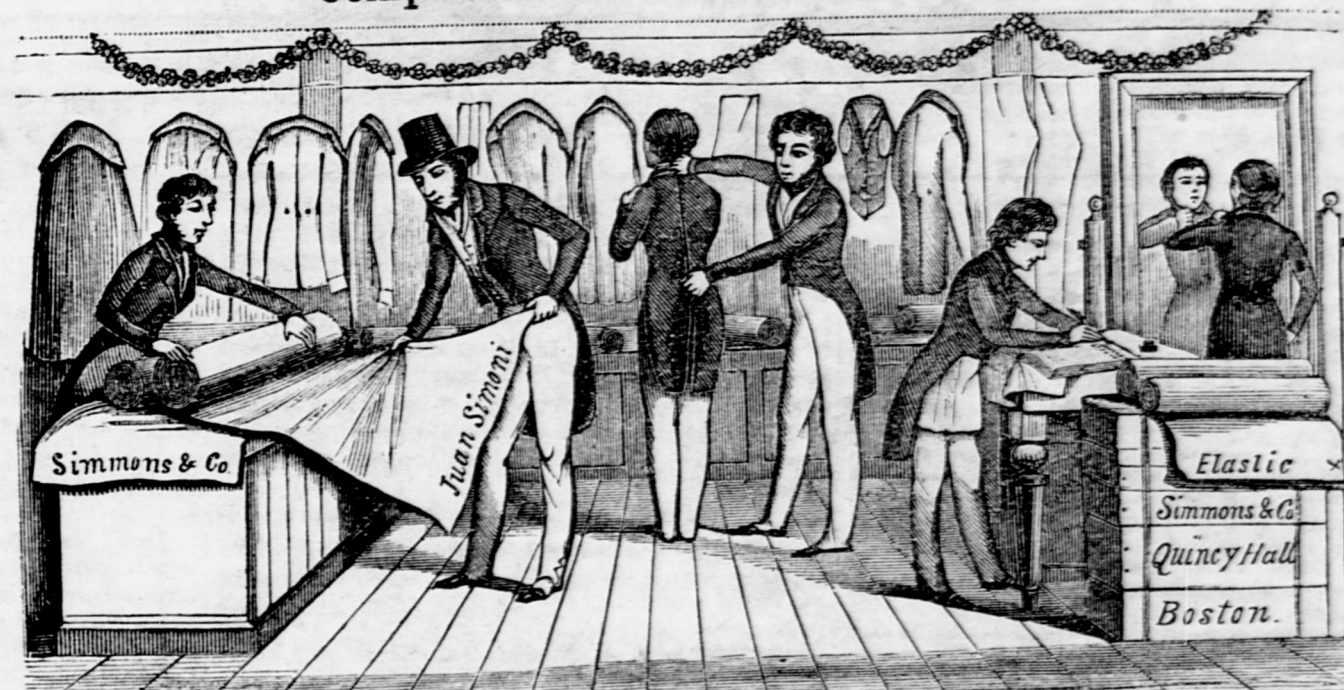
BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Four Story Brick Warehouse, at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, BOSTON.

March 25.

For Sale, SEVENTY-FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. For further information, apply AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, March 1.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.

QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,

SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings and
Ready-Made Clothing,
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours. The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM. We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. THE MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition. We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE, and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS AND VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City. Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.

N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand. PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. Boston, Aug. 26.

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere. People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little louder than he can, but such goods as are named in this advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE CASH, woollen goods especially.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Gambroons,—Vestings, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings,

Will be sold at so low a price for cash, as will make it an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings for their clothes and get them manufactured in Quincy, in preference to paying for their ready made, and which are liable to be of an inferior quality.

ALSO—A good assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS; Children's Kid and Leather BOOTEES, SLIPPERS AND TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS AND SHOES; and a great variety of other goods, too numerous here to particularize.

Beaverettes, Woolinets, Rouen Cassimeres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines, Mouslin de Laine, Calicoes, Gingham, Printed Lawns, Bishop Lawn, LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE CAMBRICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS, CRASH, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SACRNETS, Linen Table Covers, Colored Cambrics, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks, Fancy Hdkfs., Silk Hdkfs., Scarfs, Bosoms.

FANCY HATS, CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS; Children's Kid and Leather BOOTEES, SLIPPERS AND TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS AND SHOES; and a great variety of other goods, too numerous here to particularize.

Removal—Painting Business.

COACH, CHAISE, SIGN AND GILDING, GRADING, PAPERING & GLAZING

HOUSE PAINTING; &c. &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Thaddeus W. Cross, where he will carry on the

PAINTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to receive public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of GRADING done at short notice and in good style. As he relies upon a test to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance for trial.

MELVILL HOVEY.
Quincy, Dec. 31.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that they have just commenced business at the Shop a few rods south of the residence of Mr. Elisha Marsh, on Granite Street, and nearly opposite the Store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders in their line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy PAINTING, Gilding, Glazing, Varnishing, Paper-hanging, Imitators of Wood and Marble,

Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand. By strict and personal attendance to business, we hope to receive a share of public patronage.

W. & L. LITCHFIELD.
Quincy, April 15.

Cow Hide Boots.

THE subscriber still continues his business at the old stand, on Granite Street at the head of School Street, where he constantly manufactures and has on hand Sewed and Pegged Mens', Boys' and Youth' BOOTS, BOOTEES, SHOES AND KIP BROGANS.

REPAIRING done in a neat manner and at short notice. JAMES EDWARDS.
Quincy, May 13.

Cap Store.

At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manufactory, nearly opposite the Hancock House.

MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscribers, a general assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.

Caps made to order, at short notice. JOHN FAXON, 2d, JOSEPH FRYE.
Quincy, April 29.

Publis

NUMBER 37.

JOHN A. GRIFFIN

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance. THREE DOLLARS if delayed more than three months.

No subscription, or advertisement, previous to the payment of all arrears, their papers stopped, they will notify of that effect and at the time their subscription expires he may have ordered it, until to the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and completed at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertisement they will be continued until ordered to be discontinued.

The privilege of annual advertisement, their own immediate business; and for the benefit of other persons, legal advertisements, and advertisements, sent in by them, must be paid for rates.

Business letters and communication the Editor, postage paid, will receive Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized by and requested to procure subscriptions: JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy; JUSTIN SPEAR, Quincy; ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester; FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth; JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., South Scituate; SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree; JOSEPH CLEVELY, Abington; SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate; N. P. OSBORNE, Salem; FREEMAN HUNT, New York.

MISCELLANY

PATRICK MURPHY

BY C. L. HEYDE.

Patrick Murphy was a gentle he always treated his friends well them, and with his shillaleigh he he could—all by the way of innos however. Patrick loved the cramey Biddy Daly, both with true Irishman; and Biddy loved he was no spalpeen, but a fair Erin, who would never disgrace country, saving occasionally, he most "elegantly" drunk. Patrick

ver to Biddy, and earnestly so her his wife, but he was poor, when he spent all his money friends and drinking Biddy's her was in a dilemma, and he became zled when he sometimes saw Ter side up to Biddy when returning and Terence would have been rival to Patrick, for besides poss not to be shunned by the ladies, and industrious, and bore an exa actor; he had saved a little m truth it perplexed poor Patrick; a thought, of late had affected a col him. His first most natural to latter Terence right "gentle" a little reflection he thought it w to spoil his good countenance. P deed troubled—he loved Biddy heart—he grew sad. In vain the ale-house jeered him—in vain, swallowed the crature—his aim

"I'll go to her," said he to his "I'll go to her, and discover the she loves Terence, and has cast d and here a big tear rolled dov "why good luck to them, that e'en quit my own country, and some other part of the world, an at a woman again."

Patrick wiped the tear from his led with the determination to sought and found Biddy just as ing the meadow with a "clane" arm, scoured almost to whiteness delicate hands. She was com the evening was stealing on, proached rather diffidently, and a little but he did not perceive down to her task, and as she de her bucket from the patient be more enchanted than ever.

"Sure," he said to himself, was seen such an arm—as that be a hand, such fingers—and such a too, and cheeks—och! what are them—and then such a form—the graces come from the skies, son of Biddy Daly is milkin cows."

Patrick was quite overcome; turned his head to look at the he turned to look at Biddy. At thought he, were you ever ma Rooney? It's may-be ye are; b live to see it. He stood thus for yet had spoken. At length nearer,

"Biddy," said he. Biddy cast her eye up to his half smiling.

"Patrick," she replied in a s rick was encouraged.

"Arrah! Biddy," said he, I feel."

"Why, Patrick?" "Indade I scarcely know; thing here," laying his hand "it's paining me mightily. B come on purpose to spake to ye oh! it's with love I'm pining,



S & CO.
THING WAREHOUSE,
et, Boston,
ST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
ssimeres,
nd
othing,
STATES.
rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
time it was occupied by the **MECHANICS'**
NE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
ble to examine our **IMMENSE STOCK** without
SYSTEM,
that it will. The **MERCHANT MECHANIC,**
hase alike, and without fear of imposition.
EXHIBITION as well as SALE,
of Goods from \$100 to
ound inferior to none in this City.
of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
PLISHMENT.
ery description, to order; and our work will always
have them all in the same store with us, and every
States, free of charge, as usual.
FOR YOURSELVES.

Establishment.
PACKARD
Quincy and vicinity, to his **LARGE STOCK** of
same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
ements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
this advertisement will be sold **CHEAP FOR THE**
Satinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
lor's Trimmings,
an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
in preference to paying for them ready made, and
SO—
meres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ams, Printed Lains, Bishop Lains,
ICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DAPIERS,
LETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SAKNETS,
s, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
ldks., Scarfs, Bosoms.
AND VELVET CAPS.
LEATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
OTS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
Quincy, May 13.

Painting Business.
GILDING, GRADING,
PAPERING & GLAZING
&c. &c.
Friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the
where he will carry on the
BUSINESS
ation to receive public patronage.
nice and in good style.
at to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
MELVILL HOVEY.

Millinery and Straw Business.
H. BRUMMETT,
WOULD return thanks to the ladies of Quincy
and vicinity, for the very liberal encourage-
ment extended to her the past year, and hopes by dili-
gence and a faithful attention to her business to merit
a share of public patronage.
Persons leaving work at this establishment, may ap-
prehend no danger of having their Bonnets ex-
changed, as they are not sent out of the house to be done.
Mrs. B. trusts that twenty years experience in the
business is a sufficient recommendation.
SHROUDS, MOURNING BONNETS, etc., with a
great variety of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES
too numerous to mention.
Quincy, April 1. 6m
Cap Store.
At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manu-
factory, nearly opposite the Hancock House.
MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscri-
bers, a general assortment of **MEN'S, BOY'S**
& **CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS**, wholesale and
retail, at reduced prices for cash.
Caps made to order, at short notice.
JOHN FAXON, 2d,
JOSEPH FRYE.
Quincy, April 22.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 37.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dol-
lars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six
months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expira-
tion of the year.
No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
previous to the payment of all arrears, unless at the
option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper, so long as it is sent to his address
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where-
soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified
to the contrary.
Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, insert-
ed at the customary prices. The number of insertions
for the benefit of all persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.
The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.
Business letters and communications addressed to
the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Quincy Railway.
ORIN P. BACON, Stone Quarries.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Dorchester.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR., Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, South Weymouth.
JOSEPH CLEVELAND, Braintree.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, Abington.
N. E. OSBORNE, South Scituate.
FREEMAN HUNT, Salem.
New York City.

MISCELLANY.

PATRICK MURPHY.
BY C. L. HEYDE.

Patrick Murphy was a gentleman; that is, he always treated his friends well when he met them, and with his shillalegh beat them all if he could—all by the way of innocent diversion, however. Patrick loved the crathur, and the comely Biddy Daly, both with the soul of a true Irishman; and Biddy loved Patrick, for he was no spalpeen, but a fair bright son of Erin, who would never disgrace his kin nor country, saving occasionally, he would get most "elegantly" drunk. Patrick was all devotion to Biddy, and earnestly sought to make her his wife, but he was poor; no wonder, when he spent all his money treating his friends and drinking Biddy's health. Patrick was in a dilemma, and he became more puzzled when he sometimes saw Terence Rooney side up to Biddy when returning from mass; and Terence would have been a formidable rival to Patrick, for besides possessing a form not to be shunned by the ladies, he was sober and industrious, and bore an exemplary character; he had saved a little money, too—in truth it perplexed poor Patrick; and Biddy, he thought, of late had affected a coldness towards him. His first and most natural impulse was, to lather Terence right "gently"; but upon a little reflection he thought it would be a pity to spoil his good countenance. Patrick was indeed troubled—he loved Biddy with all his heart—he grew sad. In vain the boys of the ale-house jeered him—in vain it was that he swallowed the crathur—his ailing was deep.

"I'll go to her," said he to himself one day, "I'll go to her, and disprove the worst of it; if she loves Terence, and has cast off Patrick"—and here a big tear rolled down his face—"why good luck to them, that's all; and I'll e'en quit my own country, and immigrate to some other part of the world, and never look at a woman again."

Patrick wiped the tear from his face, and filled with the determination to know his fate, sought and found Biddy just as she was entering the meadow with a "clane" bucket on her arm, scoured almost to whiteness by her own delicate hands. She was coming to milk, for the evening was stealing on. Patrick approached rather diffidently, and Biddy blushed a little but he did not perceive it; she bent down to her task, and as she dexterously filled her bucket from the patient brindle, he was more enchanted than ever.

"Sure," he said to himself, "there niver was seen such an arm as that before, nor such a hand, such fingers—and such an eye she has too, and cheeks—oh! what are the roses to them—and then such a form—sure it's one of the graces come from the skies, and in the person of Biddy Daly is milking them same cows."

Patrick was quite overcome; he sighed and turned his head to look at the horizon; again he turned to look at Biddy. Ah! Biddy Daly, thought he, were you ever made for Terence Rooney? It's may-be ye are; but may I never live to see it. He stood thus for a time, neither yet had spoken. At length, approaching nearer,

"Biddy," said he.

Biddy cast her eye up to him, half fearful, half smiling.

"Patrick," she replied in a soft tone. Patrick was encouraged.

"Arrah! Biddy," said he, "it's sorrowful I feel."

"Why, Patrick?"

"Indade I scarcely know; but it's something here," laying his hand on his heart—"it's paining me mightily. But, Biddy, I've come on purpose to spake to ye this evening—oh! it's with love I'm piping, love for you;

but sure and I've told you that before a thousand times; but I'm afraid that ye don't like Patrick as well as once ye did. Perhaps it's Terence that ye fancy now.

Biddy colored up at this to a deep crimson, and she bit her lips to keep down a beautiful struggle of passion that was rising; it was soon over, and her face grew pale, and a tear started in her eye, but she said nothing. For a while both were silent. At length, said Patrick,

"If it be that ye love the boy Terence, I'll e'en be laying ye, and may ye be ever happy; in truth he's a better lad than I, and will keep ye more genteel. I'll go somewhere where I may never see ye; for it's looking at ye when ye are the wife of him would break my heart right in two."

And the blighting prospect to him appeared so tangible, that his voice sank in a broken whisper. Biddy turned for a moment and looked at him; his sadness melted her gentle nature.

"Arrah! Patrick," said she, "give over now; sure what could have put the boy Terence into your head? sure who could have told ye that Biddy was false hearted?"

"The devil a one," said Patrick, "else I would have bade him to a jelly—faith I've conceived it; but may be I'm wrong, and its hoping that I am so, for ye know that I love ye, Biddy, ay, better than the earth loves the sun, or the flowers the blessed dew that falls this night; it's the very light of my heart ye are, but I am so poor Biddy, sure I can't keep ye decently, and I don't blame ye gin ye would not marry me."

"Tis not poverty that I care for," said Biddy; "I can work myself, and ye are strong and willing, and always can get plenty to do. Ye have had as good employ as Terence, and yet ye are much poorer—why is it Patrick?"

"I don't know," replied the yet half sad lover, "I don't know, Biddy."

"Yes, but if ye think a moment ye will know the reason."

Patrick reflected.

"Well, it's the boys and the whiskey that keeps ye so poor and ungentle," said Biddy.

"In truth I believe it."

"Then why don't ye love them?"

"Arrah! we have played children together, and I cannot though I would; for I feel that it's the ruination of me."

"Do not say that ye cannot, but take resolution and break off at once, and I think ye might do so since the last fight ye had with Dennis O'Conner, when they murdered ye in earnest."

"Indade they did," said Patrick, "I was kilt and murdered quite—but 'twas all for you, Biddy. Sure and the spalpeen said that ye were not so comely as Judy M'Cann, and I wallowed him for it, but them blackguard cousins of his came on and I was kilt. It's all for yourself, Biddy, that I've fought, bled and died, for the doctor told me last time that it's a corpse I was, and he ought to know; and it's buried now I would be, but I could not die and lave ye, Biddy—but if ye'll but say that ye love me, I'll quit the boys right away and be a decent man."

"Ah! and didn't ye promise that once before? If ye'll but do that, Patrick, sure and it's ye'r wife I'd be any day."

"Ye would!" said Patrick, leaping up in ecstasy, "only say it again with your own sweet mouth, and I swear by anything the sun shines upon, and it don't shine on anything just now, for it's a getting dark, and ye'll be wanting at the house—but, Biddy, I swear by the true heart of an Irishman, and that's as good a thing as has blood or motion in it."

"If ye'll do one thing, Patrick," said she, "I will be satisfied."

"Name it, and by the powers of man, with the help of St. Patrick, I'll do it."

"Be a gentleman."

"A what?" said Patrick, staggered "a what, Biddy?—it's puzzled I am to know your meaning."

"Be a teetothler," said Biddy.

"A what? a teetothler?" said Patrick, holding his breath—"what niver drink any more—give up the whiskey? oh! what are ye asking of me, and what would the boys say to that?"

"They might say that ye loved me more than ye did the crathur."

"And truth I do; but where's the harm of a drop now and then?"

"There's harm in it any time, be it ever so seldom. Only think of Jem Dougherty, that turned his mother out of doors because she reasoned with him when he was drunk; and there's Hugh O'Brien, that would have murdered his blessed wife and taken her own children from her, had it not been for the neighbors; and there's the squire who lives over yonder; there's never a better man when he's sober, but when he drinks too much, he goes about abusing his tenants, and who knows, Patrick"—and Biddy wiped the corner of her eye with her apron—"who knows but should I be your wife, some day you might return home from drinking with the boys, and even bate your own Biddy."

"Arrah! stop now there—faith and I love ye better than all the whiskey and boys in ould Ireland put together—but is it the likes of me that can keep the Pledge?"

"Sure many and many a worse one has. Does not Jack O'Neil keep it? and a decent lad he is now; beside ye'll be a gentleman then, Patrick, the Pledge says so, and some of the first gentlemen in the country have signed

it; do ye likewise, and Biddy will ne'er gain-say her word to ye."

"Ye'll marry me straightway?"

Biddy did not answer, but her lover threw his arms around her blushing neck, and gave her a kiss.

"It's the Squire a calling," said Biddy, releasing herself, "it is sad, Patrick—but I've sealed my word."

"I'll go sign the Pledge this night, and by Sunday next ye must be Mistress Murphy—but I hear the Squire again—good bye, Biddy."

Och! thought he as he leaped the fence, where are ye now, Terence Rooney? but the boys—ye no matter, if they laugh I'll cudgel them but may be I must not do that, either—well, it's Biddy rules now.

Patrick went that night to Father O'Toole's, signed the Pledge, and got his certificate to show to Biddy.

A week afterwards Biddy did become Mistress Murphy. The boys laughed much about it, but Patrick having signed the Pledge it became him to shun his accustomed places of resort. Being now sober and industrious, he soon began to make an appearance unusual with him. He had a cabin and a little piece of ground; he could now raise his own paraties, and he was neither slow at raising or at eating them. Soon another pledge presented itself to Patrick—a fine boy, just like his father to be sure. He prospered, got a pig and a cow, another pledge came on, a year or more rolled past and there came another, and Patrick maintained himself and his family quite genteelly. He was indeed happy. His boys were very mischievous to be sure, and they could run in the sun and follow the furrow until their cheeks were almost blistered; but mother earth and the open air seemed to agree with them for their faces grew round and rosy, and their eyes shone bright and full of frolic; but they were all "teetothlers," and had signed the Pledge.

Patrick and Biddy lived thus long and happily. And now should this story great the eye of any wandering son of Erin, I trust he will go and sign the pledge at once, and may his fate be as happy as that of Patrick Murphy.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers that are published in a town or village, are called country papers, in opposition to those published in the city.

Some people won't subscribe to a country paper, because they say, they see first every thing contained in the country, in the city paper. These are very wise people, surely, and have very sharp eyes too. If they don't take the country paper how do they know or see what is in it? Do they borrow it, and so read it without the pleasure of paying for it; or do they guess what is in it? No city paper can furnish country people with matters in which they are half so much interested as the country papers can—because, the country papers narrate all that passes immediately around them, the marriages and deaths of their friends—the advertisements of their neighbors—the sales of land—of personal property near them which they are in need of. These are matters peculiar to their neighborhood paper alone, and most agreeable to them.

The advertisements of a neighborhood paper are the first things to be read. Indeed, properly speaking, the advertisements are the most interesting parts usually in all newspapers, to all readers.

A man that does not subscribe to his neighborhood paper is certainly ignorant of one half that passes around him—and if he is a business man often loses the price of subscription in the settlement of an estate, or sale of some property in which he was interested. Besides the paper tells him where to go and get the cheapest goods—to this store or to that—for those who advertise usually sell the cheapest—tells him where he can buy what he wants—a house or a farm—a horse or a cow, &c. or where he can sell some superfluous article he has. Do the city papers do that? Not at all. They will tell you a great deal about what is going on in the cities, and tell you a great deal that you feel no entertainment in whatever—but they do not tell you that which you are most interested in—your neighborhood news.

Another class of people, say, that the country papers are made up from the city papers. This is another mistake. A large portion of the country papers are as well edited as a moiety of the city papers, and often copy little from them. We know country papers which are nearly filled with original matter, written expressly for them.

The right way to have a good neighborhood paper, says the Centreville Times, is to encourage it. A liberal subscription will bring forth talent; for if the editor has not got it, the wonder-working dollar will find it for him somewhere.

TREES.

It is a custom in Turkey to plant *platanus orientalis*, (button-wood tree) on the birth of a son; and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United States, it would give us at the end of forty years about twenty millions of more trees than we than shall probably have; a consideration of no mean importance to posterity. And were the trees to be planted by the roadside, most of our public highways would at the end of the period be converted into delightful avenues. Let it be remembered that the road from Strasburg to Munich, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, is already an avenue of fruit trees.

FALSEHOOD AND DISTRUST.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more melancholy situation than that of a weak and helpless woman separated by falsehood from all true friendship, either human or divine; for there is no fellowship in falsehood. The very soul of disunion might justly be said to be embodied in a lie. It is in fact the sudden breaking asunder of that great chain which binds together all spiritual influences; and she who is guilty of falsehood must necessarily be alone. Alone, for she has no sympathy of feeling with the beautiful creation around her, of which it has truly been said that "nature never deceives." Alone, for in that higher world, where all her secret thoughts and acts are registered, its very light is truth. Alone, for she has voluntarily become a stranger, a suspected thing, an enemy to that one friend in whose bosom she might have found shelter and repose.

It is a fact which scarcely needs to be repeated, that the closer the intimacy, and the more important the trust, the greater is the individual injury and consequently the violation of personal feeling when that trust is abused. Thus, when the child is made to understand that it has been deceived by its mother, the very life of its little soul seems for a moment to be quenched. When the father finds that his prodigal son has but returned to take advantage of affection and credulity, his wounded spirit sinks, and his weary heart is broken. But when the husband looks with earnest eyes into the countenance whose beauty was once his sunshine; when memory flies back and brings again her plighted vow, with all its treasury of truth; when he thinks of that fond heart which seemed to cling to him in all the guileless innocence of unsophisticated youth—oh! it is horrible "to be discarded thence," by the dark venom of distrust, perpetually reminding him that the bright and sunny tide of early love, upon which he trusted all the riches of his soul, is but a smiling and deceitful ocean, whose glassy surface at once reflects the hues of heaven and conceals the depths of hell.—Mrs. Ellis.

A FRAGMENT.

"To enter this world without a welcome—to leave it without an adieu—to suffer, and be unequal to your sufferings—to stand a sad and silent monument amid the joys of others, which you cannot understand nor conceive of—to carry within your bosom, the buried seeds of happiness, which are never to grow, of intelligence which is never to germinate—to find even your presence afflictive, and know not whether you excite compassion or horror—a whole existence without one cheering sound—without one welcome accent—without one exhilarating thought—without one recollection of the past—without one hope of the future. Oh! what a cloud of wretchedness covers, surrounds and overwhelms such a deplorable victim of sorrow."

"Now, to throw over such a benighted being the snow rays of intelligence—to open the intellect, and let it gush forth in streams of light and joy—to rouse the affection, that they may know and love God, the giver of all things, and merciful in all his chastisements—to enlighten the soul, that it may see its origin and destiny, to cause the lips to smile, though they cannot speak; the eye to glisten with other emotions than those of sorrow; and the mind to understand, although it cannot hear—Oh! what a beautiful supplement to the benevolence of Heaven!"

BUTTER.

The grand secret of making and preserving butter consists of a few simple rules easily acquired and practised. First, cleanliness. Second, the butter milk should all be beaten out of the butter with a wooden ladle. Third, pure rock salt, (St. Ubes or Turk's Island) dried pulverised, should be used—but no more than is necessary to render the butter palatable. Fourth, that no water be suffered to come in contact with the butter in any stage of the process, because it tends to lessen the essential volatile matter which gives to butter its rich and peculiar flavor.

To have the salt incorporated with the butter in the first operation of working, and after an interval of twenty-four hours, to apply again the butter ladle until the whole of the liquid is expelled. By this operation the salt is dissolved and effectually blended with the butter which is freed more effectually from butter-milk.

The general complaint in this section of the country is that the butter becomes rancid, and the reason is not generally known; it is obviously the use of the fine Liverpool or Cape salt which has not the savor in it, but other obnoxious ingredients, such as lime and bitter water, &c. which are ruinous to butter.—Plymouth (Mass.) Rock.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

A woman's smile, says an exchange, is the best charity lecture a man can receive. It opens one's purse, and makes you bless the receiver in the bargain. Woman forever, for begging—if they want you to go to a ball, a party, get up a fair, and would laugh you out of a dollar they are sure to get it. Is a missionary scheme on foot—a church to decorate—a ball room to fit up—beware of woman's smile; if you mean to give nothing, run as if the plague were invading the country, or you are a gone case.

A YOUNG MAN.

A young man is the spring of time when nature in her pride shows her beauty to the world. He is the delight of the eye and the study of the mind; the labor of instruction and the pupil of reason; his wit is in his making or marring; his honor is advancing or declining; and his life is abridging or increasing; he is a bloom that is either blasted in the bud, or grows to a good fruit, or a bird that dies in the nest or lives to make use of her wings; he is a colt that must have a bridle, ere he be well managed and a falcon that must be well managed or he will never be reclaimed; he is the darling of nature, and the charge of reason, the exercise of patience, and the hope of charity.

His exercise is either study or action, and his study either knowledge or pleasure; his disposition gives a noble note of his generation, and yet his breeding may either better or worse him; though to wash a black moor white, be the loss of labor and what is bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh. In sum, till experience has seasoned his understanding he is rather a child than a man; a prey to flattery or a praise of Providence; in the way of grace to prove a saint, or in the way of sin to prove a devil.

COMPRESSION OF WOOD.

A few years ago, a mechanical puzzle made of mahogany rods passing through a hole in a piece of box-wood, was solved by pressing one of the projections in a vice till it was reduced to half its former thickness; the resumption of its original size being afterwards effected by steeping the wood in warm water. It was at that time pointed out how this principle of compression might be practically applied with advantage. Hammers, choppers, and numerous other tools may have their wooden handles thus immovably fixed, by making the hole or mortise in the iron of a tapering form, compressing the end of the handle so as to cause it to pass through the small entrance, and then soaking the wood in water to expand it. The bars for chairs and the planks for flooring boards might be united in a firm manner by similar means.

A CURIOUS FACT. The whole population of the United States could be compressed into the space of one mile square, and each individual be allowed a sufficient room to breathe in. Fifteen inches square would suffice for this. There are one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards in a mile which being multiplied, gives sixty-three thousand three hundred and sixty inches and this product divided by fifteen the number of inches of space occupied by each individual would place four thousand two hundred and twenty-four of them in a row to extend the length of a mile; and the same number of rows to complete a square mile would consequently number seventeen millions eight hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-six.

A SMILE. Who can tell the value of a smile; it costs the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the erring and relenting—the sad and cheerless—the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice—subdues temper—turns hatred to love—revenge to kindness—and paves the darkened path with gems and sunlight. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart—a pleasant friend—an affectionate brother—a dutiful son, and a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty—decorates the face of the deformed, and makes lovely woman resemble an angel of Paradise. Who will refuse to smile?

WHAT A WHOPPER! One of our exchanges, who is rather too much addicted to meddling with what does not concern him, states the following as the contents of a bundle which was opened in his presence. A small lap-dog, some sewing, three spoons of cotton, a pair of stockings, a mug and bowl, pappoon, a sun-bonnet, a pair of silk gloves, a pair of slippers, a cradle, two pillows, a baby's frock and other things, four towels, a set of false curls, two pocket handkerchiefs, a card case, a dozen of cakes, some crackers, a bottle of milk and some other articles, which we shall not here enumerate.

"POOR BUT RESPECTABLE." Noticing the sudden death of a citizen of Franklin county, the editor of the State Journal says that he was "poor but respectable." Very singular, indeed, for a man to be poor and respectable! How would it answer for the Journal to say, in noticing the death of a rich man, "Rich but respectable?" Alas for the cant of this aristocratic world—"poor but respectable." "Rich and respectable." Of course, rich and respectable!

WOMAN. Without woman, man would be rude, gross and solitary. Woman spreads around him the flowers of existence, as the creepers of the forest decorate the trunks of sturdy oaks with their perfumed garlands. The Christian pair live and die united; together they rear the fruits of their union; in the dust they lay side by side; and they are reunited beyond the limits of the tomb—Chateaubriand.

THE SHOEMAKER'S TOAST. May my shop-mates stick to their pledges like wax to their threads; may they be the last to rip off from the soul of this blessed reform; but may they toe the mark so close as to avoid all heel taps, and keep their understanding firm in their own shoes.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

CENTRE SCHOOL FACTS.

For the Quincy Patriot.
Mr. Editor—Permit me to occupy a small space in your column, to offer one reason why it was necessary to add two to the Prudential Committee in the Centre School District in Quincy, and also to show how far the Town's General School Committee sanctioned Mr. Tirrell's pretended contract with the young lady spoken of by a "Citizen of the District."

The need of two more Prudential Committee-men. There was a report in circulation that Mr. Tirrell had said, he should make a "clean sweep" of all the teachers in the district. Many of the citizens in the district, especially those who had children to be instructed by the two female teachers, were so generally satisfied, thought it not wise to make an exchange, and the only remedy they had was to add two to the Prudential Committee which they did by a large majority.

Soon after the meeting, Mr. Tirrell was solicited to call a meeting of the committee, but he declined and would have nothing to do with them, consequently the majority of the committee called a meeting, notified Mr. Tirrell and requested him to attend but he did not. They then called another meeting for the purpose of selecting teachers for the several schools in said district. Mr. Tirrell did not attend but persisted in making a "clean sweep" as was reported. The committee, trying to settle matters with Mr. Tirrell and to no effect, thought it their duty to request the Town's General School Committee to withhold their certificate of approval from any and all who may present themselves as candidates for teachers of the public schools in said district until they are legally contracted with or presented by the majority of the committee. The following correspondence will show how far the Town's General School Committee sanctioned Mr. Tirrell's pretended contract with the young lady, as stated by a "Citizen of the District."

QUINCY, March 28th, 1843.
Rev. William P. Lunt and his associates, gentlemen of the General School Committee of the Town of Quincy.

The undersigned, a majority of the Prudential Committee of the Centre School District in the Town of Quincy, respectfully request you to withhold your certificates of approval from any and all persons who may present themselves as candidates for teachers of the public schools in said district, until they are legally contracted with, or presented by a majority of the committee.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES HARDWICK, JR.
THOMAS AREY.

QUINCY, March 28th, 1843.

To Messrs. Charles Hardwick, Jr. and Thomas Arey, Gentlemen—The General School Committee at their meeting this afternoon at my house, (every member being present) by a unanimous vote requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to say in reply to you, that in their view the duty of the School Committee is simply to ascertain by examination or otherwise, the literary and moral qualifications of those persons who are candidates for teachers of the several schools in town. They have nothing to do with contracting with the teachers, nor does it belong to them to determine who is legally contracted with and who is not, or in any way, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with, or express an opinion upon this matter. They have, therefore, without asking any questions, proceeded to examine the candidates presented to them this afternoon. The question, which is unfortunately in dispute in the Centre District, remains precisely the same in the opinion of the committee being affected neither one way nor the other by what they have done or may do, that question the committee leave to be settled by those whose duty it is to decide it, in the hope that some method may be thought of to adjust the unhappy difference to the satisfaction of the district generally. I am respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. LUNT,
Chairman of the School Committee.

I shall make no comment on the above correspondence, but leave the reader to judge how far they have sanctioned the contract as stated by a "Citizen of the District."

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR—I have examined the "somewhat lengthy epistle" of "A Citizen of the District," but cannot see as he has established any new position or brought forth any facts to sustain his side of the question, other than assertions of his own, which will of course be taken for what they are worth. We are quite willing to yield him the palm for blackguardism and abuse, and a hope, as he had the honor of commencing the controversy, he will be satisfied with "the just verdict of the public." The intimation that we are accountable for any charges we may make, is wholly gratuitous, as we never thought of throwing our burthen upon the shoulders of another.

His attempt to enlighten us, with respect to a Primary School having been taught in the District, is a total failure; for, although a school may have been taught by a teacher employed by Mr. Tirrell, we contend that it has not been legal, and we are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that many of the parents of the District have not sent their children to the school taught by the "unoffending" young lady whom he lauds so highly. The fact that this young lady keeps a good school, or a better school than was kept last year, (which, by the way, we doubt most seriously, as not a word of complaint was heard against the former teacher until quite recently,) has nothing to do with the question, which is simply this—shall a majority of the Committee rule, or must they submit to be set aside and have no voice in the matter? If Mr. Tirrell and his aiders and abettors have right and justice on their side, why did they not make it appear at the Justice's Court? The majority of the Committee stated, at the outset, that they only wanted to be satisfied that the young lady in question was legally contracted with; but they were only treated with contempt. No other recourse was left but a resort to the strong arm of the law.

The entire article of "A Citizen of the District" is hardly worth a notice. The summary manner in which he disposes of the "coal story," as he is pleased to term it, is a fair specimen of the whole, and we consider it exceeding small business to hold a controversy with one who shows such utter lack of the traits of a gentleman. He pronounces it "false, basely false," and proceeds to state that Mr. Tirrell has not "bought one pound of coal for the District." But has he denied that the agent had engaged, which amounts to the same thing, a large quantity of refuse coal, and if the citizens of the District had not learnt the fact in time to prevent it they would have had to pay the bill? The circumstances were well understood at the time, and, notwithstanding our opponent's bold

assertion, he will find it hard to convince those who have the interest of the District at heart, that there was not good and sufficient reasons for appointing "those guardian angels."

Our opponent should remember that we did not commence this newspaper warfare; we think advice comes with an ill grace from one who has made so many charges without substantiating them, or, at least, attempting to bring some evidence of their truth. It is an easy matter to make accusations against any man, or set of men, who are before the public, but the community will not take the fore of any anonymous scribbler as proof positive. We think ourselves fully competent to take care of our own affairs, without his advice, and have no disposition to soil our hands by meddling with matters which concern him alone. Neither have we any curiosity to inform ourselves of his personal identity, believing that the surest way to prevent contamination is to avoid coming in contact with anything that may spread contagion.

FAIR PLAY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR—Will you please notice in your next, that a course of FREE lectures will be delivered in the Town Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING next at seven o'clock. The subject will be "existing social evils and the remedy proposed for them by association." The lecturers are Messrs. John Allen and D. H. Barlow, who have given the matter careful attention. It is believed, that by association the following objects (among others) will be accomplished:

1st. That labor, instead of being as now, tedious, disagreeable and (for many) excessive and exhausting, will be pleasant, a matter of choice, instead of compulsion, and continuing but a few hours per week instead of twelve, fourteen and even more.

2d. That a few hours a day of attractive labor will furnish all without exception, an abundance of the comforts and even elegancies of life—food, clothing, housing, &c. &c.

3d. That all will have means, leisure and opportunity for a complete education physical, intellectual and moral.

4th. That the cruelties of the crimes, that people our jails, prisons, &c. and furnish the horrid galleys, and the vices that create the brothel, ruin shop, &c. and fill the world with woe, will be removed, and virtue and its attendant peace take their place.

5th. To sum up, that a well supplied (physically) a well educated and peaceful and joyous society will cover the earth instead of the hellish society that now deforms it.

Such are the aids proposed by association, Mr. Editor, and such, it is believed, it will effect. Will not the people listen, at least? Will not the various reformers give ear? Association clashes with none of their enterprises. It wishes well to all. And it is believed that association accomplishes all their purposes in one.

WENMOUTH.

For the Quincy Patriot.

PIC NIC.

The Cold Water Army at Quincy Point, which includes the children of the Point, Germantown and Braintree Neck, held a social picnic at the latter place on Friday afternoon last, near the residence of Mr. Jesse P. Newcomb. The army met at the Quincy Point school-house, formed in procession, marched to the meeting-house, accompanied by the cold water band of this town. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Burrell. Cold water songs were sung by the army. They again formed, and proceeded to the pavilion. Much credit is due to the managers and to parents and friends who had so well provided for their physical wants. Having performed that part of the duty of good soldiers by taking excellent care of the provision, they were addressed by the following gentlemen: Den. Moses Grant and Rev. Mr. Denison of Boston; Rev. Mr. Eaton of the British Provinces; Rev. Mr. Spear of Weymouth; Rev. Mr. Davis of Hingham; Rev. Mr. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Burrell and Deacon Sullivan of Quincy; Deacon Jonathan Newcomb of Braintree. The company were highly delighted with the interesting addresses and enlivened by music from the band and the singers, who played and sang at the close of each address. An original temperance song, [published in our outside columns,] written for the occasion by George Newcomb Esq., was sung in the tune of Auld Lang Syne, with animation.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WORCESTER, Sept. 13th, 1843.

MR. EDITOR—Sir—On our arrival this morning, we found a large number of delegates assembled from all parts of the State; from the hills of Berkshire to the sandy plains of the Cape; and every countenance beamed with cheerfulness. A glorious day this, thought I, for Massachusetts! Her sons have come up nobly to the work. They will prove themselves worthy of the cause for which they have met. They will speak in tones not to be misunderstood. No division nor strife can be here—all so cheerful, so happy, so joyous.

The convention met in the Town Hall, (a spacious building by the way) and was called to order about ten o'clock, by George Bancroft, Esq., Chairman of the State Committee. It was duly organized by the choice of the Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, as President, who, in taking the chair, made some excellent remarks, which were heartily received. He was assisted by several vice-presidents, Messrs. F. R. Gougeon, Andross, Munu and Allen were chosen Secretaries.

The several committees having been chosen, as customary in meetings of this kind, to expedite the business, as well as to present it in proper shape for action, it was voted to proceed to the selection of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The names of Morton and Childs were presented, which were received with acclamation, not a dissenting voice to be heard.

George Bancroft of Boston, and Henry H. Childs of Pittsfield were chosen as delegates at large, to represent Massachusetts in the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore in May, 1844.

Seth Whitmarsh of Seekonk, and Isaac Davis of Worcester, were chosen as substitutes. No instructions were asked or given to those delegates. No expression of opinion was made in favor of either of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are before the public as candidates for the Presidency. This subject was left, as it should be, to the good sense of the delegation. It is expected they will act for the general good, and not for men. The convention, therefore, confined themselves to the affairs of the State and not of the nation. Some twenty-five or thirty spirited resolutions were offered by the committee on resolutions, which were received with three cheers.

Animated and interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Hallett and Bolles of Boston, Joselyn of Cambridge, Whitmarsh of Seekonk, Wright of Roxbury, and others.

Perfect unanimity prevailed throughout, and the Convention separated with the same happy smile and beaming cheerfulness with which it came together. Let but the democracy of the old Bay State manifest the like spirit as has been manifested here this day. Let them but rally at their county, town and district meetings. Let them but be active in the circulation of democratic papers, and the spread of democratic principles. Let them, finally, in November next but make the long pull, and strong pull, the pull all together and the reelection of Marcus Morton and Henry H. Childs is as sure as the sun will rise on the morrow.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC LEAVITT.

We copy from the Plymouth Rock, by request of Rev. Mr. Spear, the following correspondence, relative to certain reports which have been extensively circulated in Plymouth County and other places, much to the injury of Leavitt.

WENMOUTH, Sept. 6, 1843.

FRIEND KIMBALL:—Reports have been circulated in this vicinity unfavorable to the penitent conduct of Isaac Leavitt, the prisoner in your care and now under sentence of death. Several persons have expressed a desire that I should write to you and inquire respecting the truth of these reports.

I will mention them. 1st. It is said that he (Leavitt) desires to be liberated that he may kill four other persons who belong to Scituate.

2d. It is said that he would kill the girl who testified against him if he had an opportunity.

3d. That several persons went from Scituate to see him—that they observed to you, when they were about to leave the jail, that he appeared to be very penitent—but that you informed them if they would wait a short time you would convince them that he was not so. Then they stood aside while you gave him his dinner. You then said to him, "you have had company to see you from Scituate?" "Yes," he replied, "and I wish I had their hearts cut out, that I might eat them for my dinner." Overhearing him make this speech, it is said that the Scituate visitors were fully convinced of the hardness of his heart.

Now I wish you to state distinctly whether these reports are true or false. If they are not true, the public should know it; and if they are true, it is to be deeply lamented. Testimony from you will settle this matter. You will confer a favor by saying to the prisoner that I have exerted myself to the utmost of my ability to save his life. Others have also done much for him. We shall continue to labor as long as anything can be done to aid him. Tell him to be much in prayer, and to trust in his all gracious and merciful Father, who will never leave him nor forsake him. Say to him, that I desire him to sign the total abstinence pledge immediately, if he has not already done so. Poor man! he has taken the pledge fifteen months ago. Mary Knapp might now have been with the living, the hearts of her mourning parents and her afflicted brothers and sisters would not have been to bleed at every pore, he might now have been enjoying the free air and light of heaven, much time and money might have been saved, much anxiety might have been avoided, the feelings of the humane portion of community would not have been shocked by the recital of his bloody deeds, and the hearts of philanthropists would not have been pained by the dread of an execution.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. SPEAR.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7, 1843.

MR. SPEAR—Dear Sir—I received your letter this morning, which I will answer with pleasure. In regard to Isaac Leavitt, those reports are false reports. I have not heard any such thing from him. There have been quite a number who have inquired about the same things. Mr. Leavitt is well, and remains about the same that he has been usually, since his trial. He says there are but a few days left for him. From your friend,
PUTNAM KIMBALL.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. Rev. Charles W. Denison, seaman's minister in Boston, gave an address last Sabbath evening, before the citizens of this place, in Rev. Mr. Allen's meeting-house. He assumed the position that the temperance movement was a christian enterprise and proved conclusively that the scriptures did not in a single instance sanction the use of alcoholic drinks. A striking picture was drawn of the hovel of the drunkard and contrasted with the comfortable dwelling of the reformed man, after he had escaped from the gutter and cast off his debasing habits,—having been enabled by the saving virtues of the pledge, once more to stand erect, "re-entstamped, as it were, with the superscription of the Deity." He also took occasion to pay a deserved compliment to the ladies, showing the beneficial influence woman may exert toward reforming and ameliorating the condition of her brother man. It was, in short, an address tending to good; conveying the truth in a clear, decided manner and vital in a spirit of christian kindness and charity.

The meeting was also addressed by a gentleman from Cambridgeport, whose remarks were to the point, and well received by the large congregation present.

FAIR AND PIC NIE. The ladies of this place, as will be seen by a notice under the appropriate head, contemplate holding a Fair and Pic NIE during the coming week. Active preparations are making, and the well known taste of the Quincy ladies in matters of this kind, warrants us in saying, that nothing will be wanting to perfect the pleasure and enjoyment of all who may be present. We hope the large concourse of people who attended the Washington Fair at the Town Hall last winter, will not forget to come and make themselves at home with the cake and fruit, and other "nice things," on this occasion.

Able and talented speakers will address the company, among whom we are authorized to mention Rev. Messrs. Pierpont and Denison, and George T. Bigelow, Esq. of Boston.

CREDIT. The poetry published in this paper two weeks since, entitled "America to Ireland," should have been credited to the Boston Pilot.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION. This body, which met at Dedham on the 9th inst. was organized by the choice of the following gentlemen as officers: Hon. Meletiah Everett of Wrentham, President; Col. Minott Thayer of Braintree, Stephen Metcalf of Billingham and Joseph Hawes of Walpole, Vice Presidents; T. C. Mann of Dedham and Josiah Brigham, Esq. of this town, Secretaries.

Benjamin F. Copeland, Esq. from a committee appointed for the purpose, reported an address and resolutions which were unanimously adopted. It was voted unanimously to support for the State Senate at the annual election, Luther Metcalf of Medway, Benjamin F. Copeland of Roxbury, and Joseph Richards of Braintree.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Copeland of Roxbury, Brigham of Quincy and Tileston of Dorchester, was chosen to invite Hon. John Quincy Adams to meet and address the citizens of the County, some time previous to the election.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On the 8th instant, the downward train on the Eastern Railroad, when near Wells, (Me.) ran off the track, killing the engineer almost instantly, by the tender falling upon him. One passenger, a lady, was slightly injured. It appears that a rail had been displaced by some fender, for which no motive can be assigned, other than that a large party of the proprietors of land through which the road passes had been invited to make an excursion over the road that day, and it is possible that some jealousy may have prompted the act.

WENMOUTH AND BRAINTREE UNION LYCEUM. The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening last, Sept. 11th, and the following gentlemen were chosen its officers for the year ensuing, viz:

President—A. N. Hunt.
Vice President—J. W. Pillsbury.
Secretary—John O. Foye.
Treasurer—N. Blanchard.
Directors—A. B. Wales, P. H. Cushing, T. B. Porter, Dr. J. Richards, J. Vickery.
J. W. Pillsbury is to be editor of the Mirror; Frederic Pope assistant editor.

QUINCY LYCEUM. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of this literary institution, at the annual meeting on Wednesday evening last:

President—Charles A. Cummings.
Vice President—George Baxter.
Secretary—Stephen F. Fowler.
Treasurer—Ebenzer Jewett.
Curators—Edmund Marsh, Elijah Baxter.

COUNTERFEITING. It is asserted that a process of counterfeiting bills by the daguerrotype has been discovered in Cincinnati (Ohio,) which will become a subject for legislation, or the whole country will be flooded with notes that cannot be detected, so perfect are they drawn from the originals.

MILITARY. The Quincy Light Infantry, accompanied by a portion of the Randolph band, went on an excursion to Nantasket Beach on Wednesday last, returning the following day in fine order and well conditioned. They made quite a martial display. It is rumored that this ancient company is to be disbanded.

EARLY FROST. There was something of a frost in this vicinity on Wednesday morning; but we have not learned that much damage was done by it. In Maine, the frost has been so severe as to occasion serious injury to the crops.

STOUGHTON CELEBRATION. Readers will observe that this celebration is to take place on Tuesday instead of Friday as published last week. Talented speakers are expected to be present.

WORCESTER CONVENTION. The delegates to that convention from this town were Dr. William B. Duggan, George Newcomb, Esq. George Baxter and William S. Morton, Esq.

MAINE ELECTION. Sufficient returns have not been received to determine the result. Probably, there is no choice for Governor, owing mainly to disaffection in the democratic party. The legislature will, undoubtedly, be democratic. Only three out of the seven Congressional Districts have made a choice of Representatives.

HOW TO COOK TOMATOES. The following directions for cooking tomatoes are given in the Newburyport Herald: "Put the ripe tomatoes into boiling hot water, and let them remain two or three minutes when the skins may be easily taken off, then cut them in twain crosswise—put them in a stew pan and add a little butter, and a sufficient quantity of salt to make them palatable—and if you like, put in a little sugar also. Put them into the oven, or over the fire, till sufficiently cooked. Ten or twenty minutes are quite sufficient, after they come to a simmer, unless you wish to evaporate a part of their juice. If you do, you must let them remain till they suit you in this particular, stirring them occasionally, if the fire is very hot, to prevent their sticking to the pan."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The Herkimer Journal publishes the letter of Ex-President Adams to the Bangor Committee, and in an article commenting upon it and eulogizing the writer as "one of the most learned and eloquent men of the age," uses the following language:

"Would to Heaven that, notwithstanding his advanced age, we might again see John Quincy Adams in the chair of State! If the Whig National Convention in May next would select him for their candidate, we might hope to see even a holier enthusiasm than was witnessed in 1840, sweeping over all the hills and valleys of the Free North. Who would not be proud to battle for the champion of the Right of Petition—the favorite of Washington and Jefferson—the poor man's fastest friend!"

VERMONT ELECTION. Mr. Mattocks, the whig candidate for Governor, has failed of an election by the people, by a few hundred votes. Both branches of the Legislature are decidedly whig. The whig candidates are elected to Congress in the first and third districts; in the other two, no choice.

INDIANA. Complete official returns for Governor, give James Whitcomb, the democratic candidate a majority of 329 over all others.

Saunders, the New York forger, now implicates Henry M. Rague, who, with his wife, has been arrested. Rague is an excellent penman. The actual amount of money obtained by Saunders was \$25,500, of which \$25,450 has been recovered.

The journeymen tailors of Boston, continue to hold meetings and make speeches. The sempstresses and tailoresses have also held a meeting.

One of Gov. Dorr's men at Chepachet, concerned in the seizure of Shelly, Keep and others, has been committed to prison, charged with the robbery of Mr. Shelly.

They had a severe conflagration at Manilla in March last, which destroyed six hundred houses, and another in April which destroyed nearly two thousand houses.

A man has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with having committed forgeries on several banks of Philadelphia, in sums varying from eight to sixteen hundred dollars.

Constant occupation prevents temptation, and begets contentment; and content is the true philosopher's stone.

The lady of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, pastor at the Melodeon, Boston, last week vomited up a live frog, about half grown? It is supposed she swallowed the creature in the tadpole state.

The bills of the Millbury bank are now redeemed at the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meat in the tub, vigor in the body, and intelligence in the brain.

Most men like to be thought, knowing on the subject of woman.

There is now very little doubt as to the fact of the Millbury Bank having been entered by means of false keys. The main lock on the vault door was a combination lock with many thousand changes, and supposed to be impregnable, but has proved vulnerable.

Eleven young men, members of the present Senior class in the Theological Seminary at Andover, recently received their instructions, as missionaries to Iowa Territory. They go out under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society.

There are now twelve weekly papers and one tri-weekly in Wisconsin—six whig, six democratic, and one neutral. The population of the territory is estimated at sixty-five thousand.

A duel recently came off between a gentleman in New Orleans and Lieut. Scott of the United States Army, in which the latter was wounded in the right thigh, the sword striking the bone just below the groin.

NOTICES.

The gentlemen and ladies of Quincy and vicinity, interested in the temperance cause, are respectfully invited to attend a Fair and Pic NIE, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon. A Pavilion will be erected on the land west of Mr. Benjamin Gray's on School Street.

It is expected that a number of distinguished speakers will address the audience.

Tickets can be obtained at the Quincy Bookstore.

L. A. NEWCOMB, Sec. Pro Tem.

The Weymouth and Braintree Union Lyceum will meet at the Washington Reading Room on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at half past six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is there any such thing as an ultimate evil, either in the works of God or man?

JOHN O. FOYE, Sec.

Temperance Ship, Alloy!

An adjourned meeting of the officers of the Quincy Total Abstinence and the Quincy Washington Total Abstinence Societies, will be held at the house of Abram Prescott, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 18th inst., at half past seven o'clock.

A prompt attendance is requested.

J. C. EDWARDS, } Secretaries.
S. F. FOWLER, }

The Female Benevolent Temperance Society will hold their annual meeting for the choice of officers, at the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance is requested.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Norfolk County Washington Total Abstinence Society, the following were chosen a Committee of Arrangements to make preparations for the temperance celebration to take place at Stoughton on TUESDAY, the 19th of September instant.

SIMON JACKER, } of Stoughton.
LEUEL GAY, }

LEONARD EVERETT, of Canton.

EDGAR K. WHITAKER, of Needham.

The friends of Total Abstinence are invited to give their prompt attendance in order to be well prepared for a full campaign against the enemy, who, under various names, still skulks about in the proudest as well as humblest dwellings in our country.

EDWIN THOMPSON, President.

EDGAR K. WHITAKER, Secretary.

"Is this medicine?" we exclaimed the other day, on tasting some of JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It certainly has none of the nauseating flavor which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the excess in which they are imbedded, and affects a radical and permanent cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as voracity, leanness, fetid breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, etc. but there are other indications not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge, should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case and may do incalculable good.

Sold by C. Gill, Jr., at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Sept. 9.

3w

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER,
WILLIAM D. GRAY,
BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

Thousands of people busy their morning to ascertain things which, out, are of less importance than an ark had a rudder to it; and when a bird ruffles his feathers.

An enlightened traveller asserted that the face of God's creation, tons of ivory are worn out in every seven years.

The acid of wine and cider is the gout.

DIED.

In this town, 12th inst., Mrs. Lora Jane Shannon and daughter of Mr. Prudence Sewall, aged 32.
In Braintree, 11th inst., Mrs. E. F. Arnold.

In Germantown, Quincy, Aug. 2, Capt. Eliza Holmes, aged 62.

By the death of Capt. Holmes, made in society, which cannot be so has been earned in the domestic circle, and a wound has been inflicted on the friends and relatives which will be long remembered. He was respected, in whom was reposed the confidence and affection of his friends and acquaintances, has been a faithful Christian, and his death was a great loss to the community. His death was a great loss to the community. His death was a great loss to the community.

The sickness which terminated his life, was protracted and painful, and his death was a great loss to the community. His death was a great loss to the community.

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Eleven young men, members of the present Senior class in the The

POETRY.

TEMPERANCE HYMN.
Tune—Judd Lang Syne.

With sparkling water, clear and bright,
We will our glasses fill,
Pure fountain stream, why take delight
In Wine Press and the Still.

In Wine Press and the Still, my boys,
In Wine Press and the Still,
Pure fountain stream, why take delight
In Wine Press and the Still.

More precious than rich mines of gold,
Our brooks and fountain rills,
Rich treasures flow, both pure and cold,
O spurn the Wine Press, Still, my boys, &c.

Our parents first in Eden's state,
By God's command and will,
In crystal brook their thirst did slake,
Oh shun the Wine Press, Still.

Oh shun the Wine Press, Still, my boys, &c.

But how unlike those blissful days
Since man's perverted will,
Vile liquids sought in various ways
From Wine Press and the Still.

From Wine Press and the Still, my boys, &c.

With ardent hope let prayer arise,
For grace to 'scape the ill,
The pains, the tears, e'en death likewise,
Which flow from Wine Press, Still.

Which flow from Wine Press, Still, my boys,
Sweet nectar pure, let all unite
Their voices in good will,
Thy praise to sing by day, by night;
Away! the Wine Press, Still.

Away! the Wine Press, Still, my boys, &c.

WOMAN.

The grace of her form, and the glance of her eye,
Hath charms that are felt though we cannot tell why,
And her smile of enchantment doth fetter the soul
Till the spirit seems held by a viewless control.

And there is a sweetness in woman's soft tones
That the ear ever loveth, the heart ever owns,
And her words breathing kindness distil as the dew
Upon flowers, as gently, and gratefully too.

Say, was she not given to comfort and bless,
With a heart ever prompt to the voice of distress,
With a hand ever ready to wipe off the tear
That alas! but too often flows bitterly here.

Oh! if it be weakness to look on her thus,
It is not that we've sought to, but felt that we must,
For the grace of her form, and the light of her eye
Hath a spell that doth bind us, we cannot tell why.

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night!
Let every care and fear be hushed;
The quiet day is waning fast;
The hour of active toil is past;
Until the sky again be flushed,
Good night!

Go rest!
Shut up in sleep your weary sight;
No noise disturbs the lonely streets,
Except the watch guard as he beats
The slow hours of the passing night;
Go rest!

Good night!
Slumber till the dawn lights break;
Sleep calmly till the morning air
Brings on its breath the new day's care:
Fear not! our Father is awake:
Good night!

CONFIDENCE IN FRIENDSHIP.

When once we have obtained a faithful friend,
Our confidence in him should know no end.
We should to him our inmost thoughts reveal;
Nor from him any secret e'er conceal.

When any thing occurs to us that's new,
We should ask his advice what we should do;
For want of confidence in friendship is
A thing that mars the fulness of its bliss;

If by our friend we be not understood,
He cannot do us all the good he would.
Let then this motto shine upon our heart,
"To trust a friend, is surely friendship's part."

ANECDOTES.

A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change? He answered, "when I was young, I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser, I discovered that it was the lightning—so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future." It is a pity all preachers had not made the same discovery.

"Bill," said a loving young spouse, the other day, to her lord—"Bill, what is them knight errants, that these novellers talk so much about?"
"Why, Lor', Sal, don't you know?"
"No more nor a spooney!"
"Well, Sal, you recollect the night our little Charley was born?"
"To be sure I do!"
"And you recollect how I went arter the doctor, don't yer?"
"I does, hoss!"
"Well, Sal, that going arter the doctor, as I did, was a night errand!"

"Mr. Shoemaker, I want you to mend these ere boots up for me—and 'spose you won't tax me nor a half price?" "Half price?" why man your boots can't be mended at all—they are too far gone." "O no, they ar'nt—just put new legs and new feet on them, and I guess they'll do."

"I feel the burthen of age upon me," as the boy said when his grandfather made him carry him through the mud.

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,
NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery Empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, who have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of billingsgate, in the fulsome description of their infallible specifics, and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sex, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No. 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid.
Dr. A. S. BUTLER.
Boston, June 17.

Bingham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Finished, in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.

All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'
Vegetable Indian Arcanum,

FOR THE CURE OF
Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrophula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pastules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The complexion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practising as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernand himself; consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case of the above more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bottle of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernand, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNAND, Indian Physician
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES OF QUINCY, Merchant

From Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medicine:

SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast entailing upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained no relief. About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 24, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health, as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of spitting blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heart, and tightness of the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours, truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 24, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House, Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:—

SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be termed, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 24, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
Only Office in Boston, No. 51-52 Hanover Street, (up stairs.) People in other cities, and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through the conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.
Boston, May 20.

Parasols.

A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received by
E. PACKARD.
Quincy, June 3.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

THE subscriber having assumed the management of the stable near Joshua Jones' Harness Shop, respectfully informs the former patrons, his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent vehicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor of which will endeavor to accommodate to the utmost extent the wants of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance to substantiate it.

GEORGE J. JONES.
Quincy, Oct. 1.

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Quincy, Dec. 31.

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Quincy, April 15.

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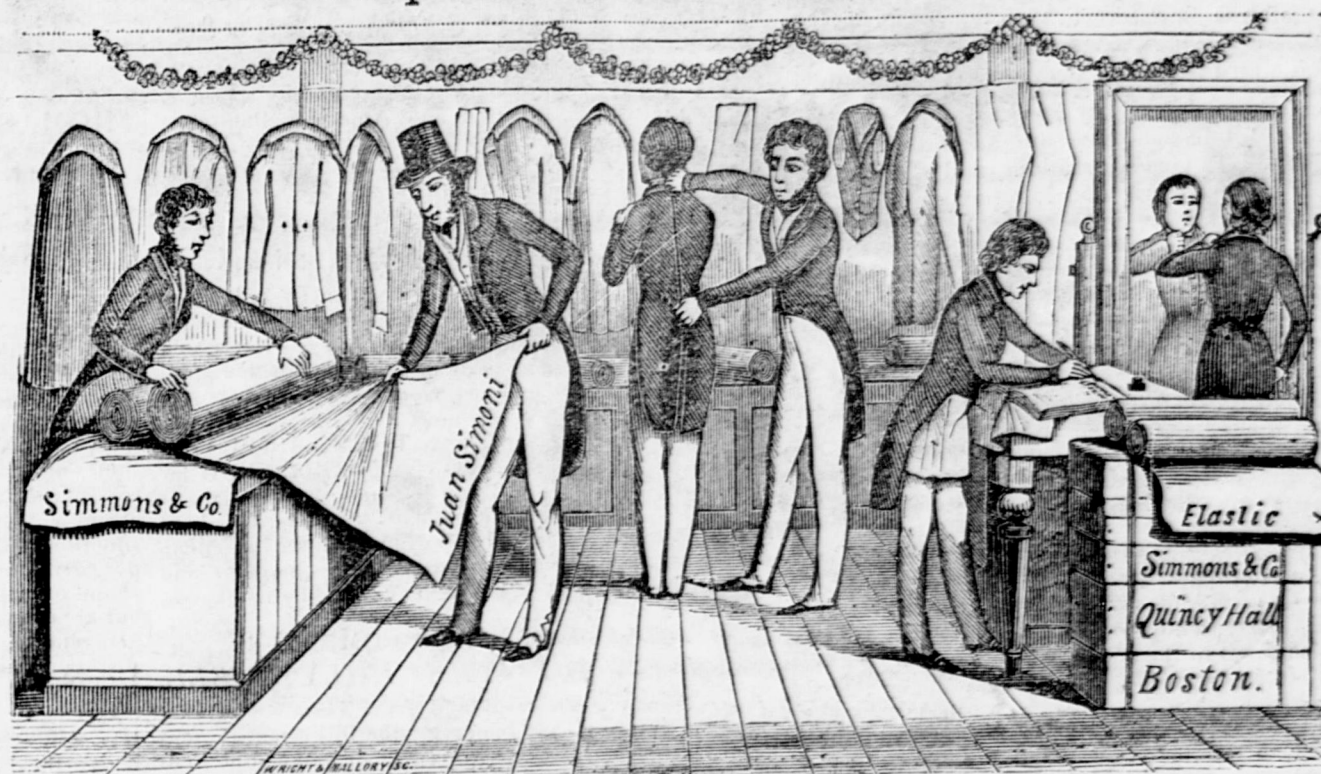
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"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.

QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Over the Quincy Market, Boston,

SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

Vestings and

Ready-Made Clothing,

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.

The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM, We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. THE MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE,

and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS and VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City.

Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and

CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.

N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.

PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Boston, Aug. 26.

if

By Steam Ships!

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SHAWLS,

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

at very low prices,

FOR SALE AT

HENRY PETTES & CO.'S

EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,

No. 24 Washington Street,

CORNER OF SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.

H. PETTES & Co. invite the attention of purchasers to their large and valuable stock of

CARPETS, BROADCLOTHS,

RICH SILKS, FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

and the largest and best assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

AND

STABLE DRY GOODS,

ever offered in Boston.

In the large Show Room may be found

1000 SPLENDID CASHMERE

SHAWLS,

and every description of Silk, Thibet, Mouslin de

Laine or Beautiful FANCY SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of

RICH DRESS SILKS,

measuring full yard wide.

Just received from London,

100 PIECES OF SUPERFINE

BROADCLOTHS,

which can be sold at prices which defy competition.

250 pieces of Fine, Superfine, Imperial Three Ply,

Venetian and elegant Brussels

CARPETS,

Of New and Splendid Patterns.

PAINTED CARPETS, of all sizes.

The entirely new and beautiful stock of Foreign Dry

Goods, has been selected with great care in

LONDON, PARIS AND NEW YORK.

Every article is of the most rare and attractive style.

Though their Warehouse is the largest of the kind in

the United States—their object has never been to be

enlarged as the most elegant and expensive establish-

ment—but by economical arrangements, to furnish

their customers with the

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Four Story Brick Warehouse, at the corner of Wash-

ington and Summer Streets,

BOSTON.

March 25.

if

Counterfeit quarter eagles of the United States coin are in circulation. They have a coarse, lumpy appearance, and yet may pass, for it is not once in a year, if once in five years that most people see a piece of American gold.

Some enterprising persons in Brooklyn, (N. Y.) have established an institution for the purpose of hatching chickens on a large scale. It comprises five or six long buildings and several acres of land.

Abigail Bell has been acquitted on the charge of perjury in the Dunham case.

It is said that girls who cut heartily, love heartily.

The tonnage arrived at Quebec this year to September 10th is 319,169 tons, being an increase of 59,169 tons upon last year to the same date.

Counterfeit 2's on the New England Bank and 1's on the Bank of Hudson, (N. Y.) are in circulation.

There was a slight sprinkling of snow in Philadelphia last week.

A Mr. Titcomb of Baltimore was stabbed a day or two ago by a Mr. Jones, the latter at the time laughing under a fit of jealousy.

The editor of the Boston Post says the air of Saturday was "bland and soft as a maid's first kiss, and as full of sunshine as her smile," a comparison as true as it is poetical.

The New York Banks discount freely at four and five per cent, and large amounts have been taken at three per cent.

The Pennsylvania State Debt, already more than forty millions of dollars, is increasing at the rate of over two millions of dollars per annum by the interest.

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous, honorable and candid, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor. But they are not very plenty, now a days.

American Cheese is now taken out to England, brought back, and readily sold as prime English cheese. Some people are so fond of foreign commodities that it is well enough to humbug them occasionally.

There is a better way of telling when the sun rises than by consulting the almanac.

Did you ever know a man who did not think that he could poke the fire better than you could.

NOTICES.

Those ladies in favor of the annual Picnic and Dance, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, MONDAY, September 25th at four o'clock P. M.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Quincy Lyceum for the choice of Officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half past seven o'clock. S. F. FOWLER, Secretary.

The Female Benevolent Temperance Society will meet at the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, at half past two o'clock, for the choice of officers. Rev. Mr. Denison will be present and address the meeting. The members of the society and all others interested in the Temperance cause are respectfully invited to attend.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

At half past seven o'clock in the evening, on MONDAY, the 25th of September inst., the People, without distinction, are requested to assemble at the West-Union School-house, to hold a grand "Revival" Temperance Meeting.

Good speakers are engaged and will be on hand to help the cause along.

Some good old water songs may be expected.

Per order of the Board, S. F. FOWLER, Rec. Sec.

Norfolk County Convention.

The friends of the liberty party in the several towns in Norfolk County, are requested to appoint at least six times as many Delegates as they are entitled to Representatives in General Court, to meet in Convention at Dedham, on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Phoenix Hotel, to nominate candidates for Senators to be supported by the friends of liberty at the ensuing election. H. B. Stanton and other eloquent gentlemen from abroad are invited to be present. Come, friends, from every town in the County—come with warm hearts and strong hands—from Bellingham to Colneus—from Needham to Stoughton. Our cause is onward. L. B. LARKIN, Chairman of County Com.

There will be services in the Universalist Meeting-house TO-MORROW.

The subscribers would inform their friends and customers, that they have come to the conclusion to close their respective houses of business at eight o'clock in the evening, from the first day of October until the first day of March, 1851.

JOHN BRESLER, ELISHA PACKARD, JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co., WYMAN, ABERCROMBIE, E. BENT & Co., THOMAS M. MARSH, DANIEL BAXTER & Co., FREDERICK HARDWICK, Jr. Quincy, Sept. 23, 1843.

The Weymouth and Braintree Union Lyceum will meet at the Washingtonian Reading Room on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at half past six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is there any such thing as an ultimate evil, either in the works of God or man?

JOHN O. FOYE, Sec.

"Is this medicine?" we exclaimed the other day, on testing some of JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It certainly has none of the nauseating flavor which one associates with the idea of physic. Children consider it quite a treat, and in taking it their palates are gratified and their health restored at the same time. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but cures all the mucus in the system, which is imbedded, and affects a radical and permanent cure. Every mother knows the prominent symptoms of worms, such as voracity, leanness, field breath, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness of the lips, itching of the nose, etc. but there are other indications not so generally recognized. A dry cough, dull eyes, enlargement of the abdomen, and many other symptoms common to other diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. If their existence is even suspected, the Vermifuge should be administered, because it can do no harm in any case and may be incalculably good.

Sold by C. Gill, Jr., at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Quincy, Sept. 9.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, WILLIAM D. GRAY, BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

Application has been made to the "Community" at Northampton to admit the widow of John C. Colt as a member.

O'Connell said in a late speech "that Ireland, roused as she is at present, would furnish women enough to beat the Queen's forces at present in Ireland!"

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided that it is an offence at common law to assist a female under age to escape from her father's control and marry against his will.

Love may slumber in a maiden's heart, but it always dreams!

A good example in society is like money at common interest with this exception—the interest is paid by neither party, but received by both.

One thousand four hundred and thirty bales of domestic goods were exported from Boston to South America, during one week.

A maiden lady between sixty and seventy years of age was lately examined in a court of justice, and on being asked how old she was replied that she was over twenty.

Forty thousand wooden clocks manufactured by a firm in Hartford, (Ct.) have been sold in England in the two past years. The same firm send them also to India and China.

Three of the Congressmen elected in Tennessee are mechanics; one is a tailor, one a coppersmith, and one a saddler. They are said to be men of fine talents, and rose to their present high station by perseverance and industry in their useful callings.

DIED.

In this town, 17th inst., Mr. George Newcomb, 3d, aged 24.

On the same day, Jeremiah, son of Mr. Francis and Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, aged 11 months; William, son of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Mary Ann Moriarty, aged 15 months.

On the 19th, Robert S., son of Mr. Miesjah C. Pope, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Weymouth and Braintree Bank.

THE Stockholders of the UNION BANK of Weymouth and Braintree are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the choice of Directors and a Committee of examination for the year ensuing, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 24 day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Cashier. Weymouth, Sept. 16.

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon in front of the Hancock House in Quincy, one Brown Horse, six years old: will be warranted sound and kind.

THOMAS ADAMS, Auctioneer. Quincy, September 23, 1843.

Land at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, 13th October next, a lot of LAND, situated in the rear of the Blacksmith shop now occupied by Mr. Dexter Faxon.

For further information enquire of D. FAXON. THOMAS ADAMS, Auctioneer. Quincy, Sept. 23.

Messenger's Notice.

NORFOLK ss.—A Warrant has been duly issued by Ellis Ames, Esquire, a Master in Chancery, against the Estate of

SIMEON SEAVEY.

of Braintree, blacksmith, an insolvent debtor; and the payment of any debt, and delivery of any property to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law.

The first meeting of the Creditors of said Simeon Seavey, will be held at the Office of Ellis Ames, Esquire, in Canton, on THURSDAY, the fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the proof of debt, and choice of Assignee or Assignees.

WILLIAM S. MORTON, Messenger. Sept. 23.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the estate of

ISAAC LINFELD,

of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor; and that the second meeting of his creditors will be held at the dwelling-house of Sherman Leland, Esquire, Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY the thirtieth day of September inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting debts may be proved, and the matter of the debtor's discharge will be acted upon.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee. Sept. 23.

Executrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

THOMAS G. VOSE,

late of Milton, in the County of Norfolk, trader, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

REBECCA R. VOSE, Executrix, or ALBERT J. MOSHER, my Attorney. Milton, Sept. 23.

Slab Wood.

TO be sold by the subscriber, at Quincy Point, three cords of good SLAB WOOD, at three dollars and fifty cents per cord, Cash.

JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Sept. 16.

Insolvent Notice.

THE third meeting of the Creditors of MARTIN VINING and JOHN REED of Weymouth, gentlemen and copartners, insolvent debtors, will be held at the dwelling house of Sherman Leland, Esq. Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October next, at three o'clock P. M. to prove debts, settle Assignee's account and order a dividend.

ZEBINA L. RAYMOND, Assignee. Sept. 16.

Notice.

THIS is to certify, that I have given my son, JOSEPH CORLISS, his time; that he is free to transact business for himself; that I shall claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date, Sept. 15th, 1843.

PHEBE CORLISS. Witness, WILLIAM D. GRAY. Quincy, Sept. 16.

Gimps and Fringes cheap

—AT—

H. BRUMMETT'S, School Street.

Quincy, Aug. 26.

Administratrix's Sale.

NORFOLK ss.—Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at auction, on MONDAY, the second day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the following Real Estate as will produce the sum of two hundred and eighty four dollars and ninety-three cents with incidental charges, viz:—

All the right and interest which Samuel F. M. Capen, late of Braintree, in said County, yeoman, deceased, had in about one acre of Land lying on Cedar Street, in said Braintree; one undivided thirtieth part of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land, of three acres of Pasture Land, of twenty-eight acres of Pasture Land, of thirty-two acres of Pasture Land, of thirteen acres of Pasture Land, of two acres of Salt Marsh, of three and one half acres of Salt Marsh, of three acres of Salt Marsh, of one and one third acres of Moving Land, and one undivided fifteenth part of a Wharf and Lot, all lying in the town of Quincy, and formerly the property of Ebenezer Adams, late of Quincy, deceased.

The widow's Dower in the above premises will be sold at the same time.

CHARLES M. FOGG, Act. Braintree, Sept. 16.

Sears's Popular Pictorial Works.

THE most splendidly illustrated volumes for families ever issued on the American continent, containing more than TWO THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, designed and executed by the most eminent artists of England and America—Published and sold by Saxton, Peirce & Co. 133 1/2 Washington Street, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A Six Dollar Book published and sold at Three Dollars.

THE CHRISTIAN'S GIFT FOR 1844.

The most splendidly illustrated work on Bible History ever offered to the American public, embellished with several hundred new and fine Engravings—the whole work (two volumes in one) making Seven Hundred large and closely printed octavo pages, elegantly bound in gilt, and lettered in the most finished style of modern book making. Price only THREE DOLLARS, being the CHEAPEST WORK EVER ISSUED IN THE WORLD! The Publishers respectfully request Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families and Booksellers to examine this new, cheap and splendidly illustrated work. The character and contents of this volume are better defined by its expressive title.

SEARS'S NEW AND COMPLETE

HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

As contained in the Old and New Testaments, from the Creation of the World to the full establishment of Christianity. Containing a clear and comprehensive account of every remarkable transaction recorded in the Sacred Scriptures during a period of upwards of Four Thousand Years. With Copious Notes, Critical and Explanatory, forming an ILLUSTRATED COMMENTARY OF THE SACRED TEXT.

Part 1. The Old Testament History; Part 2. The New Testament History.

BY ROBERT SEARS. Aided by the writings of our most celebrated Biblical Scholars, and other learned persons, who have made the Scriptures their study.

Two Volumes in One.

Commentators, lexicographers, oriental travelers, and Biblical critics of the greatest name, have been extensively and carefully consulted in preparing this work. The Editor trusts it will be found worthy of the patronage of Christian pastors, instructors, and parents of all denominations, and well calculated, under the Divine blessing, to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, and promote that Knowledge by which we may obtain happiness in this world and eternal salvation in that which is to come.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents—responsible men—are wanted to sell the above work, in this city and every town and village throughout New England and the British North American Provinces. For particulars, &c. address, post-paid, S. AXTON, PEIRCE & Co. 133 1/2 Washington Street.

N. B. This is the store for cheap, substantial and elegant Bookbinding. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, in every style of binding.

Merchants' Account Books, Stationery, and Stationery, constantly on hand, and low at prices for cash.

Boston, September 2.

"The Perfectionist."

A folio Periodical, of medium size, devoted to the Discussion and Illustration of Biblical topics; Published on the first and fifteenth of every month at Putney, Vt., by J. H. Stinner and J. L. Skinner.

THE following are some of the leading doctrines of this paper:

1. That Christ is a Savior from sin, to believers, in this world; and that perfect and perpetual holiness is the true standard of Christianity, as distinguished from Judaism.

2. That Christ is the Savior of the body, as well as of the soul; and that the "spiritual gifts" which were bestowed on the primitive church are as accessible to believers now as they ever were.

3. That the Second Advent of Christ, which introduced the "first resurrection" and first judgment, took place immediately after the destruction of Jerusalem; but that the second resurrection and final judgment are future, and not far distant.

A portion of the paper is occupied with correspondence and narratives, illustrating the power of the gospel in saving from sin, healing diseases, &c. Terms, \$1.00 per volume of twenty-four Nos. The paper will be sent, however, to all who apply for it, whether it is paid for or not.

Specimen copies will be sent without charge to those who desire them.

Postmasters are authorized to write and frank applications for the "Editors of the Perfectionist, Putney, Vermont." Sept. 9.

Benjamin F. Reeves,

Hair Cutting, Curling and Shaving Establishment, No. 14 Brattle Square,

(Opposite and fourth door from the Quincy Stage Office, No. 9, Elm Street.)

WILL attend to the various branches of his business with promptness and despatch. Hair cutting, 12 1/2 cents. Hair curling, 12 1/2 cents. Shaving, 6 1/4 cents. Razors honed, 12 1/2 cents. Razors ground, 12 1/2 cents.

N. B.—A prime assortment of OLD SHAVING SOAP, constantly for sale.

Also—Hair Oils, Hair Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds.

Warranted RAZORS at 75 cents each.

Boston, June 17.

Excellent Mattresses.

SUPERIOR Curled Palm Leaf Mattresses for sale low by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, July 8.

White Pine Wood.

JUST landed, 32 cords of Dry White Pine Wood, which will be delivered to any part of Quincy, at \$4.50 cts. per cord, for cash.

ALBERT HERSEY. Quincy Point, May 27.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Parr's Life Pills.



THOMAS PARR. BORN 1483, DIED 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New England and Canada has increased with rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations. The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would peculiarly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have laid dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scorbutic complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaints, debility and complaints incidental to females.

These diseases known by the names of abscesses, languor, ague, leprosy, rashes, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints, lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, plegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentery, scrofula or king's evil, fistulas, sore throats, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, sterility, fits, delirium, gout, tumors, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, warts of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, etc. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering diseases, yet as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits. To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep in search, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident when they mention the medicine—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise, And future PARRS be blest with honored days."

A General Agency and Depot for the sale of Parr's Life Pills has been established at

200 TREMONT STREET, 200

Agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills—Quincy, Mr. E. HAYDEN; Dorchester, Joseph Marshall and P. Marshall; Milton, M. D. Plumer; Weymouth, Landing, Ely Thayer; Randolph, Richard Ford; Foxboro', Edson Carpenter; Wrentham, Fisher & Cook; Walpole, Gilbert & Smith; West Medway, Daniel Wilby; Canton, Henry Nash; Dedham, Charles Adams.

Boston, July 15.

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage and procure a larger amount of reading than can be obtained for the same money elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of subscription price, and in addition subscribers will have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Library which contains a large number of popular and interesting books, and which will receive additions of the most popular works as they are published.

Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies' Companion, \$3; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review, \$5; United States' Mag. Review, \$5; The Knickerbocker, \$5; Boston Miscellany, \$3; The Artist, \$3; North American Review, \$5; Sargent's Magazine, \$3.

By this arrangement subscribers will have greater advantages than are offered by any other establishment, or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received to the following works.—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2; Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Mercury, \$1; Lowell Miscellany, \$1.

Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be entitled to a privilege to the Library in addition.

Quincy, Dec. 24.

Wanted Immediately,

SEVERAL HUNDRED SEWERS, to make clothing of any description, for which one half cash will be paid when brought in, by the subscriber.

CALEB HILL. Neponset Village, Aug. 19.

Groceries—Cheap.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, Lard, Rice, Dried Apples, Spices, etc., etc., for sale very low for cash, by

E. PACKARD. Quincy, June 17.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without first ascertaining the place from which they may lawfully be taken, in all cases, are forbidden from the Sea Weed which has been loaded up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

JACOB P. FAXON. Quincy, May 27.

Wanted,

A BOY about sixteen years of age. Inquire of

F. A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth, Aug. 5.

Quincy Coach Notice.

NEW LINE,

Quincy Point, Quincy and Boston.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that the above line will be conducted

and driven by him; and by giving strict attention to the business he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

The Coach will run as follows:—leaving Whitney's and Newcomb's Stores, Quincy Point, at seven o'clock; Hardwick's Store and French's Hotel, Quincy, at half past seven o'clock.

Books kept at Bryan's, La Grange House, in Union Street, and also at No. 16 Federal Street, Boston.

All orders promptly attended to, and no pains spared to render this line agreeable to those who may favor it with their patronage.

THOMAS O. BILLINGS. Quincy, July 22.

Removal.

SUSANNA S. MARSH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, who have favored her with their patronage, that she has removed from her old stand in School Street, to a part of the same building of the Quincy Bookstore, (entrance on the south side.)

where she will continue to keep the best assortment of FLORENCE and other RAW BONNETS, FANCY BONNETS and RIBBONS, and will take the greatest pains to have the most recent styles, and will replenish her stock every week from the best establishments.

She will also keep a good assortment of LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, &c.; Mourning Articles, Mouslin de Laines, Prints, and cheap articles for children's clothing.

Also—Ready made MOURNING BONNETS always on hand, and all other articles she has usually kept.

She earnestly solicits a continuance of the favors of her former customers, hoping to give them satisfaction, as no pains shall be spared on her part.

N. B. She will continue to have Florence Bonnets cleaned and pressed every week as usual, and done in the best manner.

Grave Clothes, etc., as usual. Quincy, April 15.

New Goods! New Goods!!

GEORGE NEWCOMB,

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE ANGEL'S LAMENT.

A tone of woe on the dying gale
With notes of sorrow and words of wail;
An angel spirit in anguish grieves,
And singeth the dirge of the soul it leaves;
The dirge of a soul that refused to hear
Its guardian angel that whispered near,
And turned to the crime no dying moans,
Nor pleading prayer, nor anguished groans
Nor penance, nor saving blood atones.

"No more, no more, with a faithful eye
And a soul of love may I hover nigh,
Unseen, unknown, with a noiseless wing,
The message of warning and grace to bring;
The man I have watched in his riper years,
The youth I have guarded through peril and fears,
The child that I loved in days of yore,
I may guard and love—no more—no more!

I watched the couch where in quiet laid—
The infant slept while the mother prayed,
And I told in heaven the prayers and tears
That her soul poured out in its loves and fears;
But his guiltless days are forever flown,
And a spell of death o'er his soul is thrown,
And the innocent hopes that his childhood bore,
Shall return to his heart—no more—no more.

A. E. S.

From the Liberator.

ESCAPE OF THE HUNTED SLAVE.

Who is it that flies like the wind,
O'er briar and brake, with the hunters behind?
With looks of wild terror through forest and fen
He springs o'er the cataraet deep in the glen.

The hounds are at fault—he has baffled the snare!
Securely he lies in the catamount's lair.
There panting, and thirsty, and hungry, and worn,
Lies the fugitive slave who to freedom was born.

Concealed till the shadows of evening appear,
When again through the forest he springs like the deer.
He follows no path, but the bright Northern Star
Is his lantern and guide on his journey afar.

Victoria! he looks for protection to thee,
While his heart is determined to die or live free.
Oh! Thou who art mighty to rescue and save,
Give wing to the feet of the fugitive slave!

The morning had dawn'd e'er the bright lake he view'd,
As panting for breath, by his hunters pursued,
He sprang to the boat where the ferryman stood,
But fainting, and speechless, and streaming with blood.

The boatman, astonished, obey'd the mute sign:
He sprang to his oars—he pull'd hard for the line;
But hark! there's a cry from the land of the slave!
Two horsemen are calling aloud o'er the wave.

"Return, on your life! you've our chattel on board!"
But the boatman pull'd stronger, nor answer'd a word.
He read his warm thanks in the fugitive's eye,
As his boat skim'd the wave like a bird in the sky.

Huzza for the slave! the keel strikes—he is free!
Bless'd land! as he touch'd there, he sank on his knee.
His heart rose to heaven, his lips kiss'd the sod—
For freedom I thank thee, my Savior, my God!

F. M. ABLINGTON, Weymouth.

*All men are born free and equal.—Jefferson.

ANECDOTES.

A Yankee travelling a short distance from home,
was belated one night and stopped at a tavern, for
the purpose of obtaining a night's lodging and something
to eat; mine host spread the table, which almost
groaned under the good things displayed upon the
board. Among them was a huge piece of cheese
which appeared to be particularly palatable to our
hungry traveller, if the disappearance of slice after slice
be any criterion. Mine host watched the pieces as he
took them and swallowed them, with a dissatisfied
look, and intending to save some part of this dainty
from the devouring jaws of his lodger, commenced
this:

"Friend, that's imported cheese."
"Hem," was the reply, "it is none the worse for
that."

"It is not good to eat too much of it."
"Quite likely"—(almost choking)

"People die sometimes when they eat too much
of it."

"You don't say so!" (seizing the remainder and
sticking it into his saddle bags.) "then I'll give this
to my wife, I want to get rid of the old thing."

A Counsellor, having lost a cause, the lawyers in
opposition were very merry upon the occasion. "Gentle-
men," says the wit, "who could tell it, when
there were one hundred judges on the bench?"
"How," said a brother, "there were but three."
"True," retorts the counsellor, "a figure of one, and
two cyphers make the hundred."

A German gentleman, in the course of a strict cross
examination on a trial was asked to state the exact age
of the defendant.

"Dirty," (thirty) was the reply.
"And pray, sir, are you his senior, and by how
many years?"

"Why, sir, I am dirty too."

"Thomas," hiccupped old Gutzlefunction to his
son, "I fear you are becoming intemperate."
"I think it likely, father," replied the promising youth,
"for do we not read that 'the sins of the parents shall
be visited upon the children?'"

A wag on witnessing a hanging said, "It must put
any one out of breath, to stand on nothing, and pull
hemp, with his hands tied behind him."

"May it please your lordship," said a London
stradesman to Lord Alvanley, "I have the honor to
hold your over due acceptance for one hundred
pounds." "Indeed!" quoth his Lordship in an af-
fected tone of surprise, "and pray, sir, what are your
intentions with regard to it?" "I am ready, my
Lord," replied the man, "to meet your Lordship's
views in any way that I can." "Then, my dear sir,"
rejoined he, "keep the bill till I take it up." The man
promised to do this, which Alvanley considered equi-
valent to a discharge of the obligation altogether.

A sailor recently drove up to a stable in Plymouth,
in a wagon, and enquired for one of the stable keep-
ers. The sailor was directed to his house near the
Gothic church, and told to ring the door bell. Instead
of going to the house, he entered in at the open church
door, and seizing the bell rope rung the church bell,
until the stables in alarm, with many others who sup-
posed there was a fire, rushed to the church and en-
quired, "where's the fire—where's the fire—what are
you ringing the bell for?" "Why," replied he, "I
am ringing it for Mr. —, to be sure, as I was told."

Plymouth Rock.

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,
NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as
quackery, empiricism, and the grossest imposition
prevails to a great extent in this community, that he is
properly qualified in his profession; and that he has
such more practice, and a really cured more patients of
various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to
the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar
class of diseases as many may perhaps suppose, who
general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, who
have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of billingsgate,
in the fulsome description of their infallible specifics,
and multifarious compounds, for the immediate cure
of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in
the most approved and scientific manner; and from his
long experience and extensive practice, he is en-
abled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor
him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both
sex, so that there can be no hesitation in calling.
Please observe, No. 4 Brattle Square, opposite the
Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance
in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid.
Dr. A. S. BUTLER.
Boston, June 17.

Hingham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Fin-
ished, in the best manner and at the lowest price.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers
will receive immediate attention, and no charges for
sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.

All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'
Vegetable Indian Arcanum,
FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the
Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrophulous Eruptions,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous
Eruptions, Pimples or Pusules on the Face, Female
Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impudence in Life, En-
largement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising
from an injudicious use of Mercury. The com-
plexion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernand, who is
an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with
great success in the above complaints, practising as he
has for many years as an Indian doctor among several
tribes. Dr. Fernand, who prepares this medicine, does
not contend that it will cure all the diseases which
the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe
in assuring the public that when it has been taken ac-
cording to his directions, it has never failed, in any of
the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy
and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vege-
table nature, being a compound of roots and herbs
collected by Dr. Fernand himself, consequently it is
a preparation which may be taken by those of the most
delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without
the least fear as to its results upon the system. One
bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no
more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely
warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and
even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bill of directions accom-
panying the medicine will be signed by Dr. Fernand, in
his own hand writing, and also by his only author-
ized Agent for the New England States.

J. K. FERNANDS, Indian Physician
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

CERTIFICATES.
From W. Abercrombie of Quincy, Merchant
Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernand's Medi-
cine:

SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for
more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflam-
mation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing
general debility in my system, and evidently fast on-
tailing upon me the worst of all human diseases to
which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in
vain tried many medicines which were recommended,
but from all of them I obtained not the least relief.
About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr.
Fernand's Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of
which medicine I have been restored to good health,
and have not raised any blood since the use of the first
bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.

Quincy, April 3d, 1843.
From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy
Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:
DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are
about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernand's
Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquaint-
ed with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his
general health as he has stated, has been on the
decline—that he has had frequent turns of raising blood,
to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly
alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing
evidence that his health has been restored, and I have
it from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, en-
tirely to the use of Dr. Fernand's Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of
this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty
years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is
very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold head-
ache, and tightness of the chest, extreme headache,
dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, &c.

I am free to say, that since I have used this prepa-
ration which has cured my friend, I feel greatly re-
lieved, and have strong hopes, after following the di-
rections, of being restored to health. I think very highly
of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove
efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted
to.

Yours, truly,

IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House,
Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernand's Arcanum:
SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as
to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of
Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the
use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was
left in a state of languid inactivity, or, as it may be
termed, general debility of the system. At this stage
of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had
been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr.
Fernand's Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for
health from the same source, which I readily im-
ported, and with gratification, state to the public that I have
experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which
I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of
good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.
Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
(Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street,
op. stairs.) People in other cities and in country
towns may obtain the medicine by sending orders to
conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such
other ways as may be most convenient to them.

Parasols.
A PRIME assortment of PARASOLS, just received
by
Quincy, June 3.

E. PACKARD.

For sale,
SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley, for
further information, apply
Quincy, March 1.

AT THIS OFFICE.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

THE subscriber having assumed the management
of the stable near Josiah Jones' Harness Shop,
respectfully informs the former patrons, that he is
able to furnish them with the best of horses, and
carriages, and that he is prepared to receive orders
for the same, and to accommodate them in all
particulars, and to give them a chance to substantiate
it.

Quincy, Oct. 1.
GEORGE J. JONES.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

MINOTT THAYER.

Quincy, April 15.

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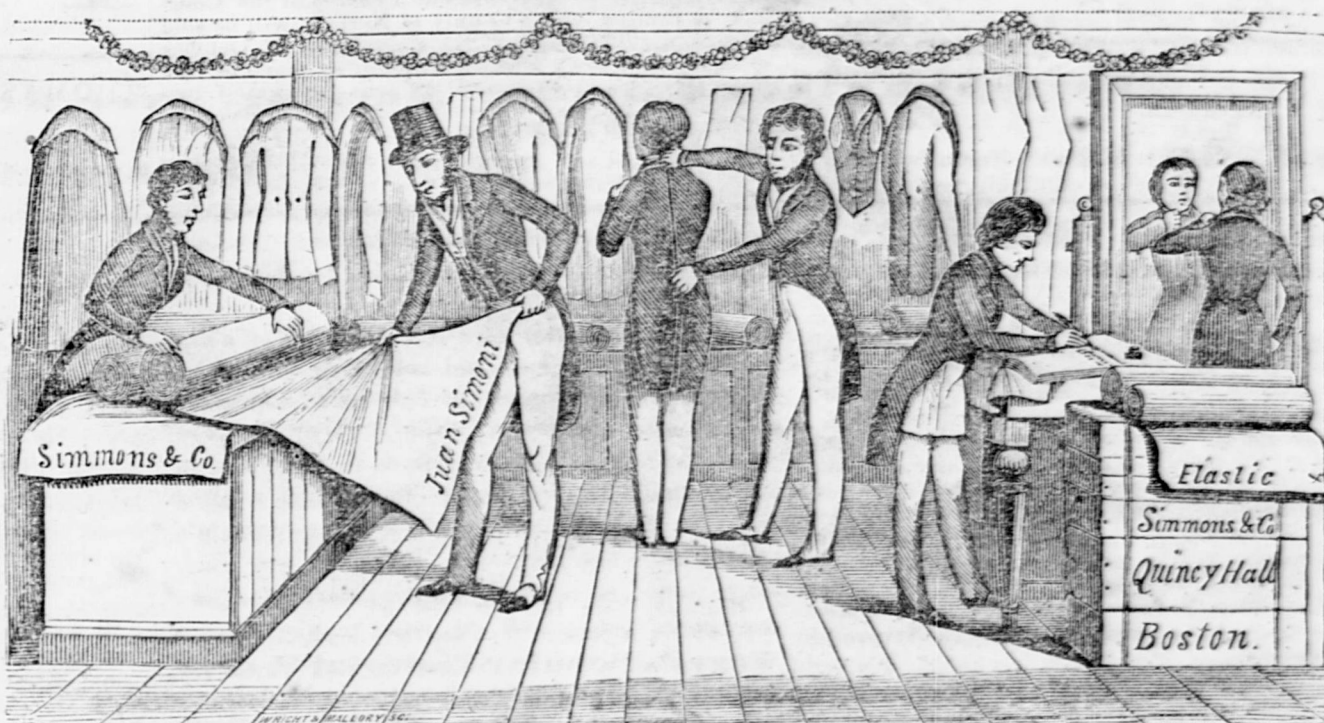
Quincy, April 15.

Quincy, April 15.

Quincy, April 15.

Quincy, April 15.

"Competition is the Life of Trade."



JOHN SIMMONS & CO.

QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

Over the Quincy Market, Boston.

SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

Vestings and

Ready-Made Clothing,

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.

The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS'
ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without
delay and trouble.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

We hope, will meet with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. THE MERCHANT, MECHANIC,
FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE,
and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000.

which, in point of RICHNESS and VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City.

Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always
bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every
garment receives our personal attention.

N. B.—BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.

PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Boston, Aug. 26.

Cheap Dry Goods Establishment.

ELISHA PACKARD

WOULD again call the attention of the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, which will be sold as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
People will notice that there are some splendid advertisements to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
louder than he can, but such goods as are named in this advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE
CASH, woollen goods especially.

Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings.

Will be sold at so low a price for cash, as will make it an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
for their clothes and get them manufactured in Quincy, in preference to paying for them ready made, and
which are liable to be of an inferior quality.

—ALSO—

Beaverleens, Woolinets, Rouen Cassimeres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
Moulin de Laine, Calicoes, Ginghams, Printed Laines, Bishop Laine,
LACES, EDGINGS, MUSLINS, WHITE CAMBRICS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
CRASH, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TICKINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SARACNETS,
Linen Table Covers, Colored Cambrics, Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
Fancy Hdks., Silk Hdks., Scarfs, Bosoms.

MOLE HATS, CLOTH AND VELVET CAPS.

Also—A good assortment of Ladies' KID AND LEATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
BOOTEES, SLIPPERS AND TIES; Men's Stout BOOTS AND SHOES; and a great variety of other goods,
too numerous here to particularize.

Removal—Painting Business.

COACH, CHAISE, SIGN

AND

HOUSE PAINTING;

GILDING, GRADING,

PAPERING & GLAZING

&c. &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the
shop formerly occupied by Thaddeus W. Cross, where he will carry on the
PAINTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to receive public patronage.

As he relies upon a test to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
give him a chance for trial.
Quincy, Dec. 31.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of
Quincy and vicinity, that they have just com-
menced business at the Shop a few rods south of the
residence of Mr. Elisha Marsh, on Granite Street, and
nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham
& Co., where they are prepared to answer all orders
in their line of business.

House, Ship, Sign and Fancy
PAINTING.

Imitators of Wood and Marble.

Paints, Oils and Glass, constantly on hand.
By strict and personal attendance to business, we
hope to receive a share of public patronage.
W. & L. LITCHFIELD.
Quincy, April 15.

Cow Hide Boots.

THE subscriber still continues his business at the
old stand, on Granite Street at the head of School
Street, where he constantly manufactures and has on
hand Sewed and Pegged Mens', Boys' and Youth'
BOOTS, BOOTEES, SHOES and KIP BROGANS.
REPAIRING done in a neat manner and at short
notice.
Quincy, May 13.

JAMES EDWARDS.

Quincy, May 13.

Quincy, May 13.

Quincy, May 13.

Quincy, May 13.

Publi.

of Trade."



IS & CO.
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
Market, Boston,
LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Massimeres,
and
Clothing,
D STATES.
gent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of
the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS
"ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are
able to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without
SYSTEM.
that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC,
house alike, and without fear of imposition.
EXHIBITION as well as SALE,
of Goods from \$100 to
found inferior to none in this City.
one of being the most honorable, best conducted, and
ESTABLISHMENT.
very description, to order; and our work will always
have them all in the same store with us, and every
all States, free of charge, as usual.
FOR YOURSELVES.

Establishment.
PACKARD
of Quincy and vicinity, to his LARGE STOCK OF
same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
ments to be seen in the papers, which talk a little
this advertisement will be sold CHEAP FOR THE
Sallinets, and Gambroons,—Velvets,
lor's Trimmings,
an object for people to buy the Cloth and Trimmings
ny, in preference to paying for them ready made, and
\$20—
meres, Alpaccas, Alpines, Bombazines,
ams, Printed Laras, Bishop Lawn,
DS, CHECKED CAMBRICS, LINENS, DIAPERS,
LETINGS, SHIRTINGS, JEANS, SACNETS,
Copperplates, Victoria Robes, Stocks,
lks., Scarfs, Bosoms.
AND VELVET CAPS.
LEATHER SLIPPERS: Children's Kid and Leather
SIS and SHOES; and a great variety of other goods.
Quincy, May 13.
ating Business.

GILDING, GRADING,
PAPERING & GLAZING
&c. &c.
heads, and the public generally, that he has taken the
here he will carry on the
BUSINESS
on to receive public patronage.
re and in good style.
to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will
MELVILL HOVEY.
Millinery and Straw Business.
H. BRUMMETT.
WOULD return thanks to the ladies of Quincy
and vicinity, for the very liberal encourage-
ment extended to her the past year, and hopes by dili-
gence and a faithful attention to her business to merit
a share of public patronage.
Persons leaving work at this establishment, may ap-
prehend no danger of having their Bonnets ex-
changed, as they are not sent out of the house to be done.
Mrs. B. trusts that twenty years experience in the
business is a sufficient recommendation.
SHROUDS, MOURNING BONNETS, etc., with a
great variety of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES
too numerous to mention.
Quincy, April 1. 6m

Cap Store.
At the sign of Carriage and Harness Manu-
factory, nearly opposite the Hancock House.
MANUFACTURED and for sale by the subscri-
bers a general assortment of MEN'S, BOYS'
& CHILDREN'S CLOTH CAPS, wholesale and
retail, at reduced prices for cash.
Caps made to order, at short notice.
JOHN FAXON, 2d,
JOSEPH FRYE.
Quincy, April 29.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 39.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.

VOLUME 7.

JOHN A. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dol-
lars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six
months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration
of the year.
No subscription, or advertisement, will be stopped
previous to the payment of all arrearages, unless at
the option of the proprietor. When subscribers wish
their papers stopped, they will notify the publisher to
that effect and at the time their subscription expires.
Every subscriber will be held responsible for the pay-
ment of his paper so long as it is sent to his address
at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place where-
soever he may have ordered it, until legally notified
to the contrary.
Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, insert-
ed at the customary prices. The number of insertions
required must be marked on the advertisement, other-
wise they will be continued until ordered out and
charged for accordingly.
The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to
their own immediate business; and all advertise-
ments for the benefit of other persons, as well as all
legal advertisements, and advertisements of auction
sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual
rates.
Business letters and communications addressed to
the Editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.
Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.
The following gentlemen are authorized to receive
pay and requested to procure subscriptions.
JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. " Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON. " Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVELY, " Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, " South Scituate.
N. E. OSBORNE, " Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, " New York City.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SKETCHES
OF
BUNKER HILL BATTLE AND MONUMENT.

We inserted in our last, a notice of some of the principal errors contained in a small work having the above title, published some months ago. In examining the work, we find there are other errors, of less importance, however, but which it might be proper to correct.
These errors are obviously, in part, typographical, and a part have occurred in consequence of a want of care in the compilation.
An error, supposed to be typographical and which affects the statement materially, occurs at page 44, in stating the amount of the British forces. "The largest" (it is stated), "were crowded with British troops of the 5th, 38th, 43d and 52d battalions, two companies of grenadiers and ten of light infantry," etc. Corrected, it would read ten companies of grenadiers, making a difference of eight companies.
In the British official account, which is inserted page 95 of the work, there is an omission of an essential part. The first part of this important document appears to be correctly copied, as follows:—"An alarm was given at break of day on the 17th instant, by a firing from the Lively, ship of war; and advice was soon afterwards received, that the rebels had broken ground and were raising a battery on the heights of the peninsula of Charlestown against the town of Boston. They were plainly seen at work, and in a few hours a battery of six guns played on their works."
"Preparations were instantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off, and ten companies of grenadiers and ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d and 52d battalions," etc. (At this place the following lines are omitted.) "With a proportion of field artillery under the command of Major General Howe, and Brigadier General Pigot, were embarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninsula, without opposition, under the protection of some ships of war, armed vessels and boats, by whose fire the rebels were kept within their works. The troops formed as soon as landed; the light infantry posted on the right and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of those corps, and the 43d and 52d battalions" made a third line, etc. The omission of so important a part of perhaps the only authentic document connected with the subject, shows the careless manner in which the work has been got up, and the little dependence to be placed in the statements which are made.
At page 162, in noticing the ceremony of laying the corner stone, he says: "They were eloquently and touchingly addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, the orator of the occasion, Lafayette standing as one in that group of survivors, and regretting that the honor did not of right belong to him, laid with his own hands the corner stone of the projected monument." And further he says:—"We cannot, however, attribute to Lafayette the honor of having laid the corner stone of the present structure. The office in which he was enlisted was a matter of mere form; no place having been selected, of course no adequate foundation was made. The stone, which had been laid by Lafayette, was afterwards put into the centre of the foundation; and the bar of deposits, which it contained, was taken out and enclosed in the present corner stone," etc.
The foregoing statement, so far as relates to the laying of the corner stone, is evidently incorrect. It is well known to every one acquainted with the facts, that Lafayette was only a spectator on this occasion. It is shown by the inscription on the plate deposited, that the first corner stone was laid

by the Most Worshipful John Abbot, and there are, probably, fifty witnesses now living who saw him perform that duty.

General Lafayette, although a subject of a monarchical government, and belonging to a noble family, appeared among the citizens of a republic, on this occasion, in a plain farmer's dress—if rightly recollected, with yellow nankeen pantaloons, stockings and shoes—in striking contrast with the splendid dresses of the republicans who officiated on the occasion. The stone was laid in his presence, as is stated on the plate; but it does not appear that he took any active part in the ceremony. It is remarkable, therefore, that any one should risk his reputation for veracity by making a mis-statement so easily detected. It is another instance of ignorance of the subject on the part of the writer; or of the want of care in making up the account.

Whatever is stated in the foregoing extract in relation to the last corner stone, however, and as to the final disposition of the one laid by Grand Master Abbot, is presumed to be literally correct.

At page 168, in describing the foundation, it is stated that it is "of fair split stones," whereas, the beds, builds and edges are all rough dressed, except the bottom of the first course, the whole amounting to more than twenty-eight thousand superficial feet, and consequently the work is much superior to what it is represented to be.

This foundation is fifty feet in diameter, and twelve feet deep, containing eleven hundred and sixty-eight tons of granite, with more than twenty-eight thousand feet of rough dressing. The first course contains forty-four blocks of five tons each. But as the whole is below the present surface, few who view the monument are aware of the amount of work which is hidden. Any one, however, having a curiosity to become acquainted with the construction of the whole, will find it well explained in a work recently published, entitled "Plan of the Obelisk," and which, by the way, is calculated to remain a standard work in relation to that subject.

At page 169, in describing a new kind of fastening which was used for confining the work, he says:—"Perpendicular dowels, called Lewis's Clamps, were used," etc.

The proper technical term for this new fastening is *Lewis-clamp*, from its resemblance to the dovetailed part of a Lewis, and from the office it performs of binding the parts together.

These errors are not considered very important; but they go to show that the author was writing on a subject with which he was not acquainted, and consequently little dependence can be placed on the accuracy of his statements. And for the same reason, but little weight can be given to his opinions in regard to what is essential to stability or, in fact, to any thing else connected with the subject.

It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that such accounts as he has given us, together with such inscriptions as the one which is deposited under the corner stone of the monument, are to go down to posterity, and must necessarily serve as the principal elements of the histories of this great work which are to be written by the Prescotts and the Bancrofts of future times. But at that remote period it must be obvious, they will not be able to correct any of the mis-statements which now exist. All that can be reasonably expected of them is a history compiled from the corrupt materials which may go down to them—beautifully written without doubt—but calculated to perpetuate the *poison* already generated at the fountain-head.

A man in Plymouth is exhibiting a dung-hill fowl which has four perfect feet and legs!

They who talk degradingly of women have not sufficient taste to relish their excellencies, or purity enough to court their acquaintance.

All manner of crimes may be proved against the unfortunate, but the successful never sin.
Joseph Arkison, the Gretna-green blacksmith, has been transported for seven years, for illegally solemnizing a marriage at Berwick. It would have been legal had it been performed at the other side of the border; but the poor smith being drunk, and the parties pressing, the ceremony was performed, which has been so unlucky for the officiator.

The Boston Post states that the Lawrence Manufacturing Company at Lowell, have just declared a dividend of five per cent. for six months, reserving nearly an equal amount of profits. The Merrimack print works are said to be making more money than they would dare divide. Sales of this company's stock have been made at twenty-four per cent. advance!

A girl was tried for stealing a pair of black stockings; but it being proved upon evidence that they were *old ones*, she was acquitted.

A land slide occurred at Bahia (Brazil) during the rainy season, which killed fifty or sixty persons, and destroyed many buildings with much other property.

The whole life of the hypocrite is a protracted falsehood.
The Princeton steam ship of war, built after the design of Captain Stockton, is one hundred and sixteen feet long, and of six hundred and eighty tons burthen. Her armament consists of two twelve inch iron wrought guns, two hundred and twelve pounds, and six forty-two cannonades.

Parental training lies at the foundation of all successful effort, and thorough improvement. The fires of the family altar impart a warmth to the heart not to be communicated by any foreign agency. To whatever market we may be brought in subsequent life, the original brand impressed under the parental roof still remains.

MISCELLANY.

SCUDDING UNDER BARE POLLS.

There was a fine old General once, who, having spent most of his life in the field of Mars, knew very little about the camp of Cupid. He was one of those rough and honest spirits, often met with in his gallant profession, innocent as an infant of almost every thing save high integrity and indomitable bravery. He was nearly fifty years old, and his toils were over, when master Don Capid brought him acquainted with a widow Wadman, in whose eyes he began to detect something that made him uneasy. Here was the result of leisure.

During his service in the army he had never seen any thing worthy of particular notice in a woman's eye. In fact he would scarcely have observed whether a woman had three eyes in her head or only one; for no matter where his own eyes were, his thoughts were ever among "guns, and drums and wounds," and love was a thing that lived in his memory just as he remembered once reading a visionary story book called the "Arabian Night's Entertainments," when a boy.

Well, the General had settled down into an amiable, gentlemanly old fellow, living alone, with comfortable wealth around him, and having little to do save now and then to entertain an old comrade in arms, which companionship afforded opportunity for him to "fight his battles o'er again." But, alas! over the calm evening of the old General's day, a deal of perplexity was doomed to fall, and he soon found himself in troubled waters, the depth of which he could by no means understand. He floundered about like a caged bird under a pump, and such another melancholy fish out of water never before swallowed the bait, hook and all, of the angling god of love. The poor General! We must give him a name, or we can't tell the story, and the best name for such a story, to be found in tale or history is "Uncle Toby." Poor General Uncle Toby debated abstractly in great distraction about his new position, and never had a siege or campaign given him such perplexity before.

At length, however, the blunt honesty of his disposition rose uppermost among his conflicting plans, and his course was chosen. At school he had once studied "Othello's Defence," to recite at an exhibition, but made a great failure, and he now recollected that there was something in this "Defence" very much like—*how he recollected to say the very much*—he immediately found the passage, clapped on his hat with a determined air, and posted off to the widow Wadman with Shakespeare under his arm.

"Madam," said Uncle Toby, opening his book at the marked place, with the solemnity of a special pleader at the bar—"Madam:

Rode am I in my speech,
And little blessed with the set phrase of peace;
For since these arms of mine had seven years' pith,
Till now some nine moons wasted, they have used
Their dearest action in the tented field;
And hule of this great world can I speak
More than pertains to broil and battle;
And therefore—"

Here the General closed the book, wiped his forehead, looked up at the ceiling, and said, with a spasmodic gasp—"I want to get married!"

The widow laughed for ten minutes by the watch, before she could utter a syllable, and then she said with the precious tears of humor rolling down her good natured cheeks—"and who is it you want to marry, General?"

"You!" said Uncle Toby, flourishing his sword arm in the air, and assuming a military air of defence, as if he expected an assault from the widow immediately.

"Will you kill me, if I marry you?" said the widow with a merry twinkle in her eye.

"No, madam!" replied Uncle Toby, in a most serious and deprecating tone, as if to assure her that such an idea had never entered his head.

"Well then, I guess I'll marry you," said the widow.

"Well," said Uncle Toby; "but one thing I am bound to tell you of, madam—I wear a wig!"

The widow started, remained silent a moment, and then went off in a longer, louder, and merrier laugh than she had indulged in before; at the end of which she drew her seat nearer the General, gravely laid her hand upon his head, gently lifted his wig off and placed it upon the table.

General Uncle Toby had never known fear in hot battle, but he now felt a most decisive inclination to run away. The widow laughed again as though she never would stop, and the General was just about to clap his hat upon his denuded head and bolt, when the facetious lady placed her hand upon his arm and detained him. She then deliberately raised her other hand to her head with a sort of military precision, executed a rapid manœuvre with that five fingers, pulled off her whole head of fine, glossy hair, and placed it upon the table beside the General's, remaining seated with ludicrous gravity in front of her accepted lover, *quite bald!*

As may be expected, Uncle Toby now laughed along with the widow, and they grew so merry over the affair, that the maid servant peeped through the key-hole at the noise, and saw the old couple dancing a jig and bobbing their bald pates at each other like a pair of Chinese mandarins. So the two very shortly "laid their heads together" upon the pillow of

matrimony, and went hand in hand through life—scudding under bare polls!—*Picayune.*

APPEARANCES.

Keep it up! that's your sort! Look out for appearances! take care of them, and the realities will take care of themselves! Do you see that man there? one of the busiest fellows on earth. Always goes to church—wouldn't miss it for a thousand of boards; always goes late—and always falls asleep. Does'nt he know the value of appearances? There's another, who may be seen lounging round the door to the very last moment—who never fails to be heard coming up the broad aisle, just in time of the singing. The moment he is in his box—a pew if you will—though to him it is a box, the house a theatre—the pulpit a stage, and the sermon a play—his elbows are on the look-out for a comfortable plant, and his body gradually accommodates itself to the stuffed cushions of the seat—his eyes are upon the clock—and before the sermon is half through, he covers up an eye, and fancies nobody suspects him of sleeping, though his mouth opens—under jaw drops, and actually he snores at times. Does'nt he know the value of appearances—hey? See how much self-respect and comfort he sacrifices to be thought a wiser and a better man than he is. With one half the trouble, he might be more than he now pretends to be. Just when all the fans are in motion—like so many butterflies, in purple and gold, or white, and silver—sitting down slowly and languidly upon the flowers, and resting as butterflies always rest—and women, too—that is, just as if they breathed through their wings, or eyes, you may see the whole church nodding to one another—for appearance sake.

HILLS AND DALES OF LIFE.

If life were all sunshine, who would not become tired of its brightness? Were it not for the dark clouds and the falling rain, the beautiful bow of promise, drawn by the finger of God across the heavens, never would be seen. The trials and shadows of life only tend to make it more pleasant, and to give interest and joyousness to its varying course. Hope on, hope ever, should be the motto of every son and daughter of Adam. No one should despair. Although they may for a time be enveloped in darkness and their pathway be rough and tiresome, they should remember that

"The darkest sky may wear
A sunny face to-morrow."

and that the most gloomy road often opens into flower-crowned and smiling fields, where the song of orons, the hum of bees, and cuckoo waters bring gladness to the soul, and fill the mind with pleasing and tranquil meditations. Life has its troubles and its sorrows; it also has its joys and its happy hours. And what though the waters of its great ocean may at times be tempestuous by the mad winds, are they not lulled to rest, and do they not reflect the beautiful heavens and the everlasting hills? Let the traveller ever keep his eye fixed on the ever beaming Star of Hope! and although it may be for a moment obscured, he is conscious that it is still shining, and this consciousness should cheer him along his pathway, whether it be rough or smooth. Look aloft—hope ever.

TRUE FEMALE NOBILITY.

The woman, poor and ill-clad as she may be, who balances her income and expenditures, who toils and sweats in unrepining mood among her well-trained children, and presents them morning and evening as offerings of love to her husband in rosy health and cheerful cleanliness, is the most exalted of her sex. Before her shall the proudest dame bow her jewelled head, and the bliss of a happy heart dwells with her forever. If there is one prospect dearer than another to the soul of man—if there is one act more likely to bend the proud and inspire the broken hearted—it is for the smiling wife to meet her husband at the door with a host of happy children. How it stirs up the tired blood of an exhausted man, when he hears the rush of many feet upon the staircase—when the carol of their young voices mix in glad confusion; and the smallest mounts or sinks into his arms amidst a mirthful shout. God! there was a halo from every countenance that beamed around the group! There was joy and a blessing there.

KISSING.

Jeremy Short, after describing all kinds of kissing, says—"But a word as to the *modus operandi* of a kiss. Delicacy in this intellectual amusement is the chief thing. Don't by the bones of Johannes Secundus, don't bungle the matter by a five minutes' torture like a cat playing with a mouse. Kiss a girl deliberately, sensibly all the time of the great duty you are performing; but remember that a kiss, to be enjoyed in fervor, should be fresh, like the champagne in a flask. And then you get it in its airy and spiritual raciness. If you wish a sentimental kiss—and after all, perhaps they are the racier—steal your arm around her waist, take her hand softly in your own, and then tenderly drawing her towards you, kiss her as you might imagine a zephyr to do it. I never exactly timed the manœuvre by a stop watch, but have no doubt the affair might be managed very handsomely in ten seconds. The exact point where a lady should be kissed may be determined by the intersection of two imaginary lines, one drawn perpendicularly down the centre of the face, and the other passing at right angles the line of the mouth.

GAB AND TALENT.

Fluency in conversation must not be assumed as a test of talent. Men of genius and wisdom have been found deficient in its graces. Adam Smith ever retained in company the embarrassed manners of a student. Neither Buffon nor Rousseau carried their eloquence into society. The silence of the poet Chaucer was held more desirable than his speech. The conversation of Goldsmith did not evince the grace and tenderness which characterizes his compositions. Thomas was diffident and often uninteresting. Dante was taciturn, and all the brilliance of Tasso was in his pen. Descartes seemed formed for solitude. Cowley was a quaint observer, and his conversation was slow and dull, and his humor reserved. Hogarth and Swift were absent minded, and the studious Thomas Baker said that he was fit for no communion save with the dead. Our own Washington, Hamilton, and Franklin, were deficient in that fluency which often fascinates a promiscuous circle.

ECONOMY.

What if you have a patch on your knee, it is nothing to be ashamed of. It lays easier on the mind than a writ at the door, or an interview with a creditor, who feels you have wronged him. Better wear an old hat, an unfashionable coat, or a pair of cowhide shoes, than to live extravagantly, run into debt, and have every body feel that you are a villain. There's nothing like prudence and economy, especially if you are striving to keep up your credit. Who will trust you, if you are poor and lazy, dress in fine broadcloth, and display gold chains, rings and breast pins? No one. But with a homespun coat, a brown face, hard hands and industrious habits, you are sure to be favored. Your appearance indicates that you are frugal and will be a safe customer.

BEAUTY.

The most splendid source of beauty is expression. It is this which gives a commanding majesty, a winning softness, or other graces to the countenance; for the face being a picture of the mind, whatever amiable qualities are discerned, these give a lustre to the features expressing them. Therefore, in our descriptions of beauty, we employ epithets borrowed from the sentiments, such as a cheerful, an innocent, an honest, or a sensible countenance. Beauty in the other sex delights us more, because we are more interested in it. Women on the contrary, are very bad judges of one another's persons, because they are not affected by them; they judge by looks, not by what they feel.

LADY FRIENDS.

It is charming when young damsels attach themselves to each other, live with one another, and play like the waves on the shore, like the wind with the young leaves. But beautiful is it when ladies with a noble character, confirmed by life, prove each other, and value each other, and from genuine friendships. Such bonds of friendships take place more frequently in life than is commonly believed; and when I see two lady friends living under one roof, it does my heart good; for I know that there is found that which makes life pleasant, the days light and happy.

And what indeed require we more for happiness than a lawful freedom, daily bread, a friend, and now and then a refreshing thought, a light breath from the sphere of a higher life, a little listening to the conversation which the good and wise from antiquity to the present time hold with each other—a little attention to the great drama of the world, and the words of the poets—yes, a little intercourse with the things which expand the breast and amend the heart, so that we do not shrink together too much into the little narrow self, into the impoverishment of mere housekeeping existence.

GRAVE OF DR. FRANKLIN. Dr. Franklin is buried in the yard at the corner of Fifth and Arch streets. His tombstone is a plain marble slab, containing the following inscription, precisely in this form:

BENJAMIN }
AND } FRANKLIN.
DEBORAH }

1790.
The stone is situated in the northwest corner of the yard, and is raised only six inches from the ground.—*Philadelphia Saturday Museum.*

TIGHT LACING. It has long been a matter of regret with persons of good sense and good taste, that many of the females of this country injure their health and real beauty of form, by the absurd practice of wearing tight stays. The folly seems now to have spread to the men, if indeed such blackheads merit that appellation. It is a fact, that an *exquisite* fainted away recently in Philadelphia, and was assisted into a shop, where he was some time before he recovered. Medical aid was sent for, when it was ascertained that his stays were too tight!

MAN. Man is a creature very inconsistent with himself; the greatest heroes are sometimes fearful; the sprightliest wits are at some hours dull; and the greatest politicians are on some occasions whimsical.—*Tatler.*

OCCUPATION. No one can be healthy and happy without occupation—some regular employment or profession. The life of an idler is always a restless and unsatisfactory one, and "killing time" the most laborious of all work.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1843.

John A. Green, Editor.

STRAWBERRY BEDS. Once in three or four years your strawberry beds must be renovated. One good mode is, when they run together and cover the ground, to take a spade six inches wide, and go through the middle of the bed, subverting a space as wide as your spade and to the depth of four or five inches. Then leave a space untouched of the same width and subvert another lot like the first, and so on through the whole. Next year subvert the rows that are now left and your whole bed will reset itself.—*Ploughman.*

AFFECTATION AND PRUDERY. If there is any thing that is really contemptible, it is affectation and prudery; especially in young females. It is really worse than the heartlessness of the coquette. A diffident reserve is perhaps commendable, but an amiable courtesy of manner is still more so. Sam Slick is one of the best philosophers of the present day. Says Sam, "I am a great friend to delicacy, for delicacy is a feminine virtue; and to decency, for decency is a manly virtue; but as for squeamishness, rat me! if it doesn't make me sick."

FAMILY DIGNITY. There are a great many ridiculous things in this country—for instance, there are thousands of daughters, whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers in a horse stable, who would feel insulted if asked if they ever made a loaf of bread, or washed out a pocket handkerchief! They like to prate of "good society, mixed company, and family dignity."

THANKSGIVING.

The following Proclamation has been issued by His Excellency, calling this important annual festival:—

In grateful acknowledgement of the dependence of nations on the Providence of Almighty God, I do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint **THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT**, to be observed as a day of **THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE** for all His goodness to the people of this land.

In an especial manner, it becomes this Commonwealth to adore the Mercy of that Being who has visited us, not according to our merits, but with blessings from the infinite riches of His Grace; giving us health in the cities and in the country, prosperity in the various branches of industry, on the ocean and in the workshop; and bountiful harvests from our fields, preserving to us our civil and religious liberties; and the opportunities of instruction from His Word, and regeneration from the influences of His Spirit.

We would, moreover, bow in adoration to His love, which shielded our fathers in taking possession of the wilderness; protected their first efforts to turn the solitudes into places of gladness and society; filled their hearts with the sacred love of freedom, and sustained them in the hour of conflict from their existence as a nation. We give thanks that an opportunity has been vouchsafed us, publicly to celebrate with solemnity, the deeds of our fathers in their early struggles for Independence, and that so many of those who at that time periled their lives for the welfare of their posterity, have themselves been spared, and are still preserving us.

And joining supplication with our thanksgiving, we should offer Prayer that the virtues of our ancestors may not be to us a supererogation, but may be as messengers, summoning us to live in a manner worthy of their example; like them, to prefer our country to ourselves; like them, to love religion in its simplicity and purity, and like them to cherish a living faith, and the hope of immortality in a better world.

And in meekness of spirit remembering our unworthiness, we should also pray for forgiveness of our sins through the intercession of our only Mediator—and that our children may grow up in the nurture of the Gospel—that the days of the aged may yet be increased and made long in the land which has been given them—that the public blessings which we enjoy, may yet more and more be extended throughout the world—that the inalienable rights of human freedom may prevail; and the whole earth may be filled with joy by the establishment of Civil Liberty, and the diffusion of Divine Truth.

And I invite this Commonwealth to keep that day as a people whose God is the Lord.

MARCUS MORTON.

"There's two languages, squire, that's universal, the language of love and language of money; the gals understand one and the men understand the other, all the world over, from Canton to Niagara."

Augustus Kennerly, collector of the city of St. Louis, is reported a defaulter to the amount of upwards of eight thousand dollars.

Some idea can be formed of the amount of Buttons made at an establishment in Connecticut, from the fact, that a teamster, a few days since, took three tons of buttons to Hartford to supply orders; and that they now have orders for twenty tons more!

At the Charity Hospital, New Orleans on the eleventh and twelfth of September, thirty-one yellow fever patients were admitted, ten were discharged, and ten died. Remaining, fifty-three yellow fever patients.

It is said that Post Master General Wickliffe has already put an end to Sabbath mail transportation on different routes amounting in length to upwards of eighty thousand miles.

General Shelby of Kentucky, has a hundred acre corn field, which will average a hundred bushels to the acre. It is planted four feet each way with four stalks to the hill.

The exports of lard from New Orleans during the year ending on first instant, amount to seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand kegs. Of this quantity three hundred thousand kegs have been taken for European markets—chiefly for France.

In a back township of Upper Canada, a magistrate who kept a tavern, sold liquor to the people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant, apprehended them, and tried them on the spot; and besides fining them, made them treat each other to make up the quarrel.

There are fifty-seven cities in the world which contain from one to two hundred thousand inhabitants—twenty-three from two to five hundred thousand—and twelve which contain above five hundred thousand, two of which are London and Paris and ten are in Eastern Asia.

This being the season for sore lips, the Plymouth Rock advises the ladies to keep the chaps off.

"A laugh," says Charles Lamb, "is worth a hundred groans in any state of the market."

Sudden Death. Mr. Samuel Turner of South Scituate, a very respectable citizen and in affluent circumstances, was found dead on Friday noon of last week, in a field a short distance from his house, whither he had gone to shoot black-birds. He was fifty-five years of age.

As he did not return to dinner at the usual hour, his wife sent a son after him who shortly came back and told his mother that his father was lying on the ground and that his clothes were on fire. She seized a bucket of water, hastened to the spot, threw it upon him and extinguished the fire, when on examination she found him dead and that he had been shot in the side. Near to the body a small hole was discovered in the ground where the breach of the gun had evidently been fired; and it is generally supposed that the deceased put it there, let the muzzle rest against his left side, and by the aid of his foot discharged the contents into his body. It is supposed troubles of a nature beyond his control weighed heavily upon his mind and led him to commit the rash act.

Election of President. The New York Tribune gives a statement of the number of electoral votes each State is entitled to under the new appointment of Congress:

Maine, nine; New Hampshire, six; Massachusetts, twelve; Vermont, six; Rhode Island, four; Connecticut, six; New York, thirty-six; New Jersey, seven; Pennsylvania, twenty-six; Delaware, three; Maryland, eight; Virginia, seventeen; North Carolina, eleven; South Carolina, nine; Georgia, ten; Alabama, nine; Louisiana, six; Mississippi, six; Tennessee, thirteen; Kentucky, twelve; Ohio, twenty-three; Indiana, twelve; Michigan, five; Illinois, nine; Missouri, seven; Arkansas, three; Total, two hundred and seventy-eight. Required to elect, one hundred and thirty-eight.

To know how many members of the House any State is entitled to, subtract two (for Senators) from its quota of electors above, and the remainder will be the number of Representatives.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY. The Secretary of the Treasury has matured his plans for a Government circulating medium, and we learn that fifty dollar notes, made payable to order, and bearing interest of one tenth of one cent per hundred dollars are ready to be issued. They will be filled to one uniform endorser, and over the endorsement, on the back, they will be made payable to the bearer, in specie, on demand, in New York.

Early in October they will be issued. The law governing them does not permit a smaller denomination than fifty dollars.

"TREMONT TEMPLE." The alterations and improvements at the Tremont Theatre building is undergoing are rapidly progressing, conducted on a magnificent scale, and promising much for the proprietors and public. The audience room will probably surpass in convenience any other in Boston, and will seat some four hundred more than Malboro' Chapel. It is lighted and ventilated by eighteen or twenty windows in addition to spacious skylights. The building also contains a large number of rooms, convenient and elegant, of various sizes, to be let. It is expected that the whole will be completed by the first of November.

COOL. Immediately after the report of the robbery of the Millbury Bank, Jeremiah Larned, one of those arrested since for the robbery, went and presented eight hundred dollars, in Millbury Bank bills to the cashier for payment, on pretence that the report would have an unfavorable effect on the bank. The cashier paid him the amount in other funds, and soon after Abijah came with eight hundred dollars more. The cashier hesitated some time about paying him, but finally he consented to receive one hundred dollars for his present purposes, and wait a day or two for the remainder.

TOMB OF NAPOLEON. The following record of events in the life of the Emperor is to be inscribed on his tomb at the Invalides:

"Born on the fifteenth of August 1769; captain of a squadron of artillery at the siege of Toulon, in 1793, at the age of 24; commander of artillery, in Italy, in 1794, at 25; general in chief of the army of Italy, in 1806, at 37; general in chief of the expedition of Egypt, in 1798, at 29; first consul, in 1799, at 30; consul for life after the battle of Marengo, in 1800, at 31; Emperor of the French, in 1804, at 35; abdicated the throne after the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, at 46; died in exile at St. Helena, May 5, 1821, at 52."

A HOUSE BLOWN UP! A dwelling-house at Great Falls, (N. H.) was blown up one night this week while the members of the family were all asleep. Fortunately, no person was seriously injured, although the house was so much shattered that the inmates were obliged to vacate it. There is no doubt that powder was placed under the house by some one, with the intention of destroying it, thus putting in jeopardy the lives of a whole family, among whom were several children, for the gratification of some diabolical passion.

A CRUSTRY ONE. An old bachelor editor says:—"Nothing can prevent an increase of bachelorism save an amendment in the mode of educating women. When they learn common sense instead of broken French—when they learn some useful employment instead of beating the piano—when they learn to prefer honest industry to silly coxcombry, and when honest men find that woman is a help-mate instead of a burthen, then we may expect to find fewer bachelors—not till then."

FIRE IN DORCHESTER. The fire on Tuesday evening was in a barn near the Rev. Mr. Hall's meeting-house. It was set on fire by an incendiary.

Another fire occurred on Wednesday evening, near the same place, which consumed the barn attached to the almshouse, also supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A horse, one yoke of oxen, and thirty tons of hay were destroyed. Loss to the town about one thousand dollars.

MAINE ELECTION. The Portland Argus says the towns and plantations to be heard from, gave Fairfield last year, over two thousand majority, and will this year give Anderson at least fifteen hundred majority. In this case he will be elected by over a thousand majority over whig, abolition, scattering, and all. Only two members of Congress are known to be elected.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments have been made by the new collector—Charles D. Lincoln, Impost Clerk, John E. Billings, Impost Book keeper, and Stephen Hoyt, Weigher and Gauger. Captain James Small has also been appointed keeper of "Highland Light," Truro.

We also learn that Mr. Nathaniel Paine, the keeper of the Custom House for the past thirty years was removed by Mr. Rantoul on Wednesday.

REV. J. M. SPEAR. The Plymouth Rock speaks of an address on the subject of temperance, delivered by that "uncompromising and untiring friend of humanity, Rev. John M. Spear of Weymouth." It says, "this gentleman seems to have imbibed the true Washingtonian principle, which he promulgates with a fervor of soul which touches the heart of his auditors. His address abounded with happy and useful suggestions to the reformers, interspersed with humorous and appropriate anecdotes, illustrative of his subject, which, we doubt not, will be instrumental of great good to the cause."

ELOPEMENT. An amorous couple lately eloped from Dayton, Ohio, and made for Canada instanter. The Boston Times says, the happy pair were a stout male negro as black as the ace of spades, a young "female Adonis" of sixteen, white as a lily. The dainty Adonis took up with him a horse and carriage from a livery stable.

AGENCY. We understand that William B. Dugan, Esq. of this town has been appointed an Agent for the Weymouth and Braintree Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

PUBLIC ADDRESS. We are informed that Hon. John Quincy Adams has consented to address the people of Norfolk County, agreeably to the request of the recent Whig Convention, assembled at Dedham, on Thursday, the 26th of October.

APPOINTMENT. The President has appointed George William Gordon, Esq. of Boston, to be Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PICNIC PARTY. The annual "Picnic Dance," by the ladies of this town, which came off at the Hancock House on Thursday evening, was, we learn, a very pretty and interesting affair. Most all the beautiful ladies in town were present and the Boston gents were "on hand." Ned Kendall's band discoursed excellent music as usual.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AT DEDHAM. This court adjourned on Saturday last, having made but little progress towards disposing of the business on the docket. There were one hundred and thirty-three new entries. Thirteen indictments were brought in by the Grand Jury. The Court were occupied most of the week on the case of J. J. Clark, and but two or three other cases were disposed of.

THE SENTENCE COMMUTED. The Governor and Council at their recent session, commuted the sentence of death upon Isaac Leavitt, for the murder of Mary Knapp, at Scituate, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION. In the case of J. J. Clark, Esq. vs. Jonathan Prescott and A. J. P. Jones, with the trial of which the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham was occupied during nearly the whole of last week, the jury on Saturday, after being out six hours and a half, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with one hundred and seventy-five dollars damages. The plaintiff moved for a new trial, on account of excessively low damages.

Abel Cushing and Jonathan P. Rogers argued the case for the defendants, and Hon. Rufus Choate for Plaintiff.

AN EXPLOSION. A Dust Mill and a Grinding Mill, at Mr. Du Pont's lower Powder Mills, on the Brandywine, Delaware, exploded on the 12th inst. causing the death of a Frenchman, the superintendent of the lower yards.

The body was thrown across the Brandywine, and nearly to the top of the hill, opposite the mill. Two others were near the mill at the time, but escaped unhurt. The loss is considerable, being the entire destruction of mill and gearing. It is not known how the accident occurred.

IRISH ARMS BILL. The measure, requiring the register and branding of arms belonging to Irishmen, and authorising a search for arms in their houses, has, as might have been expected, aroused the indignation of the Irish, and contributed to strengthen the Repeal cause. It is stated that a highly respectable citizen of Waterford, hitherto of ultra conservative principles, has in consequence of the passage of this odious bill, ordered his "brass barrelled blunderbuss, a case of pistols, and a capital fowling-piece," to be sold, and the proceeds to be contributed to the Repeal fund. He has at the same time given in his adherence to the Repeal cause.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. On the morning of the 22d inst. a fire broke out in the most central and important position in the South Parish of Danvers, which destroyed a large number of stores and workshops, a hotel, a meeting-house and several private dwellings. Loss estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars. The light from the conflagration was seen from this place.

COUNTY CONVENTION. The delegates of the liberty party meet in convention to-day to nominate candidates to be supported for the State Senate.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Review at Bridgewater, last Tuesday, passed off finely. Gov. Morton and suite were there.

The most pure and exquisite pleasure which a man can experience, is at the moment when the girl to whom he is fondly attached, but of whose affection he is doubtful, confesses that she loves him.

The first newspaper editor flourished in the days of Cicero. "Tis said he had to use a pen as types were not plenty in those days.

A veteran sailor in Bristol, (Eng.) who had braved the ocean for half a century, unexpectedly came into a fortune, lately, by the death of an uncle, amounting to seventy-five thousand pounds.

Life has no wretchedness equal to an ill-assorted marriage—it is the sepulchre of the heart, haunted by the ghost of past affections, and hopes gone forever.

As soon as a person takes pleasure in hearing slander, he is to be ranked in the number of slanderers.

The temperance folks of Concord, (N. H.) have got up an 'Appeal to the rum-sellers of their town, signed by eighteen hundred of the inhabitants.

A gallant old 'seventy-sixer,' Maj. William Buchanan, now in his 95th year, has arrived in Washington to make his eighteenth draft of pension allowed by Government. He still walks without tottering and speaks distinctly.

"I always think," said a Rev. guest, "that a certain quantity of wine does a man no harm after a good dinner." "O no, sir," replied the host, "it is the uncertain quantity that does the mischief."

Twenty-five thousand bushels of the new crop rice, arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) on the 8th inst.

A Paris paper states that agents from Mexico are occupied in the purchase of machinery and the enlistment of adepts and operatives for the introduction of the silk manufacture into that country, with every modern improvement.

Men doat on this world, as if it were never to have an end, and neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.

The Post says, a pair of twins eighty-three years of age, residing in Charlestown, visited the top of Bunker Hill Monument on Saturday. The venerable ladies claimed to be revolutionary soldiers, and consequently ascended in the steam car gratis.

The bark Merchant, run down by the steamer Acadia, about one hundred miles from Halifax, was insured in the Atlantic office of New York for seventeen thousand dollars.

Counterfeit two dollar bills of the New England Bank are thick in the market. They are of the Perkins' plate but are easily detected.

Rev. John Pierpont, Jr., late of the Theological School at Cambridge, has accepted of a unanimous call from the second Congregational Church and Society in Lynn, to become their pastor.

The express train from Portland to Boston, and back, carried last week in the eight passages they made, fourteen hundred passengers!

F. L. Brauns, Esq. has been officially recognized by the President, as Consul General of Wurtemberg for the United States, to reside at Baltimore.

The ship Susan Drew, built at Duxbury, in 1839, 700 tons burthen, has been sold at auction for twenty-seven thousand dollars cash.

The annual exhibition of the Plymouth Agricultural Society takes place at Bridgewater on the 4th of next month. The Hon. John Reed of Yarmouth, delivers the address.

Proclamation has been issued requiring the voters of Wisconsin territory, at the ensuing election, to deposit ballots for or against the speedy formation of a State government.

The wheel-house of the steamer Telegraph was carried away on Monday last, by coming in contact with a vessel, as she was coming out of Eastport.

"Man is an imitative animal," as the monkey said to the dandy.

The Hon. David Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Col. Richard M. Johnson arrived in Washington on Friday of last week.

The Journeyman Tailors, says the Boston Pilot, adhere with great firmness to the stand they took some time since with relation to prices. Many of the heaviest employers in the city have acceded to their demands and public sentiment bids fair to force the remainder into the right.

The Maine Temperance Herald perpetrates the following pun:—"During the late thunder shower at New Haven, the lightning struck a grocery; but on finding what a despicable place it had got into it bolted and was off like a streak."

The Hon. John Quincy Adams arrived at New Bedford on Thursday evening and was escorted from the depot, through the streets, by a select cavalcade of about forty young men bearing torches. He was to receive the felicitations of the citizens generally, at the Town Hall, at twelve o'clock yesterday.

The corner stone of a new Court House to be erected in Worcester, is to be laid with due ceremonies on Tuesday next.

In the sale of a clergyman's effects, near Hereford (Eng.) his library brought three pounds, and his liquors three hundred and eighty pounds!

Burke once remarked to Garrick that all bitter things were hot. "Ay," said Garrick, "what do you think of bitter cold weather."

In the July number of the Journal of the Medical Sciences, a writer essays to prove that the mulatto is a hybrid and that amalgamation of the black and white race will eventually destroy both.

The committee on swine at the next Worcester cattle show, is announced as consisting of William Lincoln, Esq. and seven gentlemen by the name of Bacon.

John Smith has been sent to prison in New Orleans for beating his wife. John gets into "all sorts" of scrapes.

A woman was arrested in New Orleans, the other night, dressed in men's clothes; the masquerade was assumed for the purpose of watching her husband whom she suspected of infidelity.

A Miss Merry, aged nearly one hundred years, died recently at Martha's Vineyard. She had lived nearly alone forty years. At her death were found under the steps of her door eight thousand dollars in specie. It is supposed she left in real estate about fifteen thousand dollars.

Spots upon mahogany furniture, caused by cologne water, or alcohol in any form, may be immediately removed, and the place turned to its original color and beauty, by the application of a few drops of oil.

Getting into debt without intending to pay is an improvement on stealing.

The whale fishery of the United States employs six hundred and fifty ships of one hundred and eighty-three thousand tons, giving employment to sixteen thousand people.

The gate at the entrance of Mount Auburn, (which has lately been rebuilt of granite,) is now finished and is very admirably executed.

A few days since, several casks of brandy and gin, which had been seized by the Revenue Officers at Halifax, (N. S.) were emptied into the common sewer near the Custom House, as they would not fetch, at public auction, the amount of the duties to which they were liable.

Two men have been arrested and committed to jail in Dover, (N. H.) on suspicion of having placed the obstruction on the Eastern Railroad which caused the death of an engineer, near Wells, (Me.)

A letter has been received by the Boston Committee, from Colonel Johnson, accepting their invitation, but fixing upon no definite period for his arrival there. From the route he contemplates taking, there can be little hopes of his reaching Boston for a fortnight at least.

The Bishop of Rhode Island has consented to accept the provisional supervision of the Episcopal Church in Maine, as requested by a unanimous vote of the late annual Convention of that diocese.

The number of lodges of Odd-Fellows in Massachusetts is fourteen; number of members 1429. The number admitted for the quarter ending June last was 471; receipts of cash for same time over five thousand dollars.

Cassius M. Clay of Lexington, is assailing slavery through the columns of the Kentucky Intelligencer, in the most severe language. "He denounces it in the name of the soil it dismembers, in the name of an offended God, of outraged humanity, of advancing civilization and in the name of his insulted and bleeding countrymen."

A World's Convention of the friends of Temperance is to be held in London in June, 1844.

It is reported that the Hon. Henry Clay and the Hon. John Quincy Adams are engaged by the heirs of Girard & Co. the city of Philadelphia, as well as Mr. Webster.

NOTICES.

Edmund Quincy, Esq. of Dedham, will give an anti-slavery lecture at the Railway Meeting house, on SUNDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock.

The officers of the Total Abstinence and Washington Total Abstinence Societies of Quincy, are requested that their Union Meeting of the Boards stands adjourned to MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 2d, at half past seven o'clock, at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Jewett.

A prompt attendance is expected.

J. C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

The Weymouth and Braintree Union Lyceum will meet at the Washington Reading Room on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock.

JOHN O. FOYE, Sec.

District Convention.

The Democrats in the several towns composing the Eighth Congressional District, are hereby requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at the Phoenix Hotel, in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to represent this District in the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, in May next.

At the late District Convention, it was voted to instruct the District Committee, in calling future Conventions, to base the representation upon the number of democratic votes given in each town, at the preceding gubernatorial election, fifty votes being the number which should entitle to a delegate, but no town to be deprived of at least one delegate. In accordance with this vote, the number of delegates for the several towns has been fixed as follows:—Abington 4; Belknap 3; Braintree 4; Brookline 1; Brighton 2; Canton 3; Cohasset 2; Dedham 5; Dorchester 6; Dover 1; Foxborough 2; Franklin 3; Holliston 3; Hingham 4; Hull 1; Medford 2; Medway 4; Milton 3; Natick 2; Needham 3; Newton 4; North Bridgewater 3; Quincy 6; Randolph 7; Roxbury 11; Sharon 2; Sherburne 2; Stoughton 4; Walpole 1; Weymouth 7; Wrentham 5.

In behalf of the District Committee.

SILAS W. WILDER, Chairman.

Dedham, Sept. 21, 1843.

Norfolk County Convention.

The Democrats of the several towns in Norfolk County are hereby requested to send delegates to a Convention, to be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the nomination of candidates for Senators, to be supported at the ensuing election, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary to ensure the success of the ticket thus nominated. In accordance with a vote of the last County Convention, the representation of this Convention will be the same as in the District Convention, the call for which precedes this notice.

In behalf of the County Committee.

SILAS W. WILDER, Chairman.

Dedham, Sept. 21, 1843.

The subscribers would inform their friends and customers, that they have come to the conclusion to close their respective houses of business on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening, from the first day of October until the first day of March, 1844.

JOHN BRIESLER, ELISHA PACKARD, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., WYMAN ABERCROMBIE, E. BENT & Co., THOMAS M. MARSH, DANIEL BAXTER & Co., FREDERICK HARDWICK, Jr.

Quincy, Sept. 23, 1843.

The Selectmen of Quincy, hereby give notice that they will be in session, at the Town Hall, the last SATURDAY in each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

DANIEL BAXTER, WILLIAM D. GRAY, BRYANT B. NEWCOMB.

If you fall in love with a good, merry, and ask not perfection for unless you are perfect you have no right to expect perfection.

Orders have been received at Navy Yard, to get ready the United States mail steam frigate Missouri, a sort, for sea.

Mr. J. H. Gregory has been appointed of the boys on the coast in place of Nicholas B. Tower, resigned.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 24th inst., Church, by Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Miss Elmina, daughter of Mr. George On Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. from N. Atwood of Boston, to Miss of this place.

On the 6th inst., Mr. Jerome Hara Miss Alathere Arnold of Cohasset, on 25th inst., by Rev. Mr. Edward H. Delano to Miss of William James, Esq.

In Hingham, 18th inst., Mr. Sam Weymouth, to Miss Jane C. Doolittle, In Sacon, (Me.) 21st inst., Mr. A. combs, Publisher of the Maine Democrat, Midland.

DIED.

In Braintree, 28th inst., of dropsy, Martha Perkins, youngest child of J. V. Keen, aged 21 months. Funeral (Sept. 30th,) at two o'clock.

In this town, on the 26th inst., Mr. Mr. George Spear, 3d, aged 32. A funeral will be given in the Methodist Church, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Barrill. Relatives are invited to attend.

She has left us—her home forsaken— She has gone to a land where her soul's home is—her body—her spirit— Behold her in glory where Jesus abides.

She has left her dear babes, and her husband, and her friends, and her home, and she has left earth for heaven—our God To dwell with her Savior in peace.

But weep not, sweet friends, that you have lost her.

And grieve not dear babes, that you have lost your mother, that Christ has taken her.

With angels in gladness on Canaan's shore, all will at last be again reunited.

From sorrow, and suffering, and ang, Beyond the altar of love, where a flame, To guide souls to heaven,—our Saviour.

POETRY.

COMPARISONS.

Man is the rugged, lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave-beat shore,
Woman is the slender, mossy vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock, whose towering crest,
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side,
Woman is the soft and mossy rest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreath its brow in verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sun beam, light and warm,
Of woman's soul and woman's form
Gleams brightly o'er the gathering gloom.

Yes, lovely sex, to you 'tis giv'n
To rule our hearts with angel sway,
Blend with each woe a blissful heav'n,
Change earth into an embryo heav'n,
And sweetly smile our cares away.

TO

Though it should cause my heart to ache,
I'll say farewell—farewell forever!
Pride has ordain'd the ties to break,
Which I thought none but death could sever.

Yes, I have lov'd thee—lov'd too well,
And tho' my love not unrequited;
But my proud heart can burst the spell;
Altho' its fairest hopes are blighted.

Yet not on thee may rest the blame;
For I enjoyed the sweet delusion,
Fondly fed the meteor flame,
But, alas! 'twas an illusion.

I felt, when once the charm was broke,
What I had been, and should be now;
I heard the words my tongue had spoke,
And call'd to mind another vow.

Then fare thee well! my virtue's stamp
Long adorn thy marble brow,
And may it never feel the damp,
Inflicted by a broken vow.

LONG AGO.

Where are the friends that to me were so dear?
Long, long ago—long ago!
Where are the hopes that my heart used to cheer?
Long, long ago—long ago!

I am degraded for rum was my foe,
Friends that I loved in the grave are laid low,
Hopes that I cherished have fled from me now—
Long, long ago—long ago!

Sadly my wife bowed her beautiful head—
Long, long ago—long ago!
She was an angel—my love and my guide—
Long, long ago—long ago!

Let me look back on the days of my youth—
Long, long ago—long ago!
I was no stranger to virtue and truth,
Long, long ago—long ago!

Oh, for the hopes that were pure as the day!
Oh, for the loves that were purer than they!
Oh, for the hours that I squandered away,
Long, long ago—long ago!

MODESTY.

Is that rare quality men most applaud,
But nourish least, because 'tis not its art
To enrich itself. The wealthy and the high
Are the world's idols. Wilton, you must rise,
And then have modesty or have it not,
You will be hugg'd! You have the merit, sir,
But not the front; but better have the front,
If you would make your way.
There's not a week in the year,
But mere pretension plays and wins,
And merit looking on, that knows the game,
But doubts to take the cards.

ANECDOTES.

Two old farmers were discussing the other day about the great drought of 1825 or thereabouts. "Oh! Cap'n! I remember it very well," said one, "take it altogether it was the no-waterest season, I think, we ever had. Why, I recollect I drove my brindle heifer sound the pasture, round and round. I should think 'twould fifty times, before I could find water enough to wet her nose, and then before we got near it, a large bull-frog snizzled it all up as a swallow. My old mare stuck her nose out of the barn window for three hours one day, when she saw a black cloud overhead, having a sort of natural instinct that it must give down rain—but no rain came. The grass was parched and crisp, in fact it was the most singular drought ever known in these parts."

"Yes," said the other, "but it was nothing to what it was in the western part of New York, positively, sir! It was a horrible dry time there, and the ground had n't got thoroughly moistened yet. Positively, sir! Why, sir, your driving a heifer round a pasture fifty times for water and then finding none, was nothing at all to what we experienced in New York. Why I remember as if 'twas yesterday, that I used to have to drive my cattle forty or fifty miles for water, and ford two rivers into the bargain, and then found none, positively, sir! Oh! it was the most fearful time for no water."

A daughter of the Emerald Isle, a day or two since, went out on a shopping excursion, and returned with a small package of goods which she had purchased. "Where did you get that, Rosy?" said her mistress. "Surely I bought it at Mr. Push's in Washington Street."

"Mr. Push! And where is his store, pray?" "Well, it's not meself that remembers the number, only I'll recollect it said, 'Push, on the door!'"

A few days since a Jonathan from the country, who had taken lodgings at the Astor House, was rather surprised when he came to the dinner table, to see nothing on it. "What will you have?" asked the waiter. "Jonathan started about him—"I dun know."

"Would you like a bill of fare, sir?" "Thank ye—I don't care if I do take a small piece."

"Live and let live," as the criminal said to the hangman.

Medical aid in Boston.

DR. BUTLER,
NO. 4 BRATTLE SQUARE.

DR. BUTLER deems it prudent to remark, as quackery empiricism, and the grossest imposition prevail to a great extent in this community, that he is properly qualified in his profession; and that he has seen more practice, and really cured more patients of various and complicated diseases, than has fallen to the lot of many practitioners.

Dr. Butler's practice is not confined to any peculiar class of diseases as many may perhaps infer, from the general tenor of a certain class of advertisements, who have nearly exhausted the vocabulary of billingsgate, in the false description of their infallible specifics, and multitudes of compounds, for the immediate cure of one disease.

Dr. Butler treats all diseases that flesh is heir to, in the most approved and scientific manner; and from his long experience and extensive practice, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who see fit to honor him with their confidence.

His office is arranged for the convenience of both sexes, so that there can be no hesitancy in calling. Please observe, No. 4 Brattle Square, opposite the Church, in the rear of the Broker's Office. Entrance in the Alley.

All letters must be post paid.
Dr. A. S. BUTLER.
Boston, June 17.

Bingham Dye-House.

GOODS of all descriptions Cleaned, Dyed and Finished, in the best manner and at the lowest prices.

Goods or orders left at the store of the subscribers will receive immediate attention, and no charges for sending bundles to or from the Dye-House.

All Goods warranted to give satisfaction.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, March 19.

DR. FERNANDS'

Vegetable Indian Arcanum,

FOR THE CURE OF
Consumption and Liver Complaint, Inflammation of the Lungs and Spitting of Blood, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Gout, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pusules on the Face, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Piles, Impotence in Life, Enlargement and Pain in the Bones, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury. The completion is greatly improved by this medicine.

THIS is a preparation which Dr. Fernands, who is an Indian of the Cherokee nation, has used with great success in the above complaints, practicing as he has for many years as an Indian doctor among several tribes. Dr. Fernands, who prepares this medicine, does not contend that it will cure all the diseases which the human system is liable to experience, but feels safe in assuring the public that when it has been taken according to his directions, it has never failed, in any of the complaints above mentioned, of effecting a speedy and effectual cure. This medicine is entirely of a vegetable nature, being a compound of roots and herbs collected by Dr. Fernands himself, consequently it is a preparation which may be taken by those of the most delicate constitutions, or even a small child, without the least fear as to its results upon the system. One bottle will convince the incredulous invalid that no more has been said in its favor than its virtues safely warrant. Many respectable physicians have used, and even prescribed, this valuable medicine.

To prevent imposition, each bill of directions accompanying the medicine will be signed by J. K. Fernands, in his own hand writing, and also by his only authorized agent, the New England States.

J. K. FERNANDS, Indian Physician.
JOS. J. CLARK, Agent for New England States.

Trader.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark, Agent of Dr. Fernands' Medicine:
SIR—I have been afflicted at different times, for more than four years, with Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, and Disease of the Liver, causing general debility in my system, and evidently fast enacting upon me the worst of all human diseases to which mortals are heir to—Consumption. I have in vain tried many medicines which were recommended, but from all of them I obtained not the least relief.

About eighteen months ago, I was induced to try Dr. Fernands' Vegetable Indian Arcanum, by the use of which medicine I have been restored to good health, and have not raised any blood since the use of the first bottle of this excellent preparation.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE.
Quincy, April 3d, 1843.

From Ibrahim Bartlett, Cashier of the Quincy Stone Bank.

To Mr. Joseph J. Clark:

SIR—I am gratified to learn that you are about to establish a place for the sale of Dr. Fernands' Vegetable Indian Arcanum.

I do most cheerfully certify that I am well acquainted with Mr. Wyman Abercrombie, and believe that his general health as he has stated, has been on the decline—that he has had frequent turns of spitting blood, to such a degree as to cause his friends to be greatly alarmed. For the year past I have noticed convincing evidence that his health has been restored, and I have from his own lips that he attributes his recovery, entirely to the use of Dr. Fernands' Medicine.

I feel it my duty to say a word or two in favor of this valuable medicine. I have for more than twenty years been afflicted with a complaint which at times is very distressing, great flatulency, with a cold heaviness and tightness in the chest, extreme headache, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, etc.

I am free to say, that since I have used this preparation which has cured my friend, I feel greatly relieved, and have strong hopes, after following the directions, of being restored to health. I think very highly of the medicine, and am confident that it will prove efficacious in the cure of many diseases, if once resorted to.

Yours truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

From John Page, Clerk of the Hancock House, Quincy.

To Joseph J. Clark, Agent for Dr. Fernands' Arcanum:

SIR—Some time since I was so much indisposed as to be unable to pursue my business, from an attack of Slow Fever from which I partially recovered by the use of medicines which physicians prescribed, but was terminated, general debility of the system. At this stage of my health, my friend Mr. Abercrombie, who had been happily cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. Fernands' Indian Arcanum, advised me to seek for health from the same source, which I readily improved, and with gratification, state to the public that I have experienced that relief by the use of one bottle which I so much desired, in a restoration to the enjoyment of good health, which I solely attribute to the Arcanum.

JOHN PAGE.
Quincy, May 2d, 1843.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Only Office in Boston, No. 51 1-2 Hanover Street, (up stairs.) People in other cities and in country towns may obtain the Medicine by sending for it through conductors of railroad cars, drivers of stages, or in such other way as may be most convenient to them.

Boston, May 20.

Wanted,

A BOY about sixteen years of age. Inquire of F. A. KINGSBURY.

Weymouth, Aug. 5.

For Sale,

SEVENTY FIVE bushels of good seed Barley. for further information, apply

AT THIS OFFICE.
Quincy, March 1.

At this office.

At this office.

At this office.

At this office.

At this office.

Horses and Carriages to Let.

THE subscriber having assumed the management

of the late and well known business of John Jones, Horse Shop, respectfully informs the former patrons, his friends, and the public, that he is prepared to furnish excellent vehicles with good and gentle horses to all who may feel disposed to patronize an establishment, the proprietor of which will endeavor to accommodate to the utmost extent the wants of customers.

As he relies upon a trial to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance to substantiate it.

Quincy, Oct. 1.

GEORGE J. JONES.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

MINOT THAYER.

Quincy, April 13.

Quincy, April 13.

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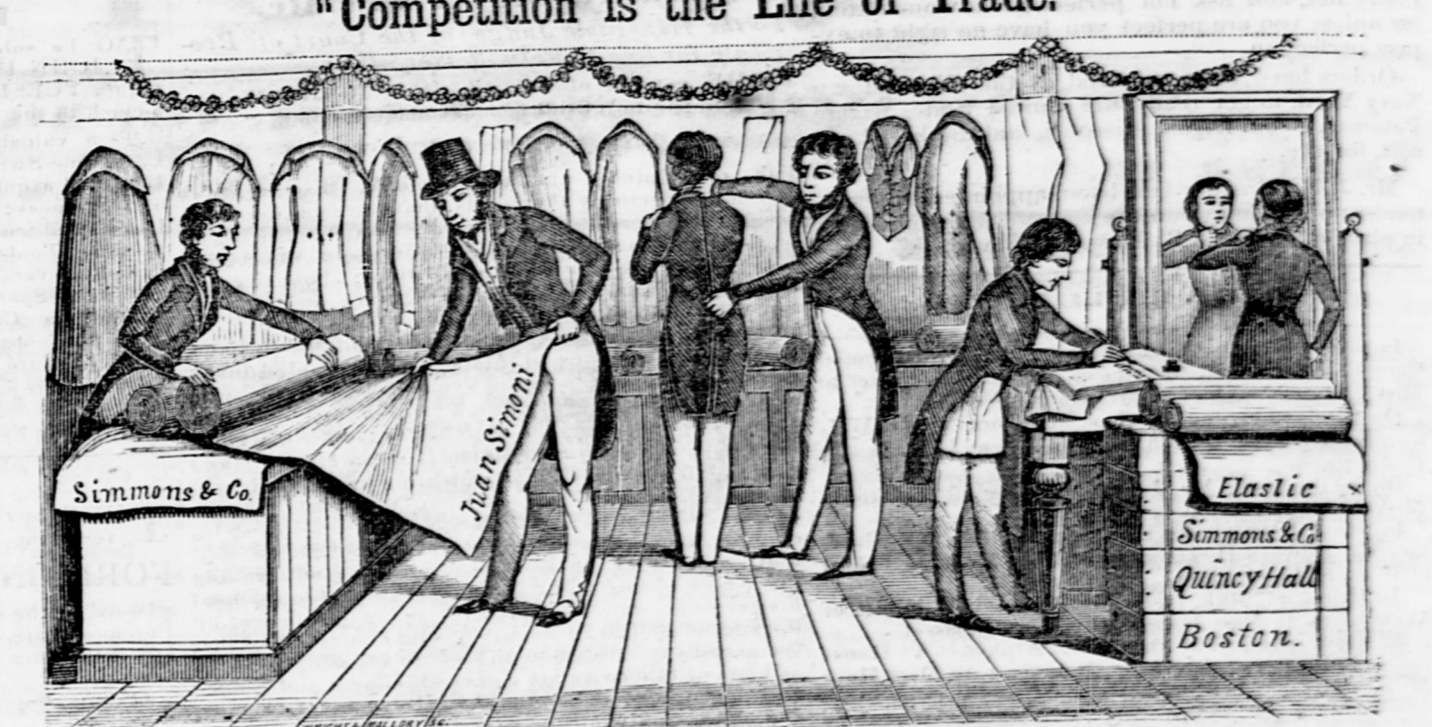
Quincy, April 13.

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JOHN SIMMONS & CO.
QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Over the Quincy Market, Boston,
SOLICITS THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE STOCK OF
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings and
Ready-Made Clothing,
IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

We are confident that if the words elegant, superb, splendid, magnificent, rich, and fashionable, will apply to any stock of Merchandise, we could, without assurance, use them in advertising ours.

The great size of our HALL, which was visited by many during the time it was occupied by the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, for their FAIR, has induced us to adopt the "ONE PRICE" system, and all the Goods are arranged upon Counters, and labelled;—otherwise it would be impossible to examine our IMMENSE STOCK without delay and trouble.

We hope, with encouragement; and we are confident that it will. The MERCHANT, MECHANIC, FARMER, and TRADER, whether a judge of Goods or not, will purchase alike, and without fear of imposition.

We wish it understood, that our STOCK is for EXHIBITION as well as SALE, and Visitors will be shown any amount of Goods from \$100 to

\$100,000,

which, in point of RICHNESS AND VARIETY, will be found inferior to none in this City.

Our aim shall be to accommodate our Customers, and to win the name of being the most honorable, best conducted, and CHEAPEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Let it be remembered, that we make and trim GARMENTS of every description, to order; and our work will always bear examination, as we employ none but the best of workmen, and have them all in the same store with us, and every garment receives our personal attention.

N. B. BOYS' CLOTHING constantly on hand.

PACKAGES will be sent to any part of the New England States, free of charge, as usual.

PLEASE CALL, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

Boston, Aug. 26.

Removal—Painting Business.

AND PAPERING & GLAZING

HOUSE PAINTING;

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Thaddeus W. Cross, where he will carry on the

PAINTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to receive public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of GRADING done at short notice and in good style.

As he relies upon a test to prove his advertisement to be correct in all particulars, he hopes the public will give him a chance for trial.

Quincy, Dec. 31.

Great Inducement.

Subscribers for Periodicals can save the Postage and procure a larger amount of reading than can be obtained for the same money elsewhere.

THE subscriber will furnish at his Store, free of postage, the following Periodicals at the regular subscription price, and in addition subscribers will have the privilege of the use of the Circulating Library which contains a large number of popular and interesting books, and which will receive additions of the most popular works as they are published.

Godey's Lady's Book, \$3; Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, \$3; Ladies Companion, \$3; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, \$5; Democratic Review, \$5; United States Whig Review, \$5; The Knickerbocker, \$5; Boston Miscellany, \$3; The Artist, \$3; North American Review, \$5; Surgeon's Magazine, \$3. By this arrangement subscribers will have greater advantages than are offered by any other establishment, or by travelling Agents.

In addition to the above, subscriptions are received to the following works.—Ladies World of Fashion, \$2; Ladies Garland, \$1; Mother's Magazine, \$1; Young People's Book, \$1.50; Parley's Magazine, \$1; Merz's Museum, \$1; Lowell Offering, \$1. Persons subscribing to the amount of \$3, will be entitled to a privilege to the Library in addition.

Quincy, Dec. 24.

GROCERIES—Cheap.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, Lard, Rice, Dried Apples, Spices, etc., etc., for sale very low for cash, by E. PACKARD.

Quincy, June 17.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid taking Sea Weed from any beach or lands improved by the subscriber, without first ascertaining the place from which they may load. Individuals, in all cases, are forbid loading from the Sea Weed which has been hauled up into heaps.

The public are also cautioned from carrying away posts, rails, chips, etc., from the above premises.

JACOB F. EATON.

Quincy, May 27.

Self Preservation.

MANHOOD, causes of its Premature Decline with directions for its Complete Restoration. 1 vol. 252 pp.

Self Preservation is an exceedingly valuable book for every young man into whose hands it may fall. If un- contaminated, its tones of friendly warning will serve to deter him from vice; if already his slave, the well marked, but not over-charged picture, will excite his well-founded and salutary fears of the sad consequences arising from secret indulgence.

For sale at GILL'S BOOKSTORE, Quincy; and OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Boston.

Boston, Sept. 2.

At this office.

At this office.

Public

NUMBER 40.

JOHN A. GR

EDITOR AND PUBLIS

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance, and FIFTY CENTS if not paid in advance—THREE DOLLARS if delayed more than one year.

No subscription, or advertisement, previous to the payment of all arrears, the option of the proprietor. When their papers stopped, they will notify that effect and at the time their subscription will be held responsible for the payment of his paper, so long as it is sent at the Post Office, Tavern, or any other place he may have ordered it, until the contrary.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, and in the most prominent position, will be charged for accordingly. The number of insertions for the benefit of other persons, legal advertisements, and advertisements, sent in by them, must be paid for in advance.

Business letters and communication to the Editor, postage paid, will receive prompt attention. Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PA

The following gentlemen are authorized and requested to procure subscribers:

JOSHUA BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy

JUSTIN SPEAR, Quincy

ORIN P. BACON, Quincy

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